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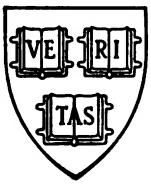

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31-18

SYNOPSIS

OF

THE CONTENTS

OF THE

BRITISH MUSEUM.

SIXTY-THIRD EDITION.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY

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CONTENTS.

	Page
FOUNDATION and Notice of the Buildings	i
CENTRAL SALOON	1
SOUTHERN ZOOLOGICAL GALLERY	2
MAMMALIA SALOON	3
EASTERN ZOOLOGICAL GALLERY	7
LIST OF PORTRAITS	26
NORTHERN ZOOLOGICAL GALLERY.—Rooms I. II.	30
Room III.	34
Room IV.	36
Room V.	39
NORTH GALLERY. Mineralogy and Geology, including Secondary Fossils	40
DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES.	
ROMAN GALLERY.—ANGLO-ROMAN ANTIQUITIES	85
ROMAN ICONOGRAPHY	88
FIRST GRÆCO-ROMAN SALOON	90
SECOND GRÆCO-ROMAN SALOON	92
THIRD GRÆCO-ROMAN SALOON	93
GRÆCO-ROMAN BASEMENT ROOM	99
LYCIAN SALOON	105
GREEK GALLERIES.—ELGIN SALOON	113
PHIGALEIAN SALOON	132
ASSYRIAN GALLERIES	135
KOUYUNJIK SIDE-GALLERY	136
NIMROUD CENTRAL SALOON	146
NIMROUD SIDE-GALLERY	149
ASSYRIAN TRANSEPT	156
EGYPTIAN GALLERIES	157
NORTH-WEST STAIRCASE	206
EGYPTIAN ANTEROOM	207
FIRST EGYPTIAN ROOM	208
SECOND EGYPTIAN ROOM	247
EGYPTIAN ART	252
FIRST VASE ROOM	257
SECOND VASE ROOM	259
BRONZE ROOM	260
BRITISH AND MEDIÆVAL ROOM	260
BRITISH COLLECTION	260
MEDIÆVAL COLLECTION	265
ETHNOGRAPHICAL ROOM	267
MEDAL ROOM	279
PRINT ROOM	280

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SYNOPSIS

OF THE

CONTENTS OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

THE FOUNDATION of the BRITISH MUSEUM originated with the will of Sir HANS SLOANE, who, during a long period of practice as a physician, had accumulated, in addition to a considerable Library of Books and Manuscripts, the largest collection of objects of Natural History and Works of Art of his time. These he directed should be offered after his death, which took place in 1753, to Parliament. The offer was accepted; and the Act of 26 Geo. II., which directed the purchase, also directed the purchase of the Harleian Library of Manuscripts; and enacted that the Cottonian Library, which had been given to the Government for public use in the reign of Will. III., should, with these, form one General Collection.

In the spring of 1754 the mansion in Great Russell Street, then known as Montagu House, was bought as a repository for the whole. Between 1755 and 1759 the different Collections were removed into it, and it was determined that the new Institution should bear the name of the BRITISH MUSEUM.

Till the arrival of the Egyptian Antiquities from Alexandria, in 1801, Montagu House was competent to the reception of all its acquisitions. The Egyptian Monuments, most of them of too massive a character for the floors of a private dwelling, first suggested the necessity of an additional building, rendered still more indispensable by the purchase of the Townley Marbles in 1805. A Gallery adequate to the reception of both was completed in 1807; after which, although the Trustees meditated, and had plans

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drawn for new buildings, none were undertaken till 1823, when, upon the donation from his Majesty King George IV. of the Library collected by King George III., the Government ordered drawings to be prepared for the erection of an entirely new Museum, a portion of one wing of which was to be occupied by the recently-acquired Library.

This wing, on the Eastern side of the Museum Garden, was finished in 1828; the Northern, Southern, and Western sides of the Quadrangle have since been progressively added. The last remain of the original building was removed in 1845; and the Gallery, built in 1807, as already stated, for the Towneley and Egyptian antiquities, was removed during the winter of 1846, to admit of the completion of the Western side.

The order of architecture adopted throughout the exterior of the Building is the Grecian Ionic. The Southern Façade consists of the great entrance portico, eight columns in width, and two intercolumniations in projection. On either side is an advancing wing, giving to the entire front an extent of three hundred and seventy feet; the whole surrounded by a colonnade, of forty-four columns, raised upon a stylobate five feet and a half high. The columns are five feet at their lower diameter, and forty-five feet high; the height from the pavement of the front court-yard to the top of the entablature of the colonnade, sixty-six feet and a half.

The level of the principal floor of the building is reached by a flight of twelve stone steps at the foot of the Portico one hundred and twenty-five feet in width, terminating on either side with pedestals intended to receive colossal groups of sculpture.

The Tympanum of the Portico has recently been enriched with allegorical sculpture, by Sir Richard Westmacott, descriptive of "The Progress of Civilisation."*

* The following is Sir Richard Westmacott's explanation of the Allegory: —"Commencing at the Western end or angle of the Pediment, Man is represented emerging from a rude savage state through the influence of

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The Principal Entrance to the Museum under this Portico is by a carved oak door, hung to a door-frame of stone, nine feet six inches wide, and twenty-four feet high. The Entrance Hall is sixty-two feet by fifty-one feet, and thirty feet high.

The Order here is Grecian Doric. The ceiling, *trabeated* and deeply coffered, is enriched with Greek frets and other ornaments in various colours, painted in encaustic. On the East side are the apartments devoted to the MS. department. On the West the Principal Staircase, and a Gallery which forms the approach to the Collection of Antiquities. The centre flight of stairs is seventeen feet wide, flanked by two pedestals of grey Aberdeen granite, intended to receive sculpture. The walls on either side of this centre flight are cased with red Aberdeen granite. On the first landing are pedestals and carved vases of Huddlestone stone. The balustrades are of the same. The ceiling and walls are painted partly in oil and partly in encaustic colours, the former being *trabeated* and coffered to correspond with the Entrance Hall, and similarly decorated.

At the top of this Staircase commences the suite of rooms appropriated to Natural History, which occupy, on the upper floor, the Eastern portion of the South front, and the whole of the Eastern and Northern sides of the Quadrangle. The remainder of the Upper Floor of the Museum is devoted to the smaller Egyptian Antiquities, to the Greek

Religion. He is next personified as a Hunter and a Tiller of the Earth, and labouring for his subsistence. Patriarchal simplicity then becomes invaded, and the worship of the true God defiled. Paganism prevails, and becomes diffused by means of the Arts.

"The worship of the heavenly bodies and their supposed influence led the Egyptians, Chaldæans, and other nations to study Astronomy, typified by the centre statues: the key-stone to the composition.

"Civilization is now presumed to have made considerable progress. Descending towards the Eastern angle of the Pediment is Mathematics; in allusion to Science being now pursued on known sound principles. The Drama, Poetry, and Music balance the group of the Fine Arts on the Western side, the whole composition terminating with Natural History, in which such objects or specimens only are represented as could be made most effective in Sculpture."

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Vases, and the Bronzes, to the Ethnographical Collection, and to the Cabinet of Coins and Medals. On the Lower Floor, the Eastern portion of the South front, and part of the East Wing, are devoted to the Library of Manuscripts. The remainder of the East side, and the whole of the Northern side of the Quadrangle, are occupied by the Library of Printed Books. The Ground Floor of all the buildings to the west of the Quadrangle is appropriated to the more massive Egyptian Antiquities, and to the Greek and Roman Marbles, including the Townley, Elgin, and Phigaleian Collections, the Lycian Antiquities, and the Canning Marbles. The basement of a projecting building at the North-West corner contains the general Collection of Insects; the apartments above which, are devoted to Prints and Drawings.

Three Marble Statues, of modern sculpture, ornament the Hall. To the left, as the visitor enters, near the door which leads to the Gallery of Antiquities, stands a Statue of the late Hon. Mrs. Damer, holding in her hands a small figure of the Genius of the Thames; and on the Eastern side, at the sides of the door of entrance to the Manuscript Department, Statues of Shakspeare by Roubilliac, and of the late Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, Bart., by Chantrey. The statue of Shakspeare was bequeathed by Garrick to the Museum after the death of his widow; the statue of Sir Joseph Banks was presented by the personal friends at whose expense it was made.

The building has been erected from the designs of Sir Robert Smirke. In 1846, declining health induced him to relinquish the charge, and his brother, Mr. Sydney Smirke, is now the Museum architect.

H. E.

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SYNOPSIS,

ETC.

THE VISITOR to the Museum, having passed the Entrance in Great Russell Street, enters a spacious Court, with the main building of the New Museum fronting him. Upon entering the Hall he can either turn to the left to the Gallery of Antiquities hereafter described, or, in the more regular course of his Circuit, ascend by the Great Staircase to

THE ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS.*

The collection of ANIMALS is contained in three Galleries, and for the convenience of exhibition is arranged in two series. The BEASTS, BIRDS, REPTILES, and FISHES, are exhibited in the Wall Cases. The hard parts of the Radiated, Molluscous, and Annulose animals, as SHELLS, CORALS, SEA EGGS, STAR FISH, CRUSTACEA, and INSECTS, and the EGGS of BIRDS, are arranged in a series in the Table Cases of the several Rooms.

CENTRAL SALOON.

In the WALL CASES of this SALOON are arranged the specimens of Antelopes, Goats, and Sheep, and OVER THE CASES, the horns of the different specimens of Oxen; and on the FLOOR, the Giraffe from North, and the Giraffe from South Africa, the latter *presented by the Earl of Derby;* the African Rhinoceros, the Manilla Buffalo, and the Morse, or Walrus, from the North Sea.

Wall Cases 1 to 5 contain the waterbock and caprine antelopes, as the blaue bock, the black bock or sable antelope, the bloss bock, and the Cape Oryx, from the Cape of Good Hope; the addax and its young, and the algazelle, from North Africa.

On the upper shelves are the young of the Cape Oryx and the bloss bock, from South Africa; the chamois, or gems, from the Alps; the sing-sing and the koba, from Western Africa.

Wall Cases 6 to 8 contain the Antelopes, as the sassaybi, licama or hartebeast; and the Goats, as jaela, or Nubian goat of North Africa; steinbock of the Alps; Siberian ibex; thar of the Himalaya, and some varieties of the domestic goat.

Wall Cases 9 to 11 contain the equine Antelopes, as the gnu and gorgon, from the Cape, and their young; and the different kinds of wild sheep, as the argali, from the Altai; the mountain sheep of North America; aoudad, or bearded sheep, from North Africa; the nahorr, from Nepal; the American argali, and different varieties of the domestic sheep. In the corner of the cases is the young of the Bubale antelope, from North Africa.

* For a more detailed and scientific explanation of the Zoological Collection, there are published a series of small Catalogues, which may be purchased in the Secretaries' Office at the Museum, or at any Bookseller's. A List of these Catalogues, with the price, are in the end of this Synopsis.

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Wall Case 12 contains the Prong-horn, or cabrit, from the Rocky Mountains and Texas, and its young.

Wall Case 13. The caprine antelopes, as the goral and the jhaar, or thar, from Nepal.

Wall Cases 14 to 18. The true Antelopes, or Gazelles, as the chiru, of Nepal; the colus, or saiga, and the gutturose antelope and jacron, from the Altai Mountains; Soemmering's antelope, from Abyssinia; the mohr antelope, from West Africa; the spring bock, and the pallah, from the Cape; the sasing, or Indian antelope, from India; the rhee bock, and the peeli, from the Cape; and the nagor, from West Africa.

The upper shelves contain the ariel, dorcas, and gazelle, from North Africa; the Senegal gazelle, the Indian gazelle, or chikara, from Madras; the grysbock and steinbock, and kainsi, or klipspinger, from the Cape; the madoka, from Abyssinia; and the pygmy antelope, from the coast of Guinea.

Wall Cases 19 and 20 contain the crowned antelope, or bush goats, from Southern and Western Africa; the four-horned antelopes, from India; the ourebi, from South Africa.

Wall Cases 21, 22, 23, and 24, placed between the doors, contain the Bats or *Cheiroptera* of various countries, especially the flying foxes or fruit-eating bats of Australia, India, and Australasian Islands, and the vampires or bloodsucking bats of tropical America, the Horseshoe bat, with their peculiar complicated apparatus on the end of the nose round the nostril.

On the floor of this room are two giraffes, one from North Africa, and the other from South Africa, the latter *presented by the Earl of Derby*. Two Rhinoceri from Africa, a Manilla Buffalo, and a Morse, or Walrus, from the North Sea.

THE SOUTHERN ZOOLOGICAL GALLERY.

In the WALL CASES of this GALLERY is arranged the continuation of the collection of the Hoofed Quadrupeds, as the Oxen, Deer, Camels, Llama, Horses, the various kinds of Swine, Armadilloes, Manises, and Sloths; on the top of the CASES the horns of different species of Antelopes; and on the FLOOR are arranged the different species of Elephant, Rhinoceros, Hippopotami, and Oxen.

Cases 1 and 2 contain the different varieties of Llama; the wild ones are brown, and the tame varieties are black, white, reddish brown, and these colours intermixed.

Cases 3 to 16 contain the different species of Oxen and Elephantidæ. The white Scotch and Polish bulls; musk ox; aurochs, or Lithuanian bison, from Lithuania, *presented by the Emperor of Russia*; and the North American bison, from the Rocky Mountains; the impofoo, or eland, kudu or coudu, from South Africa; bosch bock, from South Africa and Abyssinia; Guibe, or boate bock, from West Africa.

The upper shelves contain the tapirs; as the mborebi, or tapir, from South America; and the kuda, ayer or tennu, from Sumatra; boar, from Europe, and its young; the bene, from North Guinea; bosch vark; the valke vark, or emgallo; haruja, or halluf, from South Africa and Abyssinia; the pecari, or tajacu, and tagnicate, from the Brazils; the klip-das, from South Africa; daman, from North Africa;

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and ashkoko, from Abyssinia; the phatagin and many-shielded phatagin, from West Africa; the badgareit, or bajjerkeit, from India; and tangilin, from Java; the armadillo, apara, peba, pichey, tatouay, and tatou, from South America; the aard vark, from the Cape of Good Hope; the tamanois, tamandua, and ant-eater, from South America; the Ornithorhynchus, or mullingong, echidna, and brown echidna, from New Holland; the unau, gipakeiou, yellow-faced sloth, and sloth, or ai, from South America.

Cases 17 to 30 contain the Deer and Horses,—as the stag, or red deer, and fallow deer of Europe; the wapiti, from North America; equine rusa, and axis, or cheetul, from India; the ahu, or siaga, from Siberia; rein deer, from Hudson's Bay. *Presented by the Hudson's Bay Company.* The elk, from North Europe. *Presented by the Earl of Derby.* Burchell's zebra, South Africa; the zebra, South Africa. *Presented by the Earl of Derby.* Wild ass, or jikta, from Asia. *Presented by the Earl of Derby.* Hybrids, between the zebra and wild ass, and between the zebra and common donkey. *Presented by the Zoological Society of London.* Giraffe, or Camelopard.

The upper shelves contain the young axis, or cheetul, fallow deer, and wapiti; kijang, or muntjac, from India; cuguaçu-ete, and cuguaçu-apara, from South America; the guazuti, from North Patagonia. *Presented by C. Darwin, Esq.* Roebuck, from Europe. Musk Deer —The musk; white-bellied musk; golden-eyed musk; meminna, or pissay, kamchil, and Javan musk, from Asia; and the water musk, from West Africa.

On the floor of this room are arranged the different species of Rhinoceros, from South Africa and India; a small specimen of the Indian Elephant; a very young specimen of the African Elephant; and a young, half-grown, and an adult specimen of Hippopotamus, from South Africa. The Wild Oxen from India and Java.

MAMMALIA SALOON.

IN THE WALL CASES of this SALOON are arranged the specimens of Handed Rapacious and Glirine Beasts, and OVER THE CASES are the different kinds of Seals (*Phocidæ*), Manatees, and Porpoises (*Delphinidæ*); and in the cases on the FLOOR of the room are placed the specimens of Corals.

WALL CASES 1—20. THE HANDED BEASTS.

Cases 1 to 13 contain the Old World Monkeys: as the chimpanzee, from West Africa; adult male and young ourang-outan, or pongo, from Borneo; siamang, from Java; gibbon, silvery gibbon or wou-wou, and oongka, from India, Java, and China; the simpai, chingkau, from Sumatra; the kalasie and starred presbytes, from Borneo; the cinereous presbytes, dusky presbytes, from Singapore and Malacca; the croo and negro presbytes, from Java; nestor, from Ceylon, and hoonuman, from India, Nepal, &c. *Presented by B. H. Hodyson, Esq.* Temminck's colobus; Pennant's colobus; and black colobus, from West Africa; guereza, from Abyssinia; proboscis monkey, adult male, Borneo; *presented by Mons. Temminck;* and female and young, *presented by Capt. Sir Edw. Belcher.* Callithrix or green monkeys, from

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West Africa; grivet or tota, from Abyssinia; vervet, from the Cape of Good Hope; malbranck, from Africa; moustache, from Guinea; white-throated monkey, from India; samango, from South Africa; bearded monkey and red-eared monkey, and Burnett's mona and haucher, from Fernando Po; the mona and diana, the white-nosed or vaulting monkey, and black-cheeked ascagne, and the talapoin, from West Africa; patas, from Africa and Senegal; white-crowned monkey, sooty mangabey, and white-collared mangabey, from Africa; rhesus, macaque, mungo or capped macaque, pelops, and bruh, from India; brilliant macaque, from Japan; black macaque, from the Philippines and Celebes; wanderoo, from Ceylon; papion, from Africa; chacma, anubis, and baboon, from South Africa; gelada and tartarin, from Abyssinia; drill and mandrill, from Africa.

The Cases 13 to 18 contain the New World Monkeys, from Tropical America.

Cases 13—16. The coaita, chameck, chuna, marimonda, and brown spider monkeys, from Bolivia and Brazil; the thumbed miriki; caparro or negro monkey; the Howlers, so called from the continued loud noise they make in the forest, especially at night.

Cases 17, 18. The Sapajoues, with prehensile tails; the Night Apes, with large nocturnal eyes, like owls; the Hairy and Jew Monkeys, with club-like tails; the Teetees, Marmozetts, and Silky Monkeys, which are generally of small size.

Cases 19 and 20 contain the family of Lemurs: as the white fronted and black and white lemur, the ring-tailed macaúco, and the propithece, from Madagascar—they live on insects and fruits; the loris, from Ceylon; the slow lemur, from India, Sumatra, and Java; the indri and cheirogales, from Madagascar; the galago, from Western Africa.

Case 20. On the lower shelves are the colugos, or flying lemurs, which live on trees in the Indian Archipelago, suspending themselves by their feet to the branches, back downwards, and thus forming a kind of hammock, in which they nurse their young.

Wall Cases 21—65. The Rapacious Beasts.

Cases 21—29. The various kinds of Feline Animals, as the lion (*Leo*), from South Africa; tiger, from India; the jaguar, and the different kinds of ocelots, from Central America; the wild cats of Europe; the chaus, from North Africa and Asia; the booted cat of the Cape of Good Hope; hunting leopard of India and Africa; the lynx, from Sardinia and the South of Spain, and from Canada; and the caracal of South Africa and India.

Cases 30, 31. The Hyænas, as the striped hyæna (*Hyæna striata*) of Egypt; the spotted hyæna, from South Africa, with its young, which is blackish brown.

Cases 32—35. The true Civets, as the African civet, from the warmer parts of Africa; the zibet of India and China, and the spotted zibet, or tangalung, from Sumatra. These animals all yield the secretion that has long been esteemed by some as a scent. The hyæna civet, or Proteles, from the Cape of Good Hope, and the slender ring-tailed Prionodon, from Malacca. The lower shelves contain the various

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species of genets, from the Cape of Good Hope, Abyssinia, and Western Africa. The different species of Ichneumons or herpestes, the Mungos, from Asia and Africa; and the Suricate, from the Cape of Good Hope and Central Africa.

Cases 35, 36. The different species of *Paradoxurus*, *Paguma*, *Hemigalea*, and *Benturong*, which inhabit India, Sumatra, and the other Asiatic islands; the *Cynogale*, from Borneo; and the *Nandina*, which comes from Western Africa; and the *Bassaris* or house marten of the Mexicans.

Cases 37—42. The different species of Dogs, as the Newfoundland dog; the wolf of North America and Europe; the wild dogs of India, Africa, and North America. The different kind of Foxes of Europe, America, Africa, and India. The four-toed hunting dog of South Africa and Abyssinia, and the large-eared dog of the Cape of Good Hope.

Case 43. The various species of Martens (*Martes*) of Europe and America; weasels from Europe and America; the masked weasel of Mexico, the Siberian weasel, the Himalayan weasel, the polecats of Europe and America, the False Sable of America, and the Vison or lesser otter, of North America and Northern Europe; and the Zorilla of the warmer parts of Africa.

Case 44. The Gluttons, from North America and Europe; the ratel, from the Cape and India; and the tiara and the grisson, from Central America and the West Indies. Then follow the helictis or musk weasel of the Chinese; the skunk of North America; the marputio and conepats of Central and Southern America; the stinkard, or mydaus, of Java; the sand bear (*Arctonyx*) of India; the badger of Europe; and the Labrador badger, or taxidea, of North America.

Case 45. The Otters, as the common otter of Europe, and the species from America and Asia; the muffled otter of North America; the clawless otters of the Cape of Good Hope and of Java and India; and the seal-like sea otter of the west coast of America.

Cases 46—49. The BEARS, as the Malay bear of Sumatra and Borneo; the white bear of the Arctic Ocean; and the sloth bear of India.

Cases 50—52. The kinkajou of Central America; the wah (*Ailurus*) of Nepal; the different varieties or species of coati mondi, and of racoons, from America.

Cases 51, 52. On the lower half of these cases are placed the INSECTIVOROUS BEASTS, as the moles of Europe and India; the marsh mole of Canada and North America; the golden moles of the Cape; and the star-nosed Mole, with its long thick tail, from North America; the Tupai or insectivorous squirrel of Java, Sumatra, and India; the elephant shrew of North and South Africa; the shrew mice of Europe, Asia, and America, especially the large blue shrew of India and the Cape of Good Hope; the desman, or musk shrew of the Pyrenees and Russia; the naked-tailed weasel (*Gymnura*) of Malacca; and the various kinds of hedgehogs, from Europe, Asia, and Africa, as the tenrecs of Madagascar and Western Africa.

Cases 53—64. The different sorts of MARSUPIAL ANIMALS. Those in Cases 53—64 are only found in Australia, and those in the lower part of Case 64 are from America.

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Cases 53—55. The different kinds of Phalangers, as the white-tailed opossums; the New Holland bears from Australia; and the true Phalangers, which are only found in Amboyna and New Ireland; the tarsipes of South Australia, and the wombat of Australasia. The Flying Phalangers, as the Petaurus; the Norfolk Island flying-squirrel, and the flying mouse, or acrobate.

Cases 56—63. The different kinds of the true Kangaroos of Australia, and the tree kangaroo of New Guinea. The various species of wallabees (*Halmaturus*); the long-nosed kangaroos, and the rock kangaroos. The jerboa kangaroos, and the rat-tailed kangaroos; the kangaroo hares; and at the bottom the koala of Australia.

Cases 62—64. The Australian Opossums, as the bandicoots (*Perameles*), the pig foot opossum; the dasyures, the zebra wolf, and the Australian devil; the phasoogales and the banded myrmecobius.

Below Case 64 are the Opossums of America.

The smaller specimens of Seals, as the young of the harp seal, with its white fur, as it is when it is first born; and the young of the eared seal, from the Cape of Good Hope.

Wall Cases 65—81. Glires.

Cases 65—68. The various kinds of Mice and Rats, as Mus Pseudomys and Hapalotis.

Case 69. Contains the Beaver, from North America and Europe; the Coypu, from Central America; the Ondatra of North America, and Hydromys of Australia; also the Habrocoma, Octodon, and Psammoryctes, from Chili; the Echimys and Lonchurus, of Central America; the Aulacodus of South Africa, and Capromys of the island of Cuba.

Cases 70—72. The Porcupines, as the Hystrix, from India and Europe; the Cercolabes, Spiggurus, and Chætomys, from the Brazils; Dasyprocta, Dolichotis, Kerodon, and Hydrochærus, from South America.

Cases 73—75. The Hares, from different parts of the world; and the Rock Hares (*Lagomys*) of India.

Case 76. The family of Jerboas, as the Lagotis, from Chili; the Chinchilla, from Peru; the Pelamys of South Africa; and the different species of Jerboa, from Egypt, Siberia, and South Africa; also the Dormice, Myoxina, Graphiurus, and Glis.

Cases 77—80. The family of Squirrels, as the Anomolurus of West Africa, and Flying Squirrels (*Pteromys*) of India, and the different species of squirrels; also the Marmots (*Arctonys*) of Europe, North America, and India.

Case 81. The family of Mole-Rats, as the Slepez (*Spalax*); Zoker (*Siphneus*) of Europe; Georychus and Sand Mole (*Bathyerchus*) of South Africa; the Fur-country Pouched-rat (*Saccophorus*) of North America, and Tucan of Mexico; the Golden-mole-rat (*Chrysomys*) of Abyssinia; the Sewellel (*Aplodontia*) of North America, and the different species of Rhizomys.

On the top of the Cases are arranged the different kinds of porpoises, dolphins, and seals; as the flat-haired seal; the leonine seal, or maned-eared seal, from the Southern Ocean. The manatee

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from Jamaica and Western Africa. The Cape porpoise, and the Cape dolphin; and the platanista, or long-beaked dolphin of the Ganges.

THE GENERAL COLLECTIONS OF CORALS are contained in the TABLE CASES; they are in progress of arrangement.

In Tables 1—20. The various kinds of Star Corals or Madrepores, as the *Sea Mushroom*, the *Brain Stone*, *Clove-Corals*, the *Millepore*.

Tables 20—31. The Barked Corals, which generally assume the form of trees, as the *Tree Coral*, the *Gorgoniæ*, or *Sea Fans*. *Sea Pens*.

EASTERN ZOOLOGICAL GALLERY.

The *Wall Cases* contain the collection of BIRDS; the larger *Table Cases*, in the centre of the Room, contain the collection of SHELLS of MOLLUSCOUS ANIMALS; and on the top of the Wall Cases is a series of HORNS of different kinds of Deer and Rhinoceri.

GENERAL COLLECTIONS OF BIRDS are placed in the Wall Cases.

WALL CASES 1—35. The RAPTORIAL BIRDS.

They are subdivided into the following great divisions. The DIURNAL BIRDS of PREY are contained in Cases 1—30.

Case 1. The Bearded Vulture of the Alps and Himalayan Mountains. These birds live chiefly on carrion.

Cases 2—7. Various species of Vultures, as the Alpine vulture, from North Africa; the black, carrion, and king vultures, from North and South America; the Californian, and condor, or great vulture of the Andes; the fulvous vulture, from Europe and Africa; cinereous vulture, from Northern Africa; sociable vulture, from South Africa; and the Angola vulture, from Congo.

Cases 8—30. The Falcons, which are further divided:

Cases 8—17. The different Eagles which prey on living quadrupeds, birds, and fish, as the golden eagle of Europe, &c.; booted eagle of Egypt; crested goshawk, of South America; Brazilian eagle; laughing falcon, from British Guiana; harpy eagle of South America; bacha eagle of India and Africa; Jean le Blanc eagle of Europe, Java, &c.; marine eagle, from the Indian Archipelago; osprey, from various parts of the world; short-tailed falcon, from the Cape of Good Hope; and the Pondicherry eagle, from the continent of India, which bird is worshipped by the Brahmins.

Case 18. The different species of Caracaras, which are peculiar to South America, as the red-throated falcon, chimachima, and the Brazilian kite.

Cases 19—24. Specimens of Buzzards: they are sluggish, and pounce on their prey on the ground, as the craxirex, from Galapagos; Buzzard; and the rough-legged falcon of Europe.

Cases 22, 23. Various species of Kites: the weakness of their bill occasions some of them to feed principally on insects; as the cohy falcon of India; honey buzzard, from various parts of the world; swallow-tailed falcon of North America; kite of Europe; and the spotted-tailed hobby of North America.

Cases 24—26. The true Falcons, which are the most courageous

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in proportion to their size of all the birds of prey; as the jer-falcon, peregrine falcon; hobby, and kestrils, &c., of Europe, &c.

Case 27. The Sparrow-hawks: these birds skim the earth with a rapid flight, seizing their prey upon the wing; as the goshawk and sparrow-hawk of Europe, and others.

Cases 28—30. The Harriers: these birds generally fly very low over the marshes, and strike their prey on the ground; as the chanting falcon of the Cape of Good Hope; Madagascar falcon; secretary, of the Cape of Good Hope; hen harrier, ash-coloured falcon, and moor buzzard, of Europe, &c.

WALL CASES 31—35. The NOCTURNAL RAPTORIAL BIRDS,

Which are subdivided thus:

Case 31. Hawk Owls, as the Canada owl; snowy owl of Orkney and North America.

Cases 32, 33. Eagle Owls, as the scops-eared owl of Europe, &c.; ketupu owl of the Indian Archipelago; great-eared owl, from various parts of the Old World; and the Virginian eared owl, of North America, &c.

Case 34. Howlets: as the brown owl; long-eared owl of Europe and other parts of the world; barred owl of North America; little owl, and the Tengmalm's owl of Northern Europe.

Case 35. The true Owls, as the barn white owl of various parts of the world, and the bay owl of Java.

WALL CASES 36—83. The PERCHING BIRDS.

These are divided into five divisions, each of which embraces several families.

WALL CASES 36—42. The WIDE-GAPED PERCHING BIRDS.

Cases 36, 37. The Goat-suckers, which are solitary birds, living on moths, &c.; as the Trinidad goatsucker, or fat bird; New Holland goatsucker; wedge-tailed goatsucker; great goatsucker; Carolina goatsucker of North America; Leona goatsucker of Africa; and European goatsucker.

Case 38. The Swallows and Swifts, as the common swift of Europe; aculeated swallow of North America; esculent swallow of the Indian Isles; chimney swallow, sand martin, and martin swallow, of Europe, &c.

Case 39. The Todies, Rollers, Broad-bills, and Motmots, which live on insects, berries, &c., as the garrulous roller of Europe; Abyssinian roller; green tody of the West Indies; Javan tody; Brazilian motmot, &c.

Case 40. The Curucuis: they live in low damp woods in the tropical parts of America and Asia, and feed on insects and berries; as the red-bellied curucui of South America; Narina curucui of Africa, &c.

Cases 41, 42. The Kingfishers: they are generally of a brilliant colour, and live on fish, which they catch by diving, also on crustacea and insects; as the spotted-bellied barbet, and great pied barbet, of South America; great brown kingfisher, of Australia; ternate kingfisher of the Philippine Islands; and common kingfisher of

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Europe, &c.; green jacamar and great jacamar of South America; common bee-eater of Europe; Javan night bird, &c.

Wall Cases 43—47. The Tenuirostral Birds,

Which are divided into several families: as

Case 43. The Hoopoes and Sun Birds, which feed principally on the nectar of flowers; as the common hoopoes of Africa and Europe; twelve-wired paradise birds of Molucca; rifle-bird of Australia; red-billed promerops of Africa; and grand promerops of New Guinea; hook-billed red honey-eater of the Sandwich Islands; and numerous species of sun birds of Africa and South America.

Case 44. The Humming Birds of South and North America and the West Indies; their food consists of insects and spiders; as the topaz humming bird; garnet-throated humming-bird; tufted-necked humming-bird, &c.

Case 45. Honey-eaters, which are peculiar to Australia; as the New Holland creeper; Poë honey-eater of New Zealand; wattled honey-eater; black and yellow honey-eater, and black-headed honey-eater of Australia, &c.

Cases 46, 47. The Creepers, Nuthatches and Wrens, which live on insects, chiefly obtained by striking the bark of trees; as the Patagonian warbler; Guiana red warbler; climbing grakle, and the picoid grakle of South America; common creeper of Europe; thorn-tailed warbler of South America; wall creeper of Great Britain; nuthatch of Europe and North America; also various species of wrens, &c.

Cases 48—61. The Tooth-billed Passerine Birds.

They live generally on insects, worms, &c. These birds embrace several families.

Cases 48—52. The Warblers, which are solitary in their habits, feeding on insects, worms and berries.

Case 48. Tailor birds; they live on insects, and mostly form very beautiful and artfully dome-shaped nests; as the bush warbler of India; Dartford warbler of Europe; superb warbler of New Holland, &c.; and the superb menura, of Australia.

Cases 49—52. Warblers; which are small birds that have an agreeable song, and are continually flitting about in search of insects and their caterpillars, &c.

Case 49. The true Warblers, as the black cap warbler, lesser pettichaps, grasshopper warbler, fire-crested wren, &c., of Europe, &c.

Case 50. The Wheatears. These inhabit barren places in various parts of the Old World, and are lively birds, which subsist on insects; as the wheatear warbler, redstart warbler, red-tailed warbler, blue-throated warbler, redbreast warbler, whinchat warbler, sedge warbler, &c.; and the Titmice, which are very active in flitting from branch to branch and suspending themselves in all kinds of attitudes whilst seeking for insects on the trees; as the great titmouse, blue titmouse, and the long-tailed titmouse of Europe, &c.

Case 51. Wood Warblers, which mostly inhabit North America, where they are seen in the low bushes flying from branch to branch in

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search of caterpillars, &c.; as the red-headed warbler, spotted yellow warbler, yellow-throated warbler, and numerous other species; and various specimens of Wagtails, which are found on the banks of rivers or marshes, feeding on insects and small seeds; as the white and yellow wagtail of Europe, &c.

Cases 53—55. The Thrushes, which family of birds inhabit various parts of the world, and feed on insects and worms; they are divided into several subdivisions: viz.

Case 53. The Ant-thrushes: these birds inhabit the tropical parts of the world, where they all feed principally on ants and insects; as the white-faced manakin; grisly warbler of South America, &c.; mountain warbler of Java; rufous-naped thrush, alarum thrush, and others of South America; king thrush of Brazil; short-tailed crow of various parts of the Old World; and several species of rock thrushes of Europe and India.

Case 54. Various species of true Thrushes. These are solitary in their habits, feeding on fruits, worms, and snails; some are well known for their song, and others for their imitating almost any sound, as the lunulated thrush of Australia; missel thrush, song thrush, fieldfare, red-winged thrush, and blackbird of Europe; and others from various parts of the world; mimic thrush of North America, &c.

Case 55. Babbling Thrushes of the warmer parts of the world, where they are peculiar for their chattering noise; they feed on insects, &c.; as the black-headed thrush of South America; Chinese thrush; spectacle thrush of China, &c.; grey thrush, mountain creeper, and pileated thrush of India; the orioles are invariably of a bright yellow colour, and found in the warmer parts of the world, feeding on caterpillars and insects, and also frequent orchards during the fruit season; as the golden oriole of Europe; Cochin China oriole, and other species. Short-legged thrushes are also in this Case: they are peculiar to Asia and Africa, where they are found generally in the woods, feeding on caterpillars, insects, and fruits; as the Cape thrush, golden-vented thrush, importunate thrush of Africa.

Cases 56, 57. The Fly-catchers, which are peculiar to the warmer parts of the world, and feed solely on insects captured during flight. They form several subdivisions: viz.

Case 56. The pikas, which are peculiar to South America, where they pursue insects in flocks in the forests; as the red-necked fly-catcher. The water-chats are inhabitants of South America, and are generally found in the vicinity of water, where they pursue insects on the ground; as the grey shrike, spectacle warbler, white-headed tody, cock-tailed fly-catcher. The Tyrants are also peculiar to South and North America; insects and even small birds sometimes form their food; as the tyrant shrike, whiskered fly-catcher, and fork-tailed fly-catcher; the black caps are found only in South America, where they are seen perched on the high branches of trees, ready to plunge at the passing insects; as the Cayenne shrike, &c.

Case 57. The true Fly-catchers, which are mostly found in the Old World; their food consists principally of insects; as the collared fly-catcher of Africa; broad-billed tody, white-eared thrush, king tody of South America; fan-tailed fly-catcher of Australia; spotted fly-catcher, cold-finch fly-catcher of Europe; black-headed fly-catcher of North America,

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&c. The fly-catching warblers, which are peculiar to America, where they feed on insects and fruits; as the solitary fly-catcher, &c.

Cases 58, 59. The Chatterers: they are divided into several families: viz.

Case 58. The thick-heads, which are found in the forests of Asia, Australia, and South America; they generally live in pairs, seeking insects and fruits; as the guttural thrush of Australia, &c. The manakins are remarkable for their small size and showy colour; they feed on fruits and insects; as the red chatterer, red and black manakin, white-capped manakin of South America, and speckled manakin of Australia, &c. The chatterers are found in most parts of the world; they inhabit the low grounds or forests, generally in flocks, feeding on the berries of various plants, sometimes upon insects. Most of them are remarkable for the beauty of their plumage during the breeding season; as the purple-breasted chatterer, purple-throated chatterer, carunculated chatterer, variegated chatterer, and rock manakin of South America, &c.

Case 59. The Caterpillar-Eaters are found in South America, India, and Africa, where they feed upon caterpillars, which they collect upon the highest trees; as the grey caterpillar thrush of Africa, Javan thrush, ash-backed thrush of India, &c. The drongos are inhabitants of India, Asia, and Australia, and live on insects. Some species are remarkable for their power of song, which is as sweet as the nightingale's; as the Malabar shrike, fork-tailed shrike, crested shrike, and drongri shrike of Africa.

Case 60. Shrikes, or the true Butcher Birds. They are found in most parts of the world, pursuing grasshoppers, insects, young frogs, and small birds, which they impale on thorns, pull to pieces, and devour at their leisure; as the cinereous shrike, red-backed shrike of Europe, frontal shrike of Australia, Ceylon thrush of the Cape, and the grey-headed shrike of South America.

Case 61. The Bush Shrikes, which are inhabitants of Australia, Asia, and especially South America; as pied shrike, lineated shrike of South America; hook-billed shrike of Madagascar; and the Hotniqua shrike of Africa, &c.

WALL CASES 62—73. The CONIROSTRAL BIRDS.

These feed chiefly on grain and fruit. They form several families: viz.

Cases 62, 63. The Crows, which are divided into the following divisions: the *Phonygaminæ*, which inhabit Australia, New Guinea, &c., where they pursue small birds, and are very noisy and clamorous; as the piping roller, noisy roller of Australia; the jays, which generally live in forests of various parts of the world, as the jay of Europe; blue jay and cinereous jay of North America, &c. The true Crows, which are inhabitants of various parts of the world, and are generally seen on the ground, searching for carrion, worms, &c., as the raven, carrion crow, rook, hooded crow, and jackdaw of Europe, &c.

Case 63. The *Callœatinæ* are inhabitants of Africa, Asia, and Australia; as the changeable crow of Africa, rufous crow of India, cinereous wattle bird of New Zealand, &c.

Case 64. The *Gymnoderinæ* are very singular birds of South America; they feed on fruits; as the bare-necked grakle, fetid grakle,

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&c. The Choughs are found in the elevated mountains of the Old World, and prey on insects and berries; as the red-legged crow and Alpine crow. These are occasionally found in Europe, &c. The Birds of Paradise are natives of New Guinea; their habits are perfectly those of the crow, as the greater paradise bird, king paradise bird, magnificent paradise bird, &c.

Case 65. The Shining Thrushes are found in Africa, Asia, and Australia, and they feed on fruits and insects; as the satin bower bird: these birds form artificial arbours of twigs, which they decorate with shells, bones, stones, and other articles, and through which they run in playful chase after each other; also the splendid thrush, brilliant thrush, &c., of Africa and India. The Grakles live in troops in the islands of the Indian Archipelago, searching for insects and fruits among the banana; as the minor grakle and bald grakle. The beef-eaters are inhabitants of Africa, where they live on the larvæ of a parasitical insect which they compress out of the skin of the rhinoceros by means of their bill; as the African beef-eater.

Case 66. The Starlings are found in both hemispheres, and they feed on the larvæ which attack cattle; they fly in large and crowded flocks; as the rose-coloured thrush of Europe; and Malabar grakle, pagoda grakle of India, &c.; cockscomb grakle of South Africa; common stare of Europe; Sardinian stare of Europe, &c., and the Louisiana stare of North America, &c. The *Quiscalinæ* inhabit New Guinea, but especially North and South America; as the gorget paradise bird of New Guinea, purple grakle and boat-tailed grakle of South America, &c.

Case 67. The Icteric Orioles are also peculiar to America, and live in flocks, feeding on grain and insects; as the black and yellow oriole, crested oriole, icteric oriole, and banana oriole, &c. The *Agelainæ*, like the preceding series, are also found in North and South America, generally in flocks among the cattle. Some of the species have a peculiar habit of laying their eggs in other birds' nests, as the cowpen oriole, red-winged oriole, &c.

Case 68. The Weavers, which inhabit Africa and India, and feed on grain. They form their nest of interwoven blades of grass; as the Philippine grosbeak, weaver oriole of Africa, &c. The hawfinches have a powerful bill, which enables them to feed on hard fruits, &c.; as the haw grosbeak of Europe, blue grosbeak of North America, crimson-breasted grosbeak of Africa, ground sparrows of Galapagos, and widow birds of Africa, &c.

Cases 68, 69. The Tanagers, which are peculiar to the New World, are remarkable for their beauty of plumage, and feed on grain, berries, and insects; as the red tanager and summer tanager of North America; red-breasted tanager, bishop tanager, golden tanager of South America, &c.

Cases 69, 70. The true Finches, which generally live in small flocks, feed on grain, and sometimes on insects; as the house sparrow, tree-finch, goldfinch, linnet, siskin, greenfinch, chaffinch, &c., of Europe; wax-billed grosbeak, fasciated grosbeak of Africa; cowry grosbeak, white-headed grosbeak of India, &c.; sea-side finch, yellow-winged finch, song-finch of North America, &c.; the buntings are found in the world generally, and feed on seeds; as the yellow

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bunting, foolish bunting, ortolan bunting, snow bunting, &c., of Europe.

Case 71. The Larks have the power of singing while rising from the ground perpendicularly in the air; as the skylark, woodlark, &c., of Europe; the bullfinches have very thick bills, which enable them to feed on hard grains and seeds; as the bull-finch, rosy-finch of Europe, pine grosbeak of North America, &c. The crossbeaks have the points of their bill crossing each other; as the common crossbill, greater crossbill of Europe, and parrot-billed grosbeak of the South Sea islands, &c. The plant-cutters are inhabitants of South America, and are said to feed on vegetables; as the Chili plant-cutter. The colies are peculiar to Africa and India, and live in flocks, feeding on fruits, and are remarkable for sleeping in companies, suspended by one foot, with the head downwards; as the Cape coly, white-backed coly, &c. The plantain-eaters inhabit Africa, and live in pairs, feeding generally on fruits; as the violet plantain-eater, Touraco plantain-eater, &c. In South America the crested pheasant is found.

Cases 72, 73. The Hornbills, which are peculiar to the Old World. They feed on fruits, mice, small birds, and reptiles, which they swallow whole, throwing them in the air and catching them in the throat; as the rhinoceros hornbill of Africa, helmet hornbill, Panayan hornbill of India, &c.

Wall Cases 74—83. The Scansorial Birds.

They are divided into several subdivisions: viz.

Cases 74—76. The Parrots, which are inhabitants of all parts of the world except Europe. They live chiefly on fruits, and build in the hollow trees; as the racket-tailed parrot of the Philippine Islands; Pennantian parrot, ground parrot, &c., of Australia; horned parrot of New Caledonia; Alexandrine parrakeet, &c., of India; blue and yellow maccaw; hyacinthine maccaw of South America; Papuan lory; purple-capped lory of the Indian Archipelago; hawk-headed parrot, yellow-headed amazon's parrot, passerine parrot of South America; great white cockatoo, &c., of the Indian Archipelago; red-crowned parrot, and Banksian cockatoo of Australia, &c.

Case 77. The Toucans, which belong to the New World, are similar to the hornbill in habits and also in food; as the yellow-breasted toucan, Aracari toucan, Janeiro toucan, &c.

Cases 78 - 80. The Woodpeckers, which inhabit various parts of the world, and are divided into several subdivisions: viz.

Case 78. The Barbets are inhabitants of India and its isles, South America, and Africa. Their food consists of insects, fruits, and small birds; as the groove-billed barbican of Africa, &c.; Cayenne barbet; grand barbet of India. The *Picumninæ* are found in South America and India; as the minute woodpecker, &c. The true woodpeckers inhabit North America, India, and Europe; they traverse the bark of trees in every direction, and insinuate their long tongue into chinks and crevices to draw out the larvæ of insects, on which they feed; they also subsist on soft fruits; as the northern three-toed woodpecker, white-billed woodpecker of North America, &c., and greater spotted woodpecker of Europe, &c.

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Case 79. *Dryocopinæ* principally live in South America, and feed chiefly on fruits and eggs of small birds; as the great black woodpecker of Europe; Cayenne woodpecker; red-headed woodpecker of North America, &c. The *Celeinæ*, which feed chiefly on insects and ants; as the green woodpecker of Europe; yellow-crested woodpecker of South America; Carolina woodpecker, &c.

Case 80. The ground woodpeckers are peculiar to America and Africa, live principally on the ground, and feed on ants, &c.; as the gold-winged woodpecker of North America, and crimson-breasted woodpecker of Africa. The wrynecks are inhabitants of Europe, India, and Africa, feeding chiefly on ants, which they secure by means of their long tongue; as the wryneck of Europe.

Cases 81—83. The Cuckows, which are migratory birds, and are divided into several divisions: viz.

Case 81. The Honey Cuckows are found in Africa, where they are celebrated for guiding the natives to the nests of wild bees, enticing them to the spot by fluttering before them, and reiterating a peculiar cry; as the honey cuckow, and lesser honey cuckow, &c. The rain cuckows are peculiar to South America, where they live on snakes, fruits, and insects, which they search for on the ground, as the long-billed rain cuckow, &c.

Cases 81, 82. The Coucals are inhabitants of the warmer parts of the world, and are generally searching among reeds and grass for grasshoppers, lizards, and fruits; as the giant coucal, variegated coucal, &c., of Australia; bubut coucal of Java, &c., and the straight-heeled coucal of Africa; Cayenne cuckow; spotted cuckow of South America.

Case 82. The Anis inhabit South America, the West Indies, Asia, &c., where they are found on the ground seeking for insects, and others feed on fruits; as the greater ani and lesser ani, &c., red-headed malkoha, and tricoloured malkoha of India.

Cases 82, 83. The true Cuckows are only found in the warmer parts of the world; their food consists of insects and fruits; the European bird deposits its eggs in the nests of other birds; as the great spotted cuckow, and white crested cuckow of Africa, &c.

Case 83. Common cuckow of Europe, Dunnum cuckow of Africa, gilded cuckow, cupreous cuckow of Africa, &c.

WALL CASES 84—106. The GALLINACEOUS BIRDS.

Case 84. The Tree Pigeons are found in Asia, Africa, Islands of the South Sea, and Australia, where they reside in the woods, feeding on fruits and berries; as the parrot pigeon, aromatic pigeon of India, &c., black-capped pigeon of Java, &c.

Cases 85, 86. The true Pigeons and Turtles: these inhabit most parts of the world; their food consists of grains and seeds, as the antarctic pigeon of Australia; nutmeg pigeon of the Indian Isles; ring pigeon of Europe.

Case 87. The Migratory Pigeon of North America, and common turtle of Europe.

Case 88. The Ground Doves, which are mostly found on the ground, seeking for grains and seeds, in most parts of both hemispheres; as the bronze-winged pigeon of Australia, &c.; the ground turtle;

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Talpacoti pigeon of America; partridge pigeon of the West Indies; Nicobar pigeon; and great crowned pigeon of the Indian Isles.

Cases 89, 90. The Curassows, which are peculiar to South America, where they live in small flocks, searching the ground for worms and insects, also feeding on fruits; as (Case 89) the marail guan, motmot guan; (Case 90) crested curassow, razor-billed curassow, cushew curassow.

Cases 91—103 embrace the series of Pheasants: viz.

Cases 91—93. The Peacocks, which are inhabitants of India and its isles, where they are found in the woods and jungles, feed on grains. The crested peacock of India, Japan peacock; Iris peacock, &c., argus pheasant, &c., and the crossoptilon, from Thibet.

Cases 94, 95. The true Pheasants: these are found wild in various parts of Asia, but some of them have become naturalized in Europe; they feed on grain, roots, and insects; as the common pheasant, painted pheasant, and the Reeves's pheasant of China.

Cases 96—99. The fowls which are inhabitants of the jungles and woods of the continent and isles of India; their food consists of grain and fruits, &c., as (Case 96) the pencilled pheasant of China, coloured pheasant of Himalayan Mountains, &c. Case 98. Rufous-tailed pheasant, and fire-backed pheasant of Sumatra, &c.; Sonnerat's wild cock, superb pheasant, Javan cock, &c. Case 99. Horned pheasant, black-headed horned pheasant of India, &c.

Cases 99, 100. The Turkeys and pintados are found in America and Africa; they feed on grain and other vegetable substances; as (Case 99) the Guinea pintado, crested pintado of Africa; (Case 100) American turkey, &c.

Case 100. The Impeyan pheasants are peculiar to the northern parts of Asia, where they feed on bulbous roots, which they dig up by means of their bills; as the Impeyan pheasant, Pucras pheasants, &c.

Cases 101—103. The Partridges are found in both the New and Old World, where they generally inhabit the plains; their food consists of grain and other vegetable substances; as (Case 101) the sanguine pheasant, currie partridge of Nepal, &c., cape partridge, bare-necked partridge of Africa, francolin partridge of Europe and India. Case 102. Red partridge of Europe, olive partridge of India, common partridge and quail of Europe, Andalusian quail of Spain, &c. Case 103. Crowned partridge of India, Californian quail, and crested quail, &c.

Cases 104, 105. The Grouse, which are peculiar to the northern parts of Europe and America: viz. the true Grouse, which are natives of the forests of the high northern latitudes of both hemispheres, and of the highest mountains of central Europe; they feed on grain, buds, and fruits; as the wood grouse, which is sometimes taken in the North of Britain, as well as the ptarmigan grouse and willow grouse; sharp-tailed grouse, ruffed grouse, both of America. Case 105. Sand grouse are only found in the deserts of the hottest parts of the Old World, as the pin-tailed grouse and sand grouse, &c.

Case 106. The Sheathbills have all the appearances of grouse: some inhabit the plains of South America, and others are generally seen on the sea-shore, or far out at sea; as the white sheathbill and black-billed sheathbill, &c. The Tinamous are inhabitants of the warmer

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parts of the New World, where they are seen among the low brushwood or tall grass; their food consists of fruits and insects; as the great tinamou, variegated tinamou, &c. The Megapodius is peculiar to the Asiatic Islands and Australia, as the megapodius, and the New Holland vulture, &c.

Wall Cases 107—134. The Wading Birds.

Cases 107—109. The Ostriches, which are in flocks, and subsist on grain, fruits, and herbage; as the ostrich of Africa; American emu, New Holland cassowary, and galeated cassowary.

Case 108. The Dodo, which is only known by remains, as, for example, the foot in this Case (presented by the Royal Society), and a head (of which a cast is in this Case) and foot, said to have belonged to a specimen which was formerly in Tradescant's Museum, now forming part of the Ashmolean Museum of Oxford. The bird represented in the painting, in the shortness of the wings and colour, has much analogy to the ostrich, but its foot greatly resembles that of the common fowl; and the head, from the cere and the position of the nostrils, is most nearly allied to the vultures; so that if these remains really belonged to one species, and that the one here represented, its true place in the series of birds is not as yet satisfactorily determined. An original painting of this bird, presented to the Museum by George Edwards, (and copied in his works, plate 294,) who says it was drawn in Holland, from a living bird brought from St. Maurice's Island, in the East Indies, is placed on the back of the Case. The Apteryx is peculiar to New Zealand, where they are nocturnal birds, and feed on worms and insects.

Cases 110, 111. The true Bustards, which are peculiar to the Eastern Hemisphere and Australia; they feed equally on grain, herbage, worms, and insects; as the great bustard, of Europe, but occasionally found in England; Arabian bustard; white-eared bustard of Africa; ruffed bustard of North Africa.

Case 112. Coursers that live in the sandy deserts, where they run with surprising speed if disturbed; they feed on worms, &c.; as the cream-coloured courser of Northern Africa, which has occasionally been found in Britain; double-collared courser of Africa, &c.; the thick-knees are found in the uncultivated open country and dry deserts, searching for worms, slugs, and insects, &c., as the thick-kneed bustard of Europe, &c.

Case 113. The Plovers inhabit Europe and various parts of the world; their food consists of worms, insects, &c.; as the golden plover, dotterel plover of Europe; spur-winged plover, wreathed plover of Africa, &c.; ringed plover of Europe; noisy plover of North America, &c.

Case 114. The Turnstones obtained their name from the habit of turning stones over to seek for the small shells and crustacea that are hid under them; as the turnstone sandpiper of the English shores and of other parts of the world. The Oyster-catchers seek their food on the sea-shores; it consists of shell-fish, which they are enabled to wrench out by inserting their bill between the valves, also of other marine productions; as the pied oyster-catcher, black oyster-catcher of Australia, &c.

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Case 114. The Trumpeters, which are peculiar to South America: as the gold-breasted trumpeter, and Brazilian cariama.

Cases 115—117. The true Cranes, which are found in most parts of the world, on the borders of rivers and inundated places, seeking for small fish and reptiles: as the common crane of Europe; Siberian crane; Indian crane; crowned heron; demoiselle heron of Africa; caurale snipe of South America. Cases 117 and 118. Common and purple-crested heron of Europe; great heron of North America; pacific heron of Australia. Case 120. Great egret, little egret, &c. Case 121. Demi egret, and blue heron of America, &c. Case 122. Bittern of Europe, &c.; lineated bittern of America; squacco heron of Europe; and little bittern of Europe, &c. Case 123. Night heron of Europe and America, &c.; tufted umbre of Africa; cinereous boat-bill of South America, and the spoonbill of Europe, &c.

Cases 124, 125. The Storks, which frequent the retired marshes and borders of pools in various parts of the world, where they prey on reptiles and small fish. Case 124. The white and black stork of Europe; American stork, &c. Case 125. Gigantic crane of India, &c.; American jabiru; Senegal jabiru, &c.

Cases 125, 126. The Ibises, which are inhabitants of the inundated places of various parts of the world, seeking for frogs, snails, and worms, &c. Case 125. The wood ibis of North America, &c. Case 126. Ethiopian ibis; black-headed ibis of India; New Holland ibis, &c.

Case 127. The Godwits: these birds migrate according to the season to various parts of the world; their food is composed of small molluscous animals, worms, &c.; as the common godwit, red godwit of England, terek snipe of Australia, &c.

Case 128. The *Totaninæ:* these birds search among the gravel and stones of the banks of lakes and rivers for worms, insects, and molluscous animals, as the stagnile snipe of Europe; greenshank snipe, common sandpiper of Europe, and Bartram's sandpiper: semipalmated snipe of North America. The Avocets are remarkable for the extreme length of their legs, which enables them to search the muddy shores or mouths of the rivers for small insects and spawn of fish, &c.: as the scooping avocet, long-legged plover, &c.

Case 129. The Sandpipers are inhabitants of most parts of the world, seeking their food on the sea-shore and in marine marshes; as the knot sandpiper, ruff sandpiper, purre sandpiper, lesser grey sandpiper, of Europe, &c. The Phalaropes are found on the sea-shores of the Arctic regions; their food consists of crustacea, &c.; as the red phalarope, grey phalarope, &c.

Case 130. The true Snipes inhabit the thickest underwood, others seek the marshy districts; their food consists of worms and insects; as the woodcock, great snipe, common snipe, jack snipe of Britain, Cape snipe of India, &c.

Case 131. The Jacanas, which inhabit the marshes of the warmer parts of the world, where they walk with facility on the floating leaves of aquatic plants, as the chestnut jacana of South America, Chinese jacana, &c. The Screamers are inhabitants of the inundated ground of South America; as the horned screamer and Chaja screamer.

Case 132. The Rails live among the reeds on the borders of lakes,

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and in marshes, feeding on worms, &c.; as the water rail, crake gallinule, olivaceous gallinule of Britain, clapper rail of North America, &c.

Cases 133, 134. The Gallinules are found on the rivers and lakes, among the reeds, seeking their food, which consists of worms and larvæ of insects, as the purple gallinule of Europe, black-backed gallinule of Australia, &c.; Martinico gallinule of South America; common gallinule of Europe, &c.

Case 134. The Finfoots are peculiar to South America and Western Africa; as the American finfoot, &c.

WALL CASES 135—166. The WEB-FOOTED BIRDS.

Case 135. The Flamingos, which are found in the warmer parts of Europe, &c., on the banks of rivers and lakes, feeding on small shell-fish, which they seize by inverting the head, to employ with advantage the crook of the upper mandible; as the red flamingo, &c.

Cases 136, 137. The Spur-winged Geese inhabit Asia, Africa, and Australia; as the spur-winged goose, black-backed goose, &c.

Cases 137—139. The Geese are found in various parts of the world, during their periodical flight; their food consists of grain and grass; as the New Holland cereopsis, Magellanic goose, Canada goose, barred headed goose of India, grey-legged goose, and white-fronted goose of Europe, &c.

Cases 140—142. The Swans are remarkable for their graceful appearance upon the water, and are found in most parts of the world; they feed on roots of aquatic plants, &c.; as the whistling swans, black-necked swan, &c.

Cases 143—146. The true Ducks: these birds are inhabitants of the lakes and rivers of the interior, but occasionally resort to the sea-shore of various parts of the world; their food consists of vegetables, insects, and shell-fish, as the red-billed whistling duck of South America; shieldrake, widgeon, pintail duck, common teal, &c., of Europe; Chinese teal, and others.

Cases 147—149. The Sea Ducks are principally inhabitants of the ocean or saline lakes, and are sometimes found on rivers of the interior, seeking for small crabs, shell-fish, &c.; as the scoter duck, eider duck, tufted duck, nyroca duck, red-crested duck of Europe, &c.

Case 149. The Spinous-tailed Ducks are found in the warmer parts of the world, as the lobated duck of Australia, Ural duck, &c.

Case 150. The Mergansers inhabit the Arctic regions; their food consists principally of fish, &c.; as the goosander merganser, red-breasted merganser, hooded merganser, &c.

Cases 151, 152 contain the Divers: they form two divisions.

Case 151. The true Divers are found in northern regions, and are rapid divers, feeding on fish; as the northern diver, black-throated diver, &c.

Case 152. The Grebes inhabit most parts of the world, feeding on small fish, crabs, &c.; as the eared grebe, crested grebe, &c., of Europe.

Cases 153, 154 contain the Auks; these are oceanic birds, inhabiting the Arctic circles, feeding on fish and other marine productions, and are thus divided:

Case 153. The true Auks; as the great auk of Orkney, puffin auk, razor-billed auk of the British shores, &c.

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Case 154. The Sea Parrots; as the parroquet auk, crested auk, Cape penguin, crested penguin, &c.: the Guillemots; as the foolish guillemot, black guillemot of Europe.

Cases 155—160 contain the Gulls: these birds are divided as follows:

Case 155. The Petrels, which are found in the high latitudes of both hemispheres, feed on fish, &c.; as the diving petrel, stormy petrel, Manks petrel, Fulmar petrel, and broad-billed petrel, &c.; giant petrel, wandering albatross, &c.

Cases 157—159. The true Gulls: they are found in every part of the world, feeding on all kinds of animal matter, fish, &c., as the Arctic gull, glaucous gull, black-backed gull, little gull, &c., of Europe; fork-tailed gull, kittiwake gull, &c.

Case 160. The Terns are met with on every coast in the world, and occasionally inland, on the lakes, feeding on marine productions; as the Caspian tern, roseate tern, gull-billed tern, minute tern, &c., of Europe; white-winged tern, &c. The Skimmers have remarkably formed bills, that enable them to skim the surface of the sea, in which they dip the lower mandible, the upper being elevated out of the water, until the prey is felt by the lower; as in the black skimmer.

Case 161. The Tropic Birds are peculiar to tropical climates, where they catch the flying fish, &c., as the common tropic bird, red-tailed tropic bird, &c. The Darters live in small flocks, on the trees that overhang the rivers, &c., from whence they plunge into the water, and catch fish by darting at them with their sharp bill and long vibrating neck; as the white-bellied darter, &c.

Cases 162—166. The Pelicans that inhabit the marshes and sea-coasts, feeding on fish, &c., as the gannet of Europe, &c. Cases 162 and 163. White pelican, red-backed pelican, &c. Case 161. Common cormorant, shag of Europe, &c.; and Case 166. Greater frigate bird, and lesser frigate bird.

The Shells of Molluscous Animals

are placed in the larger Table Cases across the sides of the room, (in progress of arrangement).

Tables 1 to 20. The shells of Gasteropods with comb-like gills (*Pienobranchiata*).

Table 1 to 2. The shells of the Venomous Mollusca (*Toxifera*), which have elongated teeth implanted in the flesh of the retractile proboscis, which are supposed to be venomous, and by which they are said to kill their food, as the cone shells (*Conus*), among which is the celebrated "Glory of the Sea" (*C. gloria maris*) from the Philippine Islands. The Needle Shells (*Terebra*), and the Slit-mouth Shells (*Pleurotoma*), with a notch or slit on the hinder part of the outer lip.

Table 3 to 13. The shells of the Trunkbearing Mollusca (*Proboscidifera*) which have an elongated retractile proboscis, and are furnished with a lingual membrane armed with one, three, or seven rows of hard teeth, by which they make perforations in other shells, and so extract the animals which form them. They feed almost exclusively on living or recently dead mollusca or fish. They are divided according to the

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position of the eyes, and subdivided by the number of rows of teeth on the lingual membrane. The greater part have the eyes on a tubercle on the outer side of the base of the tentacles.

Table 3 to 7. The families which have three rows of teeth on the tongue, and the outer teeth versatile, as the *Cassidulidæ*, *Muricidæ*, *Buccinidæ*, *Pusionellidæ*, *Turrisidæ*, which have a shell like the *Mitres*, but have a very different animal with more carnivorous habits. The Olives (*Olividæ*), the Harps (*Harpidæ*), and the *Lamellariæ*, which have the thin shell enclosed in the thick expanded mantle of the animal.

Table 8. The families *Fasciolaridæ*, Persian Carpets, and *Turbinellidæ*, or Turnip Shells, and Mitres (*Mitridæ*), which have three rows of teeth, but the outer teeth are fixed like the centre ones. The shells have plaits on their pillar lip.

Tables 9 to 10. The family *Volutidæ* or Volutes; Date Shells (*Marginella*), and Volutomitra, which have only a single series of teeth on the centre of the tongue, and the pillar lip of the shell strongly plaited.

Tables 11 to 13 contain the families which have seven rows of teeth on the tongue, like the Rostrum-bearing Molluscs, but they have a well-developed, often very long, retractile proboscis, like all the foregoing, and are equally carnivorous. Some have an elongated siphon to the mantle to conduct the water to the gill-cavity, and have a canal in the front of the mouth of the shell to protect it. The Helmet Shells (*Cassididæ*), the Tun Shells (*Doliidæ*), the Tritons and Frogs (*Tritoniadæ*), the Fig Shells (*Sycotypidæ*); the latter differ from all the others in the shell being partly covered by the expanded mantle of the animal.

Table 13 contains the families which are without any siphons on the mantle, the water entering in a slight fold on its swollen margin, and the mouth of the shell is entire without any notch or canal in front, like the shells of the herbivorous molluscs, and for this reason they have been arranged with them, but their animals are carnivorous and exceedingly voracious, even more so than in many of the preceding families, as the Velvet Shells (*Velutinidæ*), and the Nipple Shells (*Naticidæ*). The Venus-ear (*Stomatia*) only differs from the Nipple Shell in having a small operculum and a very large animal compared with the size of the shell, as is often the case with shells having large apertures compared with the size of the spire. The genus *Neritopsis* has a shell somewhat like the *Naticæ*, but the animal and the operculum are unknown.

The families *Ianthinidæ* or Violet Shells, and *Scalariadæ*, the Wentle-traps or Stair-case Shells, have many series of similar teeth on the tongue. These shells have been generally placed with the Herb-eating Molluscs, but they are very carnivorous, and have a retractile proboscis, like the Murices, and they emit, like them, a purple fluid which has been used as a dye.

The remainder of the *Proboscidifera* have the eyes on the surface of the head, between and behind the base of the tentacles.

The Tornatelles (*Acteonidæ*) have many rows of similar teeth on the tongue, in this respect as in many other points of their organisation resembling the *Bullæ* or Bubble Shells, but they differ from them

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in having a well-developed horny operculum and more regularly-formed gills.

The family of *Cerithiopsidæ* have seven rows of teeth on the tongue, and a turreted shell like the *Cerithia* or Marsh Shells, but the animal has an elongated proboscis and is carnivorous, and in its habit and appearance resembles the species of the next family.

The family of Pyramid Shells (*Pyramidellidæ*) have an elongated tongue-membrane, which is destitute of any teeth. The tentacles are often doubled or folded like the ears of a hare, and the first whorl of the young shell, which forms the top of the full-grown one, is placed across the others or bent in a different direction to them. They are generally small turreted shells.

The Stair-case Shells (*Architectona*) have an animal very like the former, but the shell is depressed with a large central cavity like a spiral stair-case, or nearly flat.

Tables 14 to 20 contain the shells of the Rostrum-bearing Molluscs (*Rostrifera*), which have an elongated corrugated muzzle bearing the tentacles on the sides. They have seven rows of teeth on the tongue-membrane. They are divided according to the form of the foot and the position of the eyes.

Table 14 to 18. The shells of those families which have a broad expanded foot by which the animal crawls from place to place.

Table 14. The Apple Snails (*Ampullariadæ*), which have pedunculed eyes on the outer side of the base of the elongated tapering tentacles, and the front of the forehead deeply bifid, and divided into two elongated subulate lobes like the tentacles. They live in ponds in warm climates; the operculum is annular. In all the other families the eyes are sessile at the base of the outer side of the tentacles.

Tables 14 and 15 contain the Egg Shells (*Amphiperacidæ*), the Cowries (*Cypræadæ*), the Coral or Bug Shells (*Pedicularidæ*), and the Pelican's Foot Shells (*Aporrhaidæ*), which have a distinct siphon on the front of the mantle, a canal for its protection in the front of the shell, and the mantle of the shell more or less produced, so as to cover the shell, or form an expanded outer lip to the shell.

Table 15 contains the families of Terrestrial Mollusca belonging to this group which have the gills in the form of vessels spread over the inner surface of the open gill-cavity. They have been confounded with the *Pneumobranchous Mollusca*, but they differ from them in being unisexual, in the structure of the tongue, and in the respiratory cavity not being a close cavity, as the families *Cyclophoridæ*, *Helicinidæ*, and *Proserpinidæ*.

Tables 16—18. The shells of the families which have an external spiral shell with a contracted mouth, an enclosed mantle without any distinct siphon for conducting the water to the gill-cavity, and a moderate-sized foot, as *Littorinidæ*, *Rissoadæ*, *Melanidæ*, *Viviparidæ*, *Valvatidæ*.

Table 18. The families which have an exposed expanded shell with a large aperture, the mantle of the shell enclosed. They have a large expanded foot and no operculum. These animals live a sedentary life, seldom changing their place. The eggs are usually attached to the under side of the foot, and the under side of the foot sometimes

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secretes a shelly plate, which has been compared to the second valve of bivalves; as *Calyptræadæ*, *Capulidæ*, *Vanicoroidæ*.

Table 26. The family *Vermetidæ*, which have a cylindrical truncated clavate foot not fitted for crawling. They have a horny circular operculum. The shell is tubular, irregular, attached by its outer surface to marine bodies, or twisted together in masses.

Tables 19, 20. The two families which have the foot compressed for leaping and unfit for crawling; they are furnished with an operculum, as the Strombs (*Strombidæ*), which have an elongated shell with an elongated mouth and an expanded outer lip, and the Carrier Shells (*Phoridæ*), which have a top-shaped shell, with a square aperture. These shells often have the peculiarity of attaching to the outer surface, as it enlarges in size, stones, fragments of other shells, coral, and other marine substances, from whence it has been called respectively the "Conchologist," and the "Mineralogist," as shell or mineral preponderated. Some of the species have this habit only in an early stage, others retain it during the whole period of their existence; some have the margin of the whorls expanded into a broad disk, others have this part furnished with a series of long tubular processes like the rays of the sun—hence the name of Sun Carriers. The shells of the *Atlantidæ* and *Pterotracheidæ*, which are peculiar for having an erect compressed fin on the under side of the body in place of a foot, with a small orbicular disk for attaching themselves to floating objects on its back edge. They live on the surface of the ocean.

Tables 21—24. The shells of the *Scutibranchous Mollusca*, the gills of which consist of lamellæ, forming one or two series on the back of the neck or on the under edge of the mantle round the foot. They are hermaphrodite.

Tables 21, 22 contain those which have the eye on a pedicle separate from the tentacles, the shells and operculum spiral; the teeth in numerous series on the lingual band, the lateral teeth being uniform and very numerous and crowded, as the family *Turbinidæ*, *Liotidæ*, *Trochidæ*, *Stomatellidæ*, *Haliotidæ*, *Fissurellidæ*, which have the sides of the body, above the foot, ornamented with a continuous fringe with some beards on its surface, and the shell almost always pearly within. The *Neritidæ* have no lateral fringe or beards, and a porcellanous shell.

Tables 23, 24. The other families of this Order which have sessile eyes, the teeth in a moderate number of series, the outer teeth being flat and uniform, as *Dentaliadæ*, *Tecturidæ*, *Lepetidæ*, *Gadinidæ*, *Patellidæ*, which have simple conical symmetrical shells, and *Chitonidæ*, which have a series of eight shelly valves placed in a longitudinal series down the back of the animal.

Tables 25—30 contain the shells of the *Heterobranchous Gasteropods*, which have variously formed respiratory organs. They are hermaphrodite, and furnished with spiral or sub-spiral shells.

Table 25. The shells of the *Pleurobranchous Mollusca*, where the gills form a tuft on the side, under a fold in the mantle, as the families *Philinidæ*, *Bullinidæ*, *Bullidæ*, *Amplustradæ* or Bubble shells, *Aplysiadæ* or Sea Hares, *Lophicercidæ*, *Pleurobranchidæ*, and some dried

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specimens of the *Gymnobranchous Mollusca*, the gills of which are exposed or contracted into the cavities in the surface of the mantle of these animals. The young animals are furnished with a deciduous shell, but the adults are without any.

Tables 26—30. The shells of the *Pneumobranchous Mollusca*, which respire free air, admitted into a closed chamber, lined with pulmonic vessels having a lateral aperture, closed with a valve, generally placed on the back near the head. The shells are spiral or subspiral, as the families *Testacellidæ*, *Ariomidæ*, *Janellidæ*, *Helicidæ*, *Veronicellidæ*, which live on land, and have cylindrical retractile tentacles.

The families *Auriculidæ*, *Lymneadæ*, which live in the water, and have contractile tentacles, and *Siphonariadæ* and *Amphibolidæ*, living on the sea-shores within the reach of the tide, but breathing free air like the land mollusca. They have the tentacles expanded into a broad frontal disk.

Tables 31—48. The Bivalve shells or *Conchifera*. The animal is enclosed between the two leaves of a mantle which encloses all the organs with the laminar gills on each side of the compressed body, which is generally furnished with a compressed central foot. The mouth is in the front of the base of the foot, furnished with two laminar lips. The whole is enclosed between two shelly valves united together by a ligament on the hinder part of the dorsal edge.

Tables 31—38, contain *Conchifera*, *Siphonophora*, which have the mantle closed behind, and furnished with two apertures, the lower for the admission, and the upper for the emission, of the water from the mantle cavity.

Tables 31—36. The *Veneracea*, which have two more or less elongated siphonal apertures, and the gills not produced into the lower or inhalent siphons.

Tables 31—36, contain the shells of the families which have a compressed foot for crawling, as *Veneridæ*, *Cyprinidæ*, *Glauconomidæ*, *Corbiculadæ*, *Cyrenellidæ*, *Petricolidæ*, *Tellinidæ*, *Paphiadæ*, *Glottidæ*, *Anatinidæ*, *Mysiadæ*, *Mactradæ*, *Anatinellidæ*, *Chamadæ*, *Muteladæ*.

Cardiadæ, which have an elongated acute conical foot angularly bent in the middle fitted for leaping; the families which have a truncated foot dilated at the end for anchoring or crawling, as *Ledadæ*, *Modiolaridæ*; the *Dreissenidæ*, and *Galeommidæ*, which have an elongated slender strap-like foot, spinning a beard or byssus for anchoring the animal; and lastly, the family *Tridacnadæ*, which have a very small rudimentary byssiferous foot. They are also peculiar among all bivalve shells for having the very large hinder adductor muscle placed far forward near the centre of the lower edge of the shell. The pedal opening is small in front near the umbo, and the anal siphon is behind and above the adductor muscle as in other bivalves, though it appears in front, being displaced by the position of the adductor muscle.

Tables 37, 38. The *Pholadacea*, or Conchifera, with the mantle closed in front, more or less elongated, united siphons. The gills large, produced into the lower or inhalent siphon. Those families

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(*Orthoconchæ*) which have a symmetrical body, equal valves gaping at each end; the mantle partly exposed: they live perpendicularly in holes in rocks or sunk in sand, as the *Pholadidæ*, which have no cartilage, *Gastrochænidæ*, *Saxicavidæ*, *Pholadomyadæ*, *Solenidæ*, with the valves united by a ligament.

Table 38. The *Heteroconchæ*, with a non-symmetrical body enclosed in unequal valves, with the cartilage in an internal pit, as *Myadæ*, *Corbiculidæ*, *Pandoridæ*.

The second sub-class, or *Conchifera Asiphonophora*, which have the mantle-leaves free, bearded behind or on the whole edge, and sometimes with a separate single siphonal opening for the emission of the water.

The *Lasiacea*, which have the mantle-lobes united with a single anal siphon and a large pedal aperture; *Solenomyadæ*, *Lasiadæ*, *Peradæ*.

Tables 39—41. The *Unionacea*, which have the mantle-lobes free, only slightly united behind so as to form a single separate siphonal opening, close under the hinder adductor muscle. The families *Lucinidæ*, *Ungulinidæ*, which have a cylindrical elongated inferior foot, and generally an elongated anterior adductor muscle. The families which have a large compressed foot for crawling, as *Astartidæ*, *Carditidæ*, *Crassatellidæ*, which are marine. *Unionidæ*, *Etheriadæ*, which are fluviatile and covered with a hard olive periostraca.

Table 42. The family *Mytilidæ*; which has a small ligulate byssus-bearing foot, and a small anterior adductor muscle.

Tables 43—48. The *Pectinacea*, with the mantle-leaf free all round, without any separate opening for the outgoing current and vent.

Table 43. The *Arcacea*, with an oblong or roundish shell, equal rigid adductor muscles, and the hinge teeth deeply grooved or divided into interlocking plates, as the family *Trigoniadæ*, with a lanceolate, subulate, angularly bent foot for leaping. *Arcadæ*, with a truncated foot often dilated at the end, and frequently furnished with a byssus for anchoring.

Tables 44, 45. The *Malleacea*, with a sub-trigonal shell, with a large posterior sub-central adductor muscle, and a byssiferous foot, as the families *Pinnidæ*, *Pteriadæ*, *Vulsellidæ*.

The *Ostracea*, with orbicular valves, a large central adductor muscle, and the mantle bearded round its entire edge.

Tables 46, 47. The families *Spondylidæ*, *Pectinidæ*, *Limadæ*, with a distinct byssiferous or appendigerous foot, and the lip separate from the gills.

Tables 47, 48. The families *Ostreidæ*, *Plicatulidæ*, without any foot, the body forming a single central mass, and the vent free and medial, as in most other Conchifera.

Table 48. The families *Anomiadæ*, *Placunadæ*, which have a small distinct foot, truncated at the end; the ovaries separated from the mass of the body and attached to the inner surface of the right leaf of the mantle, the vent on the right side.

Table 49. The shells of the Mollusca which have no distinct foot on the under side of the body, which either live attached to marine bodies, float on the surface of the sea, or walk on their head, as the

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shells of the *Brachiopodous* Mollusca, which live constantly attached to marine bodies by a ligament passing through a notch in one of the valves or by the surface of the valve itself. They are furnished with two spiral arms, one on each side of the mouth, enclosed between two leaves of a mantle, protected by two symmetrical shelly valves, as *Terebratulidæ*, *Lingulidæ*, *Discinidæ*, and *Craniadæ*.

The shells of *Pteropodous* Mollusca. The animals are furnished with an expanded fin on each side of the very small, sometimes scarcely visible foot, on the under side of the more or less developed head. They float on the surface of the sea, especially in the evening, as the families *Cavolinidæ*, *Cymbuliadæ*, and *Limacinidæ*.

Table 50. The shells of Cephalopods (*Cephalopoda*). These animals are furnished with eight, ten, or many strong elongated arms round the mouth of their large and distinct head, on which they crawl with their head downward, and catch objects which they bring within reach of their mouth, which is armed with large jaws. They have large eyes, and the back is generally strengthened with a calcareous blade, sometimes strengthened with a shelly coat as the cuttle-bone, or with a chambered shell like the *Nautilus*.

The Cuttle-fish (*Antipedia*) are naked, often furnished with an internal dorsal blade; the head separate, with eight or ten arms and only two gills, as the *Sea Spiders* with only eight arms; they have no shells. The Cuttle or Sleave fish with ten arms, two being longer than the rest. Some of these have only an internal dorsal blade, as the Sea Sleave (*Loligo*), with a horny blade; the Cuttle-fish (*Sepia*), with a calcareous spongy dorsal shell: others have a chambered shell, which is partly visible in the front and back of the hinder portion of the body, as the *Spirula* or Post-horn shell: these differ from the Nautili in the small size of the terminal chambers.

The *Nautilus* is the only recent representative of the other groups, which are abundant in the fossil state. The animal is without fins, enclosed in the last chambers of a many-chambered external shell, with an indistinct head furnished with very numerous cylindrical annulated arms. They have four gills.

JOHN EDWARD GRAY.

March 4, 1856.

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LIST OF PORTRAITS

Suspended on the Walls of the EASTERN ZOOLOGICAL GALLERY of the BRITISH MUSEUM. 1842.

First Compartment. Beginning on the left from the Mammalia Saloon.

1. KING JAMES I. On pannel. *Presented by Dr. A. Gifford.*
2. KING HENRY VIII. On pannel. *Pres. by Dr. A. Gifford, in* 1758.
3. OLIVER CROMWELL. "A copy from Mr. Cromwell's original, grandson to Hen. Cromwell, L^d. L^t. of Ireland. 1725." *This Portrait came with the Cottonian Library.*
4. MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS, by Corn. Jansen. } *Presented by Dr.*
5. KING EDWARD III. On pannel. } *A. Gifford.*
6. KING GEORGE I. *From the Old Cottonian Library.*
7. HENRIETTA MARIA, QUEEN OF CHA. I. } *Presented by Dr. A.*
8. KING HENRY VI. On pannel. } *Gifford.*
9. OLIVER CROMWELL, by Walker. *Bequeathed,* 1784, *by Sir Robert Rich, Bart., to whose great-grandfather, Nathaniel Rich, Esq., then serving as a Colonel of Horse in the Parliament Army, it was presented by Cromwell himself.*
10. KING JAMES I. *Presented by Mr. Cook.*
11. MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS, "æt. 42." On pannel. *Presented by Lieut.-Gen. Thornton.*
12. KING WILLIAM III. *Presented by Dr. A. Gifford.*
13. WILLIAM DUKE OF CUMBERLAND, by Morier. *Presented by Lieut.-Gen. Thornton.*
14. JAMES DUKE OF MONMOUTH. *Presented by Dr. A. Gifford.*
15. KING RICHARD II. *Presented, in* 1766, *by John Goodman, Esq., of the Middle Temple.*
16. QUEEN ELIZABETH, by Zucchero. *Presented by the Earl of Macclesfield,* 1760.
17. MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.
18. KING GEORGE II., wh. l., by Shackleton. *Painted for the Trustees.*
19. QUEEN ELIZABETH. "Anno Dñi 1567." On pannel. *Presented by Lord Cardross,* 1765.
20. MARGARET COUNTESS OF RICHMOND. *Presented by Dr. A. Gifford.*
21. KING CHARLES II., by Sir P. Lely. *Presented by Dr. A. Gifford.*
22. KING HENRY V. On pannel. *Presented by Dr. A. Gifford.*
23. KING EDWARD VI. *Presented, in* 1768, *by Mrs. Mary Mackmorran.*
24. CAROLINE, QUEEN OF GEO. II., by Jarvis. *Presented by Lieut.-Gen. Thornton.*

Second Compartment.

25. DR. ANDREW GIFFORD, by Russel, 1774. *Bequeathed by himself,* 1784.
26. REV. DR. THOS. BIRCH, painted in 1735. *Bequeathed by himself.*
27. JAMES, 1ST DUKE OF CHANDOS, wh. l. *Presented by James Farquharson, Esq.*
28. HUMPHRY WANLEY, Librarian to the Earl of Oxford. *Presented by Herbert Westfaling, Esq.*
29. CLAUDIUS JAMES RICH, Esq., born 1787, died at Shiraz, 1821.

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Resident of the English East India Company at Bagdad from 1808 to 1821, whose Collection of MSS., Medals, and Antiquities is placed in the British Museum. *Presented by his Widow.*

30. JOSEPH PLANTA, Esq., F.R.S., Principal Librarian of the British Museum, from 1799 to 1827, by T. Phillips, R.A. *Presented by the Right Hon. Joseph Planta, G.C.H.*
31. SIR HANS SLOANE, as "President of the Royal Society." Half length. "Step". Slaughter pinx. 1736."
32. SIR HANS SLOANE, wh. l., seated.
33. DR. JOHN WARD, of Gresham College. *Presented by T. Hollis, Esq.*
34. DR. MATTHEW MATY, 2nd Principal Librarian of the British Museum, by Dupan. *Bequeathed by himself*, 1776.
35. MAJOR-GENERAL HARDWICKE, by W. Hawkins. *Presented by J. E. Gray, Esq.*
36. SIR HANS SLOANE, by Murray.
37. DR. FRANCIS TURNER, BISHOP OF ELY.
38. ROBERT EARL OF OXFORD, by Sir G. Kneller. *Presented, in* 1768, *by the Duchess Dowager of Portland.*
39. SIR ROBERT COTTON. *Presented, in* 1792, *by Paul Methuen, Esq., of Corsham.*
40. SIR JOHN COTTON. *From the Old Cottonian Library.*
41. RT. HON. ARTHUR ONSLOW, Speaker of the H. of Commons, wh. l. *Presented by Admiral Onslow.*
42. SIR THOMAS COTTON. *Presented by his descendant, Mrs. H. M. Bowdler*, 1826.
43. SIR ROBERT COTTON, A.D. 1629. *From the Cottonian Library.*
44. EDWARD EARL OF OXFORD, by Dahl. *Presented, in* 1768, *by his daughter, the Duchess Dowager of Portland.*
45. HUMPHREY WANLEY. *Presented by the Earl of Leicester, in* 1795, *afterwards Marq. of Townshend and E. of Leic.* "Humfredus Wanley Coventriensis, 1717."
46. REV. DR. THOMAS BIRCH.

Third, or Central Compartment.

47. PETER I., EMPEROR OF RUSSIA, "from an original, drawn by Klingstad, in the possession of the Earl of Hertford, 1725; then Ambassador at Petersburgh." *From the Old Cottonian Library.*
48. PEDIGREE OF THE CORNELIA FAMILY.
49. STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS I., K. OF POLAND. } *Presented by the*
50. CHARLES XII. OF SWEDEN. } *Rev. A. Planta.*
51. A HUNTING PIECE, by Gio. Battista Weenix.
52. LOUIS XIV. *Presented by the Rev. A. Planta.*

Fourth Compartment.

53. LORD CHANCELLOR BACON. *Presented by Dr. A. Gifford.*
54. AN UNKNOWN HEAD, in ruff and beard; on pannel; "Ætatis suæ 59. 1608."
55. JOHN DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.
56. WILLIAM COURTEN, Esq., when young, inscribed "Gul. Courten Arm."
57. ANDREW MARVEL. *Presented by Robert Nettleton, Esq., Gov. of the Russia Company.*
58. ADMIRAL LORD ANSON. A copy from the Picture at Wimpole. *Presented, in* 1814, *by the Earl of Hardwicke.*

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59. ARCHBISHOP USHER. *Presented by Dr. A. Gifford.*
60. DR. THOMAS BURNET. "Ad vivum pinxit Romæ Ferdinand, 1675." *Bequeathed by Matthew Waters, Esq.* 1788.
61. HENRY STEBBING, D.D. "Jos. Highmore, pinx. 1757." *Presented by his grandson Henry Stebbing, Esq.* 1813.
62. SIR HENRY SPELMAN. *Presented by Dr. A. Gifford.*
63. AN UNKNOWN HEAD, a scull in the right hand; on pannel; "Ætatis suæ 24. A° 1569."
64. SIR WILLIAM DUGDALE.
65. WILLIAM CECIL, LORD BURGHLEY. On pannel. *Presented by Dr. A. Gifford.*
66. MATTHEW PRIOR, by Hudson, from an original of Richardson. *Presented by the Earl of Besborough,* 1775.
67. AN UNKNOWN PORTRAIT. In one corner is written "J. Ray." *Bequeathed by Sir William Watson: said to have been painted by Mrs. Beale.*
68. WILLIAM CAMDEN. On pannel. "Ætatis LVIII. MDCIX."
69. SIR ISAAC NEWTON. *Bequeathed by John Hatsell, Esq., Clerk of the H. of Commons.* 1821.
70. REV. JOHN RAY. *This Portrait belonged to Sir Hans Sloane.*
71. JOHN SPEED, the historian. On pannel.
72. ARCHBISHOP CRANMER, "Anno etatis 57, Julij 20," by Gerlach Flicke*. "Gerlacus fliccius Germanus faciebat." On pannel. *Presented, in* 1766, *by John Michell, Esq. M.P. of Bayfield Hall, Norfolk.*
73. WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE. *Presented by M. Maty, M.D.*
74. GEORGE BUCHANAN. A small portrait on pannel. "Ætatis 76. Año. 1581."

Fifth Compartment.

75. VOLTAIRE. *Presented by M. Maty, M.D.* 1760.
76. AN UNKNOWN HEAD.
77. VESALIUS, on pannel, by Sir Antonio More. *This Portrait belonged to Sir Hans Sloane.*
78. AN UNKNOWN PORTRAIT. *Presented by Dr. A. Gifford.*
79. A PORTRAIT (called CHA. I. when Prince). *Presented, in* 1759, *by Mrs. Elizabeth Gambarini.*
80. ANNA MARIA SCHURMAN, by John Lievens.
81. SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.
82. POPE CLEMENT X.
83. SIR ANTONIO MORE. On pannel. *Presented by Dr. A. Gifford.*
84. COSMO DE MEDICI and his SECRETARY BARTOL. CONCINI. A copy from Titian. *Brought from the Old Cottonian Library.*
85. MARTIN LUTHER, a small wh. l. on pannel. "D. Martinus Luter, 1546, 18 Febr. Ætatis 63. iaer."
86. QUEEN MARY I. OF ENGLAND. "Maria Princeps, Año Dom. 1531." "I. B." initials of the painter. *Presented by Sir Thomas Mantel.*
87. GEORGE, TENTH AND LAST EARL MARISCHAL OF SCOTLAND. On copper; painted at Rome, 1752, by Placido Costanzi. *Presented by Lord Glenbervie.*
88. JEAN ROUSSEAU, employed in the Paintings of Montague House. *Presented by Mrs. Wollfryes,* 1757.

* Gerlach or Gérbertus Fliccius. See Walp. Anecd. of Paint., 4to edit. p. 4.

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89. Capt. William Dampier, by Murray. *It belonged to Sir Hans Sloane.*
90. Cardinal Sforza Palavicini, 1663. *Presented by Smart Lethieullier, Esq.*
91. Ulysses Aldrovandus, by Giorgioni. *It belonged to Sir Hans Sloane.*
92. An unknown Portrait of a Gentleman in a ruff and long beard: "Ætatis suæ 66, An. Dom. 1590." On pannel.
93. Isabella, Infanta of Spain.
94. St. Evremond. *Presented by M. Maty, M.D.*
95. Sir Peter Paul Rubens.
96. Landscape by Wilson.
97. John Gutenberg, the inventor of the art of printing with moveable types. *Presented by Paul Vaillant, Esq.*
98. Henry Frederick, Prince of Orange. *Presented, in* 1782, *by Lord Fred. Campbell.*
99. John Locke. *Presented by Matthew Maty, M.D.*
100. Governor Herbert, by Devis. *Presented by Admiral Page.*
101. James Parsons, M.D. "Ætat. 60 anno quo Benj. Wilson pinxit, 1762." *Bequeathed by Dr. Knight,* 1772.
102. John Wallis, D.D., the Mathematician.
103. Mary Davis, an inhabitant of Great Saughall in Cheshire, taken 1668, "ætatis 74." At the age of 28 an excrescence grew upon her head, like a wen, which continued 30 years, and then grew into two horns, one of which the profile represents.
104. Sir John Doderidge. *Presented by Dr. A. Gifford.*
105. Dr. Gowin Knight, 1st Principal Librarian of the British Museum, by Benj[a]. Wilson. *Bequeathed by Dr. Knight,* 1772.
106. Frank of Borsalia, Earl of Ostervant, who died in 1470.
107. Algernon Sidney.
108. Alexander Pope. *Presented by Francis Annesley, Esq.*
109. Unknown, *t.* Cha. II.
110. Philip Dormer, Earl of Chesterfield, by Ramsay, 1765. *Presented by Sir Thomas Robinson, Bart. in* 1777.
111. Richard Baxter. *Presented by Dr. A. Gifford,* 1760.
112. Sir Henry Vane, Jun. *Presented by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*
113. Lodowick Muggleton, "Aged 66, 1674."
114. Thomas Britton, the Musical small-coal-man, "Ætat. 61, 1703." By Woolaston.
115. Mr. George Vertue, the Engraver, "Æt. L. 1733." *Presented by his widow,* 1775.
116. Robert Cecil, 1st Earl of Salisbury. On pannel. *Presented by Dr. A. Gifford.*

At the north end of this Gallery, by the sides of the door, are two Paintings, one of the Cromlech at Plas Newydd, Anglesea; the other of Stonehenge. *Presented by Richard Tongue, Esq.* 1837.

HENRY ELLIS.
March 4, 1856.

*** The following Portraits, formerly Nos. 61, 84, 85, 87, 107, and 108, viz. Geoffrey Chaucer, 1400, a small wh. l. on pannel; a Limning of Frederick III. of Saxony, by Lucas Cranach; the Portraits of Molière, Corneille, and an unknown head by Dobson, all on pannel; with the Portrait of a Pope or Cardinal; on account of their diminutive size have been transferred to the Print Room.

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THE NORTHERN ZOOLOGICAL GALLERY.
FIRST ROOM.

This room may be for the present considered as an appendage to the two foregoing.

The WALL CASES on the side of the room contain a collection of Nests of Birds and Insects, exhibiting the architecture of these animals.

The TABLE CASES. The tubes of ANNULOSE ANIMALS, the casts of the interior cavities of SHELLS, and various specimens of shells, illustrative of the diseases and malformation of those animals.

Tables 1, 2 contain the shelly tube formed by the *Serpulæ*, which have often been confounded with shells. The tubes of sand, agglutinated together by the juices of the animal, formed by the *Amphitrite*.

Tables 3, 4 contain specimens of shells, exhibiting the different sizes of different specimens in their adult age, the changes of form which occur in the shell during the growth of the animal, the changes which take place in the cavity of shells, the manner in which shells are mended by the animal after any injury, and also how the animal covers any excrescence which attaches itself to a shell, or removes any part which is in the way of its enlargement.

Tables 5, 6 contain a series of plaster casts of the interior cavities of different shells of living mollusca, to assist in determining the casts of fossil species often found in rocks.

Tables 7, 8 contain a series of models on an enlarged scale, and some specimens of minute bodies, formerly called *Nautili*, but now formed into a group under the name of *Foraminifera*.

In one of the Cases are the shells used for cutting cameos, showing the places where they are cut from.

SECOND ROOM.

The WALL CASES round the room contain the collection of exotic stuffed REPTILES and BATRACHIAN ANIMALS, and the TABLE CASES the hard part of RADIATED ANIMALS, including the SEA EGGS, SEA STARS, and ENCRINITES.

THE WALL CASES 1—10. The LIZARDS.

The Cases 1—5. The Monitors of Africa and India. In both countries they are venerated by the natives, who assert that they give notice of the approach of crocodiles, by hissing when they perceive one of those animals; hence their name.

Case 5. At the bottom are the Heloderms from Mexico, which, unlike any other lizard, have a groove in the back of the teeth like serpents. They are said to be poisonous; but this may be a mistake, for ignorant persons are inclined to believe that all reptiles are dangerous.

Case 6. At the upper part, the Safeguards of the tropical parts

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of America. They grow to a large size. The *Crocodilurus* has two keels in the tail like the crocodiles.

Case 7. The Scincs and other allied genera, which are generally small and polished. They come from the warmer parts of both hemispheres. Some have distinct and strong legs, and others rudimentary ones; as the blind worms, which have the bones of the legs hid under the skin; they are all quite innocent.

Cases 8, 9. The Geckos, or night lizards, which have the power of walking up glass, or even to run with facility back downwards on the ceiling of a room, like a fly. They come from the warm parts of both hemispheres, and differ greatly in the form of their toes; some have the skin of the sides spread out to assist them when jumping from tree to tree. In the lower part are the various lizards allied to the Guanas. They are only found in America, and live on trees; are very quarrelsome, and often fight with great ardour when they meet; they have the faculty of changing their colour with great quickness. The Anoles have the end of their toes dilated, which enables them to walk on smooth and perpendicular surfaces, like the Geckos.

Case 10. The different genera allied to Agama. They are only found in the warmer parts of the Old World and Australia; as the *Molochs*, which are almost entirely covered with large spines; the Dragons of India, which have the skin of their sides spread out into the form of wings, held up by the ends of the ribs; when at rest these wings are folded together on the sides, but when it leaps from branch to branch they are spread out and act as a parachute; the frilled agama (*Chlamydosaurus*), which has a large folded frill round its neck like a Queen Elizabeth's ruff, which it can elevate when excited. The lower shelves contain the different kinds of chameleons, which are found in Africa and India, and the islands near them; they have been long celebrated on account of the rapidity with which they change their colours; and they are remarkable for the distance to which they can protrude the tongue in order to catch insects, which form their principal food.

Wall Cases 11—17. The Snakes or Serpents.

They differ from the lizard in always swallowing their food entire.

Wall Case 11. The Poisonous Serpents.

In the upper shelves are placed the Rattle-snakes peculiar to America, which have a rattle at the end of the tail; this rattle is formed of a series of horny joints, fitting one into the other, which the animal can shake at pleasure; there are several detached rattles, to show their structure; the fer de lance of the French colonists in South America, and the different kinds of poisonous snakes allied to the rattle-snake which come from India. The Vipers; as the adders of Europe, the long-nosed viper (*Ammodytes*) of Southern Europe; the crested or double-horned viper of Egypt and North Africa; the nosehorn viper of Guinea, and the puff adder or short-tailed viper of the Cape of Good Hope and Western Africa. The viper is the only reptile found in Great Britain possessed of dangerous poisonous qualities.

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Wall Cases 11—16. The COLUBRINE SNAKES.

Case 11. On the lower shelves. The Sea Snakes, which are peculiar to the seas of Asia and New Holland, and are in some degree dangerous, as many of the species have small fangs dispersed amongst the true teeth; some of them grow to a very large size; they sleep on the shores coiled up, and are sometimes found asleep on the surface of the calm tropical seas; and the Acrochorde, found in the ditches of the rice-fields of India.

Cases 12—15. The genera allied to the *Boa;* they are the only snakes furnished with the rudiments of legs; they are not venomous, and kill their prey by crushing it between the folds of the body, generally at the same time twisting the end of their prehensile tail round a tree or some other fixed point, in order to increase their power; some come from America, some from India, and a few from Africa.

Cases 16, 17. The genera allied to Coluber; as the water snakes (*Tropidonotus*) and the common ring snake of England; the coral snake (*Elaps*), which is marked with alternate black and red rings; the flat-tailed coral snake, which lives in the sea and has a flattened tail; the juggler snakes (*Naja*), which have the faculty of dilating the skin of the neck so as to form a kind of hood over the head; they are found in Africa and India, and are used by the native jugglers in their exhibitions; the Indian species have usually a yellow spot on the back of the neck, somewhat resembling a pair of spectacles. These snakes have their hinder teeth larger than the rest; are furnished with a poison tube, like the fang of the rattle-snake and vipers. The tree snakes, or coach-whip snakes, have very long bodies; they live chiefly on trees; one of these is peculiar for its nose being much produced.

Wall Cases 18—23. The TORTOISES and TURTLES.

Cases 18, 19. The LAND TORTOISES, which live on vegetable substances. They are used for food; as the gigantic Indian tortoise, naturalized at Galapagos, from whence they are procured in large numbers for food by the sailors; and the different species from India, Africa, and America, many of which are beautifully varied with yellow.

Cases 20—22. The FRESH-WATER TORTOISES, or Terrapins, which live on animal food; they are found in the warmer parts of both hemispheres, and are eaten by the North Americans and the natives of India. Some grow to a large size, as the crocodile or snapping tortoise of America, and the thurgi tortoise of India. On the lower shelves of Case 22 are the *Chelydæ*, which differ from the other terrapins in bending their head back under the margin of the shell when at rest, and cannot withdraw it into the cavity of the shell like the other tortoises. These animals will only take their food while in the water when in confinement.

Case 23. The three-clawed terrapins, which live in the rivers of Africa and Asia, and North America; they are strictly carnivorous, and eat their food in water; they are to be seen in the Ganges preying on the human bodies that float down that river. The lower shelves of this Case contain the Marine Turtles, which live principally on fuci,

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sea-weeds, shells, and crustaceous animals: as the Luth of the Mediterranean; the green turtle, and the imbricated turtle, or tortoise-shell turtle of Arabia, which furnishes the best sort of tortoise-shell.

Wall Cases 24—26. The CROCODILES and AMPHISBÆNAS.

The Crocodiles inhabit both the Old and New World; the alligators, only found in America; and the garials, which are peculiar to India. The upper shelves of this Case contain the double-headed snakes (*Amphisbæna*), so called because both ends are nearly equally blunt, which has led to the idea that they could walk backwards and forwards with the same facility.

Wall Case 26. The BATRACHIAN ANIMALS.

The lower part of this case contains the toads, frogs, and efts: the most remarkable are the tree frogs, which have the power of walking on polished surfaces, and of attaching themselves by their feet to, and walking with their bodies suspended on the under side of the smoothest leaves; they fix themselves directly they alight on any body, and, like many reptiles, they have the faculty of changing the colour of their skins, which often enables them to elude the vigilance of their enemies. The bull frogs of America; the horned toads of Brazil; the paradoxical frog from Surinam, the young or tadpole of which, when in its fish-like form, is larger than its parent, and has been described as a fish; and *Pipa* of Brazil, which deposits its eggs on the back of the male, who carries them a certain period, when the young are emitted from the cells; the siren of Carolina, which looks like an eel with front legs; the proteus of the dark subterraneous lakes of Southern Europe, which is of a pale pink colour, and blushes when exposed to the light; of this here is a very accurate wax model, to exhibit its appearance when alive.

The TABLE CASES contain the Sea Eggs, Star Fish, and Encrinites.

Tables 1—9. SEA EGGS.

Tables 1—6. The globular sea eggs. The club-spined echinus (Case 3), which has very large club-shaped spines; the tessellated echinus, which has short, broad, flat-topped spines like tessellated pavement. The spines easily fall off when the animal is dead, which makes specimens with spines on them rare in collections.

Tables 7, 8. The Sea Pancakes, which are so depressed that there scarcely appears to be any room for their internal viscera; some of them are lobed or fingered on the margin, and others pierced with slits.

Table 9. The *Galerites*, which are most abundant in a fossil state, and some of the Sea Hearts, the species of which are continued into and occupy Case 10.

Tables 11—18. The STAR-FISH.

Some have five and others many rays; some have the surface scattered with tubercles placed on the junction of a net-like skeleton, and others are formed of flat-topped pieces, like a tessellated pavement,

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each separate stem being fringed with an edge of minuter pieces; some of them bear on the top of each of the flat pieces a solid tubercle, which often falls off when the animal is dead.

Tables 19—23. The LIZARD-TAILED STAR-FISH,

so called because they often throw off the end of their rays when they are handled or put into fresh water, as lizards do when they are caught and cannot escape.

Table 23. The GORGON'S HEAD,

the arms of which are repeated branches, so as to end in innumerable flexible filaments, by which the animal attaches itself to marine bodies, and strains its food from the surrounding water.

Table 24. The *Comatula*, or SEA WIGS,

which are the recent representatives of encrinites, found so abundantly in certain rocks.

On the side of the door is a small Case containing the *Encrinite* from the West Indies.

THIRD ROOM.

The BRITISH ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION is contained in this Room.

The Wall Cases are occupied with the collection of British Vertebrated Animals, the larger species being suspended on the Walls or placed on the tops of the Cases. The Table Cases contain the Eggs of the Birds; a series of British Annulose Animals, to illustrate the arrangement of the British Insects; Spiders and Crabs; the Collections of the shells and external skeletons of British Molluscous and Radiated Animals.

BRITISH MAMMALIA. Wall Cases 1—9.

Case 1. The upper part is occupied with the British Bats.

Cases 1—5. The Carnivorous Beasts, as the cats, foxes, marten, stoat, seals.

Case 5. The lower part contains the Insectivorous Beasts, as the shrewmice, mole, hedgehog.

Cases 5, 6. The Glirine Beasts, as the rats, mice, squirrels, rabbits, hares.

Cases 7—9. The Ungulated Beasts, as the stag, roebuck, and fallow deer.

BRITISH BIRDS. Wall Cases 10—30.

Cases 10—13. The *Raptorial Birds*. (Cases 10—12.) The eagles, the hawks, the owls.

Cases 14—16. The *Perching Birds*, the goatsuckers, swallows, rollers, kingfisher, bee-eater, warblers, wagtails, thrushes, flycatchers, chatterers, butcher-birds.

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Cases 17, 18. The *Gallinaceous Birds*, pigeons, peacock, pheasant, fowls, turkey, guinea-fowls, partridge, quails.

Cases 19—22. The *Wading Birds*, as the courser, heron, night-heron, storks, sandpipers, snipes, woodcock.

Cases 23—30. The *Web-Footed Birds*.

Case 24. The ducks.

Case 25. The swans. Case 26. Sea-ducks.

Case 27. Merganser, grebes, divers.

Case 28. Auks, guillemots, petrels, skua gulls.

Case 28. Gulls. Case 30. Terns, gannets, cormorants.

British Reptiles. Wall Case 31.

Case 31. Reptiles and amphibia in the upper division, as lizards, snakes, toads, frogs, efts.

British Fish. Wall Cases 31—43.

Case 31. The gurnards and perches.

Case 32. The weavers, bullheads, and breams.

Case 33. The magils, john dory, and wolf-fish.

Case 34. The angler, rockfish, or labri.

Case 35. The carps, barbels.

Case 36. The pikes and salmons.

Case 37. The salmons and trout.

Case 38. The cod, haddock, ling.

Case 39. The turbot, plaice, flounders, soles, and the lump-fish, and pipe-fish.

Case 40. The sturgeon, and the sharks.

Cases 41—43. The rays, thornbacks, and lampreys.

Birds' Eggs. Table Case 1.

Table 1. The Eggs are arranged in the same order as the Birds in the Wall Cases.

British Annulose Animals. Table Cases 2—4.

Table 2. The Insects with Jaws, as the beetles (*Coleoptera*), earwigs, cockroaches, crickets and grasshoppers (*Orthoptera*), dragon-flies, caddis-flies, &c. (*Neuroptera*), ichneumons, ants, bees, wasps (*Hymenoptera*).

Table 3. The Insect with a haustellum, or proboscis, as the *Homoptera*, bugs (*Heteroptera*), the butterflies, hawkmoths and moths (*Lepidoptera*), the flies with two wings (*Diptera*), as gnats, craneflies, &c.

Table 4. A selection of British spiders, centipedes, and crustacea, such as crabs, lobsters, shrimps, and woodlice.

Shells of British Mollusca. Table Cases 5, 6.

Tables 5, 6. Shells of Gasteropodes, as snails.

Table 7. Shells of Conchiferous Mollusca or Bivalves, such as oysters, cockles, mussels, &c.

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HARD PARTS OF RADIATED ANIMALS. Table Case 8.

Table 8. The first division of this Table contains the Sea Eggs and Starfish, and Holothurias.

The three other divisions contain the Corals, Corallines, Gorgonias, and Sea Pens.

Catalogues of each of these collections are being prepared; the Catalogues of the Birds, Crustacea, and Radiata are now to be procured.

FOURTH ROOM.

The WALL CASES round the Room contain the stuffed collection of exotic Bony Fish, at present under course of arrangement.

The TABLE CASES, a few specimens of Annulose Animals, to exhibit their systematic arrangement.

The general collection of insects and crustacea are preserved in cabinets. They may be seen by persons wishing to consult them for the purpose of study (by application to the Keeper of the Zoological Collection) every Tuesday and Thursday. To prevent disappointment, it is requested that persons wishing to see those collections will apply two days previous to their intended visit.

WALL CASES 1—13. SPINY-RAYED FISH.

Cases 1—4. The perches, gurnards, the flying gurnards with their large pectoral fins, the bull-heads, the hog-fish, sea scorpions, the flying sea scorpions or sea butterflies, paradise fish, and fingered perches.

Cases 5—7. The Scienoid fish, maigres, ombres.

Case 6. The bristle-toothed fish or *Chætodons*.

Case 8. The *Holacanthi*, the scombers, mackarel, tunny, the sword fish with its long pike-like nose: some of these afford a most important article of food.

Case 9. Pilot fish, horse mackarel, john dories, pomfrets.

Cases 10, 11. Dolphins, which change colour so rapidly when they are caught; the sea garters and lophotes, which are very thin and compressed; the surgeons, which have a lancet-like spine on the side of their tail.

Case 12. The sea mullets, wolf fish.

Case 12. The *Lophius* or fishing frog or angler, with their very large head and mouth; hand fish, so called because its pectoral fins are elongate, as if placed on an arm; the rock fish or *Labri*.

Cases 13. Various kinds of rock fish (*Labri*). At the bottom the tobacco-pipe fish and trumpeter fish.

WALL CASES 14—19. SOFT-RAYED FISH.

Cases 14, 15. Carp, and other fresh water fish of different countries.

Case 15. The pikes: the bony pikes, from America; the garpike, which has green bones; and different kinds of flying fish.

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Case 16. Siluroid fish: the callichthes, which are covered with rows of imbricate plates like scale armour; and the loricaria, which has the body entirely covered with a hard coat formed of angular scales; the salmon, trouts, &c.

Cases 17, 18. Different kinds of salmon and herrings.

Case 19. Various kinds of Bony Pike.

Case 20. Cod, ling, whiting.

Case 21. Flat fish: turbot, flounders; their bodies are compressed, and they lie on the white side at the bottom of the sea.

Case 22. The lump fish, and different kinds of eels.

Wall Cases. Anomalous Fish.

Cases 23, 24. Sea horses, so called because they bear a grotesque resemblance to a horse in miniature when dry. Spiny globe fish, which have a beak like a parrot; they have the faculty of dilating their stomach with air, hence their name.

Cases 25, 26. The balistes or file fish, which have small teeth, and are covered with a hard skin; leather jackets, with a more flexible, less armed skin.

Case 26. The coffin fishes, covered with a hard horny skin formed of six or eight-sided plates, forming an even coat; the sturgeons, from Europe and America.

On the Tops of the Cases,

different kinds of fish which are too large to be arranged in the proper places in the Cases.

Large shad with a long dorsal ray, from Mexico; a flying sword-fish, from the Indian Ocean, with two other pikes; and, belonging to the same kind of fish, one which has been forced through the oak timber of a ship. These fish swim so rapidly, that if they come against a ship they pierce it.

The Tables 1—12. Insects.

Tables 1—8. The *Coleopterous Insects* or Beetles; the leaf-beetle or Mormolyce, from Java; the burying beetle (*Necrophorus*); the stag-beetle, with its long jaws like the horns of deer; the scarabæus, which incloses its eggs in balls of dung, and was esteemed sacred by the Egyptians; the rhinoceros, elephant, and bubaline beetles, which have the front of the head or the front of the thorax produced into variously-shaped horns or humps.

Table 2. The buprestidæ, with their metallic colours, the hard wings of which are often used to ornament dresses in the place of spangles; the lantern spring-jack (*Elater noctilucus*), with a spot on each side of the thorax, luminous when living; the various kinds of glow-worms, curculians, or long-nosed beetles, as the diamond beetle, from the Brazils; the prionii, which have very long jaws, and live chiefly in old wood; the harlequin beetle with its very long fore legs.

Table 3. The false kangaroo beetles (*Sagra*), with their very large

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hinder legs; and the different kinds of tortoise beetles, and lady-birds, some of which are very brilliant.

The earwigs, with their beautiful fan-like wings; the cockroaches, which have been introduced into England; the praying insects (*Mantis*) and some of their eggs, which are formed into different shaped masses; the walking-sticks, some of which are provided with large fan-like wings, but the greater part are destitute of them and look like fragments of stick.

Table 4. The rest of the *Orthopterous Insects*. The house, field, and mole crickets of England; the monstrous cricket, with its extraordinary toes and curled wings, from China; the different kinds of locusts; grasshoppers. The *Neuropterous Insects*, as dragon-flies, ant-lions, with their curious larva, which form a pit to catch insects; the scorpion-fly (*Panorpa*); the white ants (*Termes*), so destructive in the tropics; and the cases of different kinds of caddis flies. The *Hymenopterous Insects*, as saw-flies, wasps, hornets, ichneumons, sand wasps; bees, as the wood-cutting bee.

Tables 5—8. *Lepidopterous Insects.*

Tables 5—7. Butterflies, exhibiting the different forms of their wings and the peculiarities of their colouring.

Table 8. The hawk-moths, as the privet hawk-moths, the death's-head moth, the clear wings, the humming-bird, and the Burnets. The different kinds of moths, as the ghost, found in and so destructive to hop grounds; the leopard and goat moths, which feed on wood in their larva state. The Tusseh silk-worm moth, and some of the silk worked; the Kentish glory; the drinkers; the silk-worm moth, and cocoon on birch twigs, as they are kept in Siberia.

Table 9. Different kinds of moths, as the large owl moth, from Brazil.

Table 10. The *Dipterous Insects*, as the different kinds of flies, gnats, breeze flies. The *Hemipterous Insects*, bugs of all kinds: the wing-legged bug; the water scorpion; the boat fly; the cicadæ; and the lantern flies from China.

Table 11. SPIDERS. The tarantula; the nest of a spider with a moveable lid which closes the hole by its own weight when the animal leaves it; one has a door at each end, the nest having been in a clod of earth which was turned over, the animal formed a second lid at the opposite end. The scorpions of different countries: bristle-tailed scorpion (*Thelyphonus*); the tailless scorpion (*Phrynus*), which has very long claws.

Table 12. The whale lice; sand spider; galeodes; acari; shepherd spiders; the scarlet tick, from Africa. The iuli, scolopendræ or centipedes, so called from the number of their legs.

TABLES 13—24. CRUSTACEA.

Table 13. Spider crabs, with long legs and small bodies.

Table 14. Rough crabs; the common crab; two have a number of oysters growing on their backs, showing that the crabs do not change their skin every year, or that the oyster grows to a large size in a very short space of time.

Table 15. Oval-bodied crabs.

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Table 16. The fin-footed or swimming crabs, from different parts of the ocean.

Table 17. The telescope or long-eyed crab; the land crabs.

Table 18. The square-bodied crabs; the crested crab; and the Chinese fin-footed crab.

Table 19. The porcelain crabs; the corystes; the back-footed crabs; and the death's-head crabs, which usually form for themselves a case from pieces of sponge or shell.

Table 20. The Bernhard or hermit crabs, which live in shells; the tree lobster, which is said to climb cocoa trees to get at the nuts.

Table 21. The sea locusts or scyllarus; the sea craw-fish.

Table 22. The scorpion lobster, which lives a great part of its life on land, and destroys new-made roads in India by the excavations it forms under them. The lobster; one of the specimens exhibited was pale red, nearly of its present colour, when alive. The mantis crabs; the different species of shrimps; the glass-like alima and phyllosoma, which are scarcely thicker than a piece of paper, and nearly as transparent as glass; they are found in the ocean near the equator; the king crab, with its long stile-like tail and large head.

Tables 23, 24. The sea acorn; whale lice; barnacles, or goose shells, as they are called, from the extraordinary belief that they were the origin of barnacle geese.

FIFTH ROOM.

The WALL CASES contain the collections of exotic stuffed Cartilaginous Fish, as the sharks, torpedos, rays, string-ray, &c.

On the TOP OF THE WALL CASES are some Rays and other Cartilaginous Fish, too large to be placed in the Cases.

TABLE CASES. Sponges of different kinds, showing their various forms and structure, and some preserved in flint, showing the same structure.

JOHN EDWARD GRAY.

March 4, 1856.

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NORTH GALLERY.

THE Rooms on the North side of the North Wing are appropriated to the Collections of Minerals and Fossils. Of the latter see p. 68.

MINERALS.

In accordance with the plan laid down for their distribution, the Table Cases containing the General Collection of Minerals form two rows, or series, extending through four rooms or compartments of the gallery, as follows:—

In Room I.*, being the N. E. corner room, the first series of Table Cases begins and the second terminates: it contains Cases 1 to 6 and 55 to 60, with six supplemental Cases. Room II. contains the Cases 7 to 13 and 48 to 54. Room III. the Cases 14 to 23 and 38 to 47, with two supplemental Cases; and in Room IV. are placed the Cases 24 to 30 and 31 to 37, the arrangement of which is nearly completed.

The system adopted for the arrangement of the Minerals, with occasional deviations, is that of Berzelius, founded upon the electro-chemical theory and the doctrine of definite proportions, as developed by him in several memoirs read before the Royal Academy of Sciences of Stockholm. The detail of this arrangement cannot here be entered into: it is, however, partly supplied by the running titles at the outsides of the Table Cases, and by the labels within them†.

The first two Cases, and part of the third, contain the electro-positive *native metals:* iron, copper, bismuth, lead, silver, mercury, palladium, platinum, osmium and gold.

CASES 1 and 1A. *Native iron* of undoubtedly terrestrial origin is of very rare occurrence, almost all the insulated masses of this metal hitherto found having proved to be *meteoric*, and of these the following specimens are deposited nearly in the order of their discovery, or of the first mention made of them:—

1751. A portion of the mass of iron of the descent of which, at Agram, in Croatia, on the 26th of May, detailed official accounts were drawn up by the authorities of that place, who presented it to the Roman Emperor, Francis I., and to the Empress Maria Theresa.

* It may here be observed that among the objects separately placed in Room I. are—near the window opposite to the Table Case containing the native silver, a branched variety of that metal from Kongsberg, presented by H. Heuland, Esq.;—in the centre window of the east side, a large portion of the trunk of a coniferous tree converted into semi-opal, presented by Lady Chantrey;—in the window near the Table Cases containing the sulphates, a very large mass of Websterite, from Newhaven, Sussex, presented by Dr. Mantell;—a large specimen of the brown coal of Iceland, called Surturbrand. The sculptured tortoise near the centre of this room, placed on a round table inlaid with various antique marbles and other mineral substances, is wrought out of nephrite or jade: it was found on the banks of the Jumna, near the city of Allahabad, in Hindostan, brought to England by Lieutenant-General Kyd, and presented to the Museum by Thomas Wilkinson, Esq.

† An electro-chemical arrangement, in accordance with the principles laid down by the great Swedish chemist himself not long before his death, in a memoir on this subject, has been given by Prof. Rammelsberg, in his "*J. J. Berzelius' Neues Mineral System, Nürnberg*, 1847," and will, if circumstances allow it, be hereafter adopted for the collection contained in the Table Cases; the present arrangement remaining nearly as we find it in the 4th ed. of Berzelius' work on the Use of the Blowpipe, published in 1824.

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1760—1770. Iron from the right shore of the Upper Senegal, in Africa, noticed by Golberry, and other travellers about that period.

1772. A piece detached from the mass which was discovered in that year by Pallas, on the summit of a mountain between Abakansk and Belskoi Ostrog, on the banks of the Jenisey, where it was considered by the Tartars as a sacred relic: original weight about 1680 pounds; (presented by the Museum of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg.)

1783. Iron from Otumpa, in the Gran Chaco Gualamba, in South America, found by Don Rubin de Celis, who estimated the weight of the mass to be about 300 quintals, or 15 tons *.

1784. Do. found in that year at the Bemdegó rivulet, Capitania of Bahia, described in Philos. Trans. for 1816, (weight of the remaining mass calculated by Martius to be upwards of 17,300 lbs.)

—— Meteoric iron from Xiquipilco, in Mexico, first brought into notice in 1784.

1792. A large piece of the iron from Zacatecas, Mexico; first described in that year; (presented by John Parkinson, Esq.)

—— A small one of that found in the province of Durango, described by Baron A. Humboldt; (it has by some been confounded with that of the preceding locality.)

1793. Iron, from the Cape of Good Hope, found in that year, and first made known in Barrow's Travels in Southern Africa, 1801: (the mass is now in the cabinet of Haarlem.)

1805. A small portion of the mass, originally weighing upwards of 3300 lbs., dug up at Bitburg, in the Eifel, near Treves, but which, from ignorance, was committed to the smelting furnace.

—— A large piece of the same having been thus exposed to the action of the fire.

1808. Iron from Texas (Red River), described 1845. For an account of this, and of most of the American meteorites, see several numbers of Silliman's American Journal, between 1845 and 1850.

1810. Three specimens of the iron from Rasgata, N.E. of Santa Fé de Bogota, S. America; described about 24 years after its discovery.

1811. A piece from the mass (originally weighing 191 lbs., of which upwards of two-thirds came to the Imperial Collection at Vienna) of the iron of Elbogen, near Carlsbad in Bohemia, where from time immemorial it had been known by the popular and legendary appellation of the Enchanted Burgrave (der verwünschte Burggraf).

1814. In December. Two specimens of the iron found at Lenarto in the Serosh Comitate, Hungary, one of which, being polished and treated with acid, exhibits the outlines of imperfect crystals†.

1818. Part of the mass of iron found in that year at Lockport, New York, and described in 1845.

1819. Part of that found at Burlington, in the Otsego County, New York; described in 1844.

* The large mass of iron placed against the wall under the window, was sent from Buenos Ayres, in 1826, by Mr. (since Sir Woodbine) Parish; it is supposed to be part of that of Otumpa, described by Rubin de Celis in the Philos. Trans. for 1783: its weight 1400 lbs. Presented by Sir Humphry Davy and Sir Woodbine Parish.

† The delineations thus produced are known by the appellation of Widmannsted figures; they are observable in various polished specimens here deposited.

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1819. An Esquimaux knife and harpoon (from Davis's Straits, Lat. 76° 12′ N., Long. 58°) the iron of which is meteoric; (mentioned in Captain Ross's voyage, 1819, and presented by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.)
1820. Small portions of the iron from Guildford County, North Carolina, discovered in that year; described 1841.
1827. A mass from the province of Atacama, republic of Bolivia, containing much of an olivine-like substance within its cells; (presented by Sir Woodbine Parish.)
—— Another large specimen of the same, polished.
1832. A mass discovered in Walker County, Alabama, in that year; described in 1841.
1835. July 31st. A specimen of the iron which was then seen to fall in Dickson County, Tennessee; described 1845.
1839. A portion of that of Ashville, Buncombe County, N. Carolina, described in that year.
—— A ponderous mass of iron from Cosby's Creek in the S. W. part of Cocke County, Tennessee, described 1840 (with which is placed a mass of graphite found in it, weighing 830 grains).
1840. The greater part of another large mass of iron found in the Sivier County, of the same State, and nearly at the same time.
1842. A portion of that of Babb's Mill, Green Co., in the same State, described in 1845.
1843. Iron from Arva, in Hungary (three characteristic specimens, one containing much graphite), discovered in that year.
1845. A portion of that from Hommoney Creek, near the base of Pisgah Mountain, Buncombe Co., N. Carolina; described 1846 (resembling the Atacama iron).
1846. Mass of iron from Smithland, Livingston County, Kentucky, described in the same year.
—— A considerable portion of the mass, weighing 280 lbs., found in the same year at Carthage, Smith Co., Tenn.; described 1846.
1847. July 14th. Specimen of the iron which was then seen to fall, at Braunau, in Bohemia.
—— A portion of that discovered near Lake Læsgen, in Brandenburg; described in the same year.
—— A great portion of the mass discovered at the close of the same year near Murfreesboro', Rutherford Co., Tennessee.
1849. A portion of the iron ploughed up in that year about seven miles from Chesterville, Chester County, S. Carolina.
1850. A portion of the mass found on Ruff's Mountain, Newberry district, S. Carolina, described in the same year.

To these are added the following specimens of Iron, the origin of which is still problematical, viz., that from La Buiche, Department of the Allier, called pseudo-volcanic steel; that of Gross-Kamsdorf, in Saxony; that of Collina di Brianza, in the Milanese; also, the iron discovered at Magdeburg, and which, according to Stromeyer's analysis, contains (besides nickel and cobalt) copper, molybdenum, and arsenic; and a specimen detached from the large mass of iron found and still preserved at Aix-la-Chapelle.

Case 1ª. Of *meteoric stones* or *meteorites*, (classed with native iron, because they all contain this metal, chiefly alloyed with nickel,) the

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following are placed in chronological order with regard to their descent:—

1492. Ensisheim, in Alsace, Nov. 7th, when Emperor Maximilian, then king of the Romans, was on the point of engaging with the French army; this mass, which weighed 270 lbs., was preserved in the cathedral of that place, till the beginning of the French Revolution, when it was conveyed to the public library of Colmar.

1723. June 22nd. Plaskowitz, near Reichstadt, in Bohemia.

1753. July 3rd. Simultaneously at Plann, Stokow, and some other places in the circle of Tabor or Bechin, Bohemia; (contains a great proportion of attractable iron.)

1768. Nov. 20th. Maurkirchen, Inn circle, Austria.

1787. Oct. 1st. Bobric, government of Charkow, Ucraine.

1790. July 24th. Stones from Barbotan, Roquefort, and Juliac, in the Landes of Gascony, in which places they fell simultaneously.

1794. June 16th. One of a dozen stones, of various weights and dimensions, that fell at Sienna, in Tuscany.

1795. Dec. 13th. The celebrated Yorkshire stone, weighing 56 lbs., which fell near Wold Cottage, in the parish of Thwing, East Riding of that county.

1798. March 12th. Commune of Sales, near Villefranche, in the department of the Rhône; (the stone weighed about 20 lbs.)

—— Dec. 19th. Stones fallen near the city of Benares, in the East Indies; (presented by Sir Joseph Banks and W. Marsden, Esq.)

1803. April 26th. Entire and broken specimens of the stones of which a shower descended at Aigle, in the department of the Orne.

1804. April 5th. Fragment of a stone which fell at Possil, near Glasgow.

1807. June 27th. Do. of that of Timochin, in the government of Smolensk, Russia.

—— Dec. 14. Do. of that of Weston, in Connecticut, United States; (original weight about 300 lbs.)

1808. April 19th. Casignano, near Borgo St. Domino, in the Duchy of Parma.

—— May 22nd. Two of the numerous stones with shining black surface, that fell at Stannern, in Moravia; (one of them presented by H. I. M. the Emperor of Austria.)

1810. In the month of August. Tipperary, Ireland; (it contains quartz globules of a greenish colour, owing to oxide of nickel.)

1811. July 8th. Berlanguillas, in Old Castile, Spain; a fragment from one of the three or four stones fallen there.

1812. August 5th. Chantonnay, between Nantes and La Rochelle, Department of the Vendée; a fragment of one weighing 66 lbs.

1813. September 10th. Adare, in the county of Limerick, Ireland.

1814. In the month of March. In the vicinity of Wiburg, in Russian Finland.

—— September 5th. Agen, in the Pyrenees (Dep. de Lot-et-Garonne).

1815. Oct. 3rd. Chassigny, near Langres, Dep. of the Upper Marne.

1819. June 13th. Jonsac, in the Department of the Lower Charente.

1821. June 15th. Juvénas, Dep. of the Ardèche.

1825. February 10th. Nanjemoy, in Maryland.

—— Sept. 15th. Honolulu, Owhebee, Sandwich Islands.

1827. May 9th. Drake's Creek, Nashville, Tennessee.

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1828. June 4th. Richmond, Chesterfield County, Virginia.
1834. June 12th. Charvallas, India.
1835. August 4th. Aldsworth, 12 miles E. of Cirencester.
1838. April 18th. A meteorite, which fell at the village of Akbur-poor, in the district of Saharanpore; presented by Major Cautley, Bengal Artillery; (weight about 4 lbs.)
—— June 6th. A fragment detached from one of the three stones which simultaneously fell at three villages, about a mile distant from each other, in the valley of Berar (situated Lat. 21° N., Long. 77° 20′ E.), in the East Indies.
—— October 13th. Old Bokkeveld, at the Cape of Good Hope; (two whole stones: the larger presented by Sir John Herschel, Bart., the smaller by E. Charlesworth, Esq.)
1839. February 19th. Do. of Little Piney, Missouri.
1841. June 12th. Triguerre, Canton of Chateau-Rénard, department of the Loire. Two large portions of the stone.
1847. March 3rd. Meteorite of Bishopville, S. Carolina.
—— Feb. 25th. Do. of Marion, in Linn County, State of Iowa, North America; two fragments.
1849. Oct. 31st. Do. of Cabarras County, N. Carolina.

CASE 1 continued. *Native copper:* among the specimens of this which present a great variety of forms besides the crystallized, such as dendritic, filiform, &c., may be particularized the mass from Hudson's Bay (found by Mr. Hearne, and described by him in his Journal), and that from the mountains separating the Quananger and Alten Fiords in the north of Norway.—*Native lead*, in lava: to which is added a medal cast in that metal as ejected by Vesuvius in 1631.—*Native bismuth*, massive, disseminated, and dendritic, in jasper, &c.: to which are added, specimens exhibiting the artificial crystallization of the same, produced by the sudden cooling of the melted metal. (In this case is also placed a specimen of artificially produced *titanium*, crystallized in cubes, from the smelting furnace of the great iron works at Merthyr Tydvil in Wales.)

CASE 2. *Native silver:* among its varieties may be particularized those exhibiting the various forms in which it most frequently occurs, such as moss-like, wire-shaped, filiform, dendritical, branched, denticular, massive, &c., particularly from Kongsberg, Saxony, and the Hartz (the latter presented by His Majesty George IV.), many of which are aggregations of minute crystals.—*Native mercury*, and *hydrarguret of silver* or *native amalgam;* the former chiefly as globules, disseminated in cinnabar, sparry limestone, &c.; the latter crystallized in perfect and modified rhombic dodecahedrons, globular, &c., chiefly from Mörsfeld and Moschellandsberg in the ancient Palatinate; (to which are added some figures and ornaments moulded and modelled in a malgam, by the miners of Mexico.)—*Native platinum*, massive and as grains: rock specimens of the formation in which it occurs in the Ural, Siberia, &c. (a coin of the Siberian platina, struck at Petersburg).—*Palladium* and *osm-iridium* in a wrought state.—The *irite* of Hermann, found as minute scales in hollows of large lumps of platina and in the platina sand of the Ural Mountains.

CASE 3. *Native gold*, subdivided into pure and alloyed gold; the former (though scarcely ever in absolute purity) is chiefly found

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massive, in detached crystals and as grains (in the alluvial deposits of Guinea, Sumatra, Bengal, Brazil, Leadhills in Scotland, &c.), also in brown iron-stone, in quartz, with needle-ore, &c., in Siberia;—the alloyed gold (principally from Transylvania) crystallized in minute cubes and octahedrons variously aggregated, in reticular plates, &c. Of the native alloys known by the names of *electrum*, that of Smeof or Schlangenberg, in Siberia, is best known: it is said to contain one-third of silver; but in general the two metals do not unite in definite proportions.

In this Table Case begin (continued to Case 12) the electro-negative metallic substances called metalloids by Berzelius, and their non-oxidized combinations.—*Tellurium* and *tellurets:* the scarce *native tellurium*, which element (like sulphur and selenium) has the property of mineralizing several metals, combining with them as electro-negative substance, viz.—with bismuth (a compound formerly called molybdena-silver) from Bastnaes: to which also belongs the *tetradymite*;—with silver (*tellur-silber* of G. Rose), from the Savodinsky mine, Altai, Siberia;—with lead (*foliated tellurium*, or *nagyagite*);—with silver and lead (*white* and partly *yellow tellurium*, *müllerine* of Beudant);—with silver and gold (*graphic tellurium* or *schrift-ertz* of authors; *sylvanite*, Haid.); all from Transylvania, where they occur in veins traversing greywacke and porphyry.—*Native antimony* from Allemont, Dauphiny, and the scarce *antimonial silver* or stibiuret of silver from the Hartz, &c.

CASE 4. *Native arsenic* (formerly called testaceous cobalt and scherben-cobalt), in reniform and botryoidal shapes, from Andreasberg, &c.; and its chemical combinations (arseniurets)—*with nickel* (a variety of which is commonly called red or copper-nickel on account of its colour);—*with cobalt* (arsenical cobalt of authors partly), comprising the grey and part of the white cobalt of some mineralogists (to which probably belongs the *bismuth-cobalt* or *kerstenite* of some authors).

In the opposite half of this Case are contained the substances belonging to the orders of *Carbon* and of *Selenium*. To the former element are referred the diamond, anthracite, and graphite; to the latter the selenium metals or seleniurets. Among the specimens selected to illustrate the crystalline forms of the *diamond* are:—the primitive regular octahedron; the same with solid angles truncated; with edges truncated, forming the passage into the rhomb-dodecahedron; varieties of the latter, giving rise to the six-sided prismatic and the tetrahedral forms; cubes with truncated and bevelled edges; various hemitropic crystals or macles of diamonds; an octahedral diamond, attached to alluvial gold; two others in a siliceous breccia with cement of hydrous oxide of iron, and one in compact brown iron stone, from Brazil; models of large diamonds, &c. (with these are placed specimens of the alluvial rock in which this precious substance occurs in the East Indies and also in Brazil, where it is known by the name of *cascalhao*;)—varieties of *anthracite* or kohlenblende (to which may be referred the Kilkenny coal), from various localities, with native silver from Kongsberg, &c.;—*graphite* (commonly called black-lead), massive (the purest and most compact variety of which is that from Cumberland), disseminated in porcelain earth, &c.

Selenium: found in chemical combination with several metals; the *seleniurets* here deposited are: lead-seleniuret (*clausthalite*, Beud.); —copper-lead-seleniuret;—mercury-seleniuret (*onofrite*, Haid.) from

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San Onofre, Mexico;—mercury-lead-seleniuret;—cobalt-lead-seleniuret (*thilkerodite*, Beud.), most of them from the Harz;—copper-seleniuret (*berzeline*, Beud.), and copper-silver-seleniuret (*eukairite*, Berz.), both from Strickerum, Sweden;—to which are added specimens of sulphur, from the Lippari island of Volcano, incrusted and coloured by reddish-brown or orange red particles, which are a combination of selenium with sulphur, to which the name of *volcanite* has been given; (also a medallion, in selenium, of its discoverer, Berzelius.)

CASE 5. The suite of specimens of *sulphur* (among which may be specified the splendid crystallizations from La Catolica in Sicily, and from Conilla in Spain, the stalactic, and other varieties, accompanied by selenite, sulphate of strontia, &c.; and the massive and pulverulent sulphur found sublimed near the craters of volcanos, &c.) is succeeded by the *Sulphurets*, which occupy half of this and seven of the next following Table Cases. They begin with *sulphuret of manganese* or *manganese-blende* (*alabandine* of Del Rio), from Nagyag in Transylvania and from Peru; to which has been added the *hauerite* of Haidinger, lately found in beautiful crystals, belonging to the tessular system, at Kalinka, near Neusohl, in Hungary.—Among the numerous varieties of *sulphuret of zinc*, or *zinc-blende*, may be particularized those relative to colour, viz., the yellow, the brown, and the black blende of Werner, the first of which is generally most pure, while the others contain a portion of iron; the radiated, fibrous and testaceous blende, the most characteristic specimens of which are from Przbram in Bohemia, and from Geroldseck in the Brisgau.

CASE 6. *Sulphurets of iron*, or *iron pyrites*;—one of the most widely diffused metallic ores, and belonging to all geological formations; it is divided into *common pyrites*, or *marcasite*, crystallized in cubes smooth and striated, variously modified, as octahedral and pentagono-dodecahedral forms, or these forms combined: from several localities, among which Traversella, in Piedmont, the isle of Elba, St. Gothard, Arendahl, Cornwall, yield the finest specimens;—*radiated pyrites*, a substance very subject to decomposition, and to which belong most of the varieties of what is commonly called lenticular or coxcomb-pyrites, spear-pyrites, as also the globular pyrites of a radiated texture, and the *hepatic* or *liver-pyrites* of Werner (distinct from the *fer sulfuré hépatique* of some French mineralogists, which is both radiated, and common iron pyrites converted into brown iron stone);—*magnetic pyrites*, which is nearly allied to the preceding species, from Bodenmais, Bavaria, &c.; massive and crystallized in six-sided prisms;—*the kausimkies* or *lonchidite* of Breithaupt, also called *spärkies*.—*Sulphuret of cobalt*, *linnéite*, from Bastnaes in Sweden.—*Sulphuret of nickel*, or *nickel-blende* (*millerite*, Haid.), formerly called capillary iron-pyrites (haarkies W.), and afterwards considered as native nickel, till its real composition was determined by Arfvedson, from Joachimsthal and Moravia Tydvil;—the *gersdorffite*, a sulph-arseniuret of nickel.—*Sulphuret of cadmium*, from Bishoptown in Renfrewshire to which the name of *greenockite* has been given, after Lord Greenock, its discoverer: one of the crystals here deposited well exhibits the peculiar adamantine lustre of this substance.

CASE 7. *Sulphuret of copper*, *copper glance*, or *vitreous copper*, compact, foliated, and variously crystallized, &c., chiefly from Redruth, Cornwall, and from Bristol in Connecticut, in which two localities the

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finest crystals have hitherto been found; to which are also commonly referred the vegetable fossil remains (CUPRESSITES *Ullmanni*, Room I. Wall Case 6) known by the name of Frankenberg corn-ears, from the bituminous marl-slate of Frankenberg in Hessia, which are principally composed of vitreous and grey copper:—the sulphurets called *kupfer-indigo*, and the *digenite* of Breithaupt, are by some considered as varieties only of copper glance.—The silver-copper glance of Stromeyer, called *stromeyerite* by Beudant.

Sulphuret of copper and iron, to which belongs the *chalcopyrite*, *copper pyrites* or yellow copper, including the pale-yellow fine-grained variety called hematitiform, or blistered copper-pyrites; and the *variegated copper ore* (*buntkupfererz* and *bornite*), differing from the former in the proportions of its constituent parts, and easily known by the reddish colour of its fractural surfaces: crystallized, massive and foliated. —*Tennantite*, by some referred to fahl ore, or grey-copper ore, from Cornwall.

CASE 8 contains a suite of specimens of *sulphuret of lead* or *galena*, which include a great variety of modifications of crystals, detached and grouped together, (the more remarkable modifications, besides those of Great Britain, from the Hartz and from Saxony,) in combination with blende, pyrites, and many other substances; galena of various grain, massive and disseminated; galena of corroded appearance, decomposed and regenerated; the compact and specular variety, called slickenside by the Derbyshire miners, &c.—*steinmannite*, probably a distinct antimonial sulphur salt, is placed here, because several compact varieties of sulphuret of lead appear to be a mixture of it and common galena.

CASE 9. *Sulphuret of bismuth*, or *bismuth-glance* (*bismuthine*, of Beudant), in acicular crystals, from Riddarhyttan, &c.—*Sulphuret of copper and bismuth*, called *copper-bismuth*, from Wittichen, in the Black Forest.—The *needle-ore* of Werner, a triple sulphuret of bismuth, lead, and copper, only found near Ekatherineburg, in Siberia, accompanied by native gold, &c.—*Sulphuret of copper and tin*, or *tin-pyrites*, only found in Cornwall: it is called bell metal ore on account of its colour, which is frequently that of bronze. The remainder of this case is taken up by a considerable suite of specimens of *sulphuret of mercury* or *cinnabar*, (chiefly from Almaden, in Spain, and from the Palatinate,) divided by Werner into the dark-red (by far the most common variety), and the bright-red cinnabar (native vermilion, much esteemed by painters); the *idrialine-cinnabar*, or *brand-erz*, a mixture of cinnabar with the bituminous substance called idrialine, and earthy particles, from Idria, in Carniola, compact and slaty: the same with globular bodies composed of concentric testaceous laminæ, being the korallenerz (coral ore) of Werner.

CASE 10. *Sulphuret of silver, common silver glance*, or *henkelite*, massive, crystallized, and in other external forms, among which are the laminar and capillary: the *black silver*, which is often seen coating other ores of silver, appears to be a pulverulent variety of this species; —flexible silver glance, or *sternbergite*,—the scarce *donacargyrite*, or *schilfglz*. of German mineralogists, which, however, is considered as a combination of several sulph-antimoniurets of silver and lead.—*Sulphuret of antimony* (*antimonite*, Haid.), also called grey antimony, compact, foliated, radiated, and capillary: the more remarkable among

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these are the specimens of crystallized antimony in splendid groups, especially from Transylvania; radiated grey antimony with baroselenite, realgar, &c.; plumose antimony (*plumosite* of Haidinger), some varieties of which, appearing like delicate wool or down, display a fine iridescent blue, yellow, and red tarnish: the chemical composition of some of them is uncertain.

CASE 11. This and part of the next Case contain the simple and double sulphur-salts formed by the sulphurets of antimony or arsenic, with basic sulphurets of electro-positive metals; among these may be specified (besides some varieties of the plumose antimony or feather-ore)—the *jamesonite* or axotomous antimony glance;—the *geocronite* of Swanberg;—the *kobelite*;—the *boulangerite* and *embrithite*;—the *zinckenite*, nearly related to plumose antimony;—the *silver-blende*, *red* or *ruby silver*, divided into the dark and the light red, both of the same crystalline forms, but in the latter of which sulphuret of arsenic takes the place of the sulphuret of antimony of the former;—the *miargyrite* of H. Rose, first separated by Mohs from red silver under the name of hemiprismatic ruby-blende;—to these is related the *melan-glance*, as are some varieties of the sulphur-salt commonly called *brittle silver-glance* or *stephanite* (the röschgewächs of the Hungarian miners), which appears to be composed of the same constituent elements as the dark and the bright red ruby silver ores, but in different proportions;—*bournonite*, a sulphur salt known also by the names of endellion, and triple sulphuret of lead, antimony, and copper, chiefly from Hungary and the Hartz:—the scarce *polybasite*. There are some other substances belonging to this order, such as, in

CASE 12, the *fahl-ore* or grey copper (a double sulphur-salt, on the chemical constitution of which much light has been thrown by the researches of H. Rose), crystallized, massive, and disseminated in various substances: the more remarkable specimens here deposited are those from Hungary. The remaining space in this Case is occupied by the following sulphurets:—*sulphuret of arsenic*, viz. the *yellow orpiment*, massive and in striated, separable laminæ; and the *red orpiment* or *realgar*, massive and perfectly crystallized, but decomposing by the action of light into an orange-coloured powder;—several of the *arsenio-sulphurets*, such as the *arsenic-pyrites* or *mispickel* (some varieties of which, containing accidentally admixed silver, constitute Werner's *weiss-ertz*);—the *cobalt-glance*, massive and crystallized in the form of the cube and its modifications, &c., chiefly from Tunaberg in Sweden;—the *sulphuret of molybdenum* or *molybdenite* (which has sometimes been confounded with scaly varieties of graphites), chiefly from Saxony.

In the six following Cases the *Oxides* of the electro-positive metals are deposited.

CASE 13 contains the *oxides* and *hydrous oxides of manganese* formerly distinguished as foliated, compact, and earthy grey manganese, but now, from chemical and crystallographical distinctive characters, divided into better defined species, such as the *manganite*, from Ilefeld, Hartz, where it occurs in beautiful fascicularly aggregated crystals; the *pyrolusite*, often seen as pseudomorphous crystals after calcareous spar, from Ilefeld; the *psilomelane*, mostly in botryoidal, reniform, and stalactitical masses; the *braunite*; the *hausmannite*, &c.; to some of which, but particularly the first two, may be referred the

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earthy manganese or *wad*, (a name also frequently given to earthy cobalt and to other metallic substances in a state of decomposition,) some varieties of which exhibit spontaneous combustion when mixed with linseed oil.

CASE 14. In this and the two following Table Cases are deposited most of the oxides of iron:—*magnetic iron-ore* or *magnetite* (magneteisenstein of Werner), a compound of protoxide and peroxide of iron, most of the varieties of which are strongly attracted by the magnet, while some of them possess polarity in a high degree (*natural magnets*), of which several specimens are here deposited:—among the more interesting crystallized varieties may be particularized those from Traversella in Piedmont: among the granular varieties that from the East Indies, which yields the wootz, or salam-steel, remarkable for its hardness;—*magnetic iron-sand*.

CASE 15. *Iron-glance* or *specular oxide*, among the specimens of which those from Elba are much admired for their beautiful iridescence and play of colours; the variety in large laminar crystals appearing like polished steel, from Stromboli and Vesuvius;—the *micaceous iron-ore* of Werner, belonging partly to this species, partly to hydrous oxide of iron;—also the *red iron-ore*, generally divided into compact *red iron-stone* and *red hematite*, are now considered as a variety only of this species.

CASE 16. *Hydrous oxide of iron* or *brown iron-stone*, among the most remarkable varieties of which species are, the micaceous, called *göthite*, in delicate transparent tables of a blood-red colour; that in fine scales coating the cells of lava; a shining brownish-black variety used as hair powder by the Bootchuana natives beyond the Great River in South Africa; the *fibrous brown iron-stone* or *brown hematite*; the *compact* and the *ochrey brown iron-stone*. With these are placed specimens of several sub-species of *argillaceous* or *clay iron-stone*, such as the columnar, the reniform, the pisiform (pea-ore): among the varieties here deposited of this latter, is a sample of the rounded and angular grains from the size of a millet-seed to that of a small hazel nut, which, on the 10th of August, 1841, descended as a shower at Iwan, in the Comitate of Oedenburg in Hungary, and were considered as a new species of real meteorites, until their terrestrial origin was fully ascertained by microscopic observation and analysis.

CASE 17. *Oxide of copper:—red* or *ruby-copper* (*cuprite*, Haid.), compact and foliated, of which the finest crystallized varieties occur in the Bank mines, Siberia, and in Cornwall: one of the more remarkable varieties is the bright-red capillary cuprite called *chalcotrichite*, (in which selenium has been found by Kersten,) from Rheinbreitenbach;—the *tile-ore*, most varieties of which are intimate mixtures of red copper and brown iron-ochre, from Hungary, Siberia, &c.;—the *tenorite* of Semmola, a pure oxide of copper occurring in six-sided filmy plates, on the rifts of some Vesuvian lavas;—the *black oxide* or *melanoconite*, generally found mixed with the oxides of iron and manganese. *Oxide of bismuth* or *bismuth-ochre*, from Saxony and Bohemia.—*Red oxide of zinc* (*zincite* of Haidinger, also called *spartalite* and *sterlingite*), from Sparta in New Jersey; to which is added, from the same locality, the *franklinite*, a mineral composed of the oxides of zinc and manganese.—*Black* and *yellow earthy cobalt*, both called

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cobalt-ochre, which seem to be hydrates of the oxides of cobalt and manganese, frequently mixed with oxide of iron.—*Oxide of uranium*, or *uran-ochre*, occurring at Johanngeorgenstadt and Joachimsthal; together with what is called *pitch-ore*, considered, when in its pure state, as a hydrous protoxide of the same metal; which, however, requires further confirmation.

CASE 18. *Oxide of lead*:—the *native minium* from Hessia (first described by Mr. Smithson), from Siberia, &c., probably produced by the decomposition of galena.—*Oxide of tin* or *tin-stone* (*cassiterite*, Beud.), divided by Werner into *common tin-stone* and *wood-tin*: among the specimens of the former (chiefly from Cornwall, Saxony, and Bohemia) may be specified the greyish-white crystals resembling scheel-ore or tungstate of lime, the regular and mackled crystals, the pebble-like and granular tin-stone (shoad-tin, stream-tin, grain-tin, &c.); —among the varieties of wood-tin, are some composed of radiated-fibrous small globules, others marked with concentrically disposed brown and yellow colours, and called toad's eye wood-tin, fortification wood-tin, &c., also in supposititious crystals after feldspar, at St. Agnes, Cornwall. (To which are added some specimens of metallic tin, the result of smelting of which the more remarkable, on account of its locality, is that cast in the form of thick wires, brought by Capt. Clapperton from Soudan in Africa, and mentioned in the Appendix to his Journal.)

In the next Case begin the oxides of electro-negative bodies, and their various combinations.

CASE 19. *Alumina* and *Aluminates*. To the former belongs the *corundum* or *corundite*, divided into *noble* and *common* corundite, the former comprehending the precious stones commonly called oriental gems (the sapphire, ruby, oriental amethyst, oriental topaz, oriental emerald), of the crystallized forms of which the principal modifications are here deposited;—the latter, to which the name of corundum is more especially applied, affords one of the hardest and best polishing materials to the lapidary: from Bengal, Mysore, China, the Carnatic (Werner's *diamond spar*), New Jersey, Lapland, Piedmont, &c. As appendix to these are added, the *emery*, a compound substance which derives its hardness and consequent usefulness for polishing to blue or grey corundum; and the *indianite* of Bournon, which sometimes occurs as matrix of the common corundum of the Carnatic. As *hydrates of alumina* are to be particularized, the *diaspore* from the Ural, and the *hydrargillite* of G. Rose: the latter a mineral from Shimshimskaja Gora, which is to be considered as crystallized *gibbsite*, if Torrey's analysis of the latter be correct; but as, according to Hermann, the gibbsite contains upwards of 37 p. c. of phosphoric acid, it is at present placed with the phosphates (Tab. 57): the mineral called *wavellite of Villaricca*, being no phosphate, is now referred to the hydrargillite, with which it agrees in its chemical composition.

The *aluminates of magnesia*:—the *spinel*, among the principal varieties of which, besides the red and violet, may be specified the blue spinel of Aker in Sildermannia, to which is related the *sapphirine*; the brown, often found in crystals of considerable dimension, from New Jersey; and the *chlorospinel* of Rose, in which a portion of the alumina is replaced by oxide of iron, from Slatoust, Siberia;—the *sapphirine*, &c.;

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—the *ceylonite* or pleonaste, and the *automolite* (also called *gahnite*), from Fahlun in Sweden and from Franklin in New Jersey, are, the former an aluminate of protoxide of iron and magnesia, the latter an aluminate of zinc.—The *chrysoberyl* or *cymophane*, considered as an aluminate of glucine and of iron, among the specimens of which deserve particular mention the large crystals from Brazil and from the Ural (the latter green variety, but of a columbine red by transmitted light, has been called *alexandrite*); those in a matrix of quartz and felspar with garnets, from Haddam in Connecticut, and also those from Saratoga and New York.—The mineral called *gum-lead* (*plomb gommé*), which occurs at Huelgoet in Brittany only, is essentially a hydrous aluminate of lead.

The five following Cases contain the acid or oxide of silicium (silica), the numerous varieties of which, formerly considered as so many distinct species, are mostly indebted for their generally very striking external characters to the admixture of matter foreign to the species, or to other casual circumstances that prevailed at their formation.

CASE 20. *Amethyst quartz* of various tints, in grouped crystals, &c.—*Rock crystal:* various modifications of crystalline forms: small dodecahedral and other crystals, known by the names of Gibraltar diamonds, Bristol diamonds, &c.; varieties of colour, according to which this substance obtains the familiar denominations of smoky topaz or morion, cairngorm, citrine, &c.; specimens of rock crystal enclosing various substances, such as rutile, brown iron-stone, micaceous iron, acicular antimony, actinolite, asbest, chlorite, &c.; groups of rock crystal; some specimens of rock crystal in a wrought state are added.

CASE 21. *Common quartz:* among the specimens of this widely-diffused substance, which offers such a great variety in its external aspect, the more remarkable are the hacked, corroded, and cellular quartz from Schemnitz, as also the pseudomorphous or supposititious crystals, principally derived from modifications of calcareous and fluor spars; and, with regard to colour, the blue quartz (called *siderite quartz*), from Salzburg, and the *rose* or *milk quartz**, which are both used as ornamental stones;—*fibrous quartz*;—*flexible sandstone* (*itacolumite*) from Brazil†, China and the East Indies;—*fetid quartz*, from Nantes;—*iron-flint*. In this Case is also placed a suite of varieties of *stalagmitic quartz* (*quartz-sinter*, *pearl-sinter*, *geyserite*, *fiorite*), the more remarkable of which siliceous concretions are those deposited by the hot springs of the Geyser of Iceland, those of Santa-Fiora in Tuscany, and particularly those of Luzon, one of the Philippine Islands. To these are added specimens of the *ceraunian sinter* or those enigmatical siliceous tubes which were discovered in the sands of the Senner Heath in the County of Lippe (where, on account of their probable origin, they are called *blitz-röhren*, or lightning tubes, from which name those of *fulgurite*, *ceraunian sinter*, *astraphyalite*, are derived), at Drigg on the coast of Cumberland, and lastly, by the late Capt. Clapperton (see Append. to his Journal), near Dibbla in the Tuarick country, Africa, from which localities specimens are here deposited.—The

* The rose quartz is now removed to Case 20.

† Large specimens of *flexible sandstone* are placed in a table in the middle of the room, opposite Case 21: they are from the mountains of Itacolumi, near Villa Rica, in Brazil, and were presented by His Excellency Viscount Strangford.

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hyalite, a mineral related equally to stalagmitic quartz and opal;—the *avanturino quartz*, &c.

CASE 22 contains some more of the varieties of common quartz: *prase*, which appears to be an intimate mixture of that substance and actinolite;—as also some varieties of the *cat's eye* (mostly from Ceylon), in which the chatoyant lustre is generally produced by nearly invisible fibres of amianth lodged in the quartzy mass.—Part of this Case is occupied by the siliceous substance called *hornstone*, divided into the conchoidal and splintery varieties, or *chert*; among these are the remarkable pseudomorphous crystals from Schneeberg in Saxony, derived from various modifications of calcareous spar; also beautiful specimens of wood converted into hornstone, being the *wood-stone* of Werner; hornstone balls from Haunstadt in Bavaria.—Of *flint*, a well-known mineral substance, some interesting varieties are deposited; fine groups of stalactitical flint passing into calcedony; flint nodules containing water, &c. The *haytorite*, a pseudomorphous substance, being purely siliceous, but presenting the form of datolite.

The remainder of the contents of this and the whole of those of the following Case relate to calcedonic substances. Among the specimens of common *calcedony* the most remarkable are, the smalt-blue variety from Felsobanya in Transylvania, crystallized in obtuse rhombohedrons; the branched and stalactical calcedony from Iceland; the splendid specimens from Cornwall, especially from Trevascus mine, &c.; the botryoidal, from Feroe; the large hollow geodes from Oberstein; nodules, enclosing water (enhydrites), from Monte Berico, near Vicenza, where they occur in volcanic rocks, &c.

CASE 23. Calcedonic substances continued: cut and polished pieces of calcedony with red and black dendritic and other figures, called mocha-stones; varieties with white, brown, and black, straight or curved lines, some of which were probably among the substances of which the costly *vasa murrhina* of the ancients were made; red and yellowish varieties of calcedony called *carnelian*.—*Plasma*.—*Heliotrope*, an intimate mixture of calcedony and green earth, which, when containing disseminated particles of red jasper, is commonly termed *bloodstone*.—The beautiful and much esteemed variety of calcedony called *chrysoprase*, hitherto only found at Kosemütz in Silesia, and which owes its colour to oxide of nickel, as does the green siliceous earthy substance, named *pimelite*, which accompanies it. To these are added specimens of some varieties of the siliceous compounds called *agates*, in which calcedony, carnelian, amethyst, and heliotrope generally form the predominant ingredients, combined in straight, or more or less curved and concentric or zigzag delicate lines, imitating coloured designs of fortifications, &c.: among these may be particularized the beautiful agate-nodule from the trap formation of Central Asia, presented by C. Fraser, Esq.

CASE 24. One half of this Case is occupied by the different varieties of jasper, such as they are enumerated by Werner, viz. the globular or *Egyptian jasper*, found chiefly near Cairo, in rounded pieces, which do not owe their form to rolling, but are probably of organic origin: when cut and polished they exhibit various fanciful delineations (one of the specimens in the table represents on its fractural surface the likeness of Chaucer the poet);—the *riband-jasper* or striped jasper, the finest varieties of which are found in Siberia;—the

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variously-tinted *common jasper*;—the *agate jasper**, found only in agate veins, and the *porcelain jasper*, produced by the action of subterraneous fire on clay-slate. The other half of this Case contains opaline substances (some of them hydrates of silica), viz., specimens of the *noble opal*, which owes its beautiful play of colours to a multiplicity of otherwise imperceptible fissures in its interior;—the *sun-opal*, or *fire-opal*, exhibiting a suite of colours, from deep orange yellow to nearly untinged; found in the trachytic porphyry of Zimapan, in Mexico;—the *common opal*, a translucent white variety of which, appearing yellow or red when held between the eye and the light, is called girasol;—the *semi-opal*, agreeing in its principal characters with the common;—specimens of a variety both of common and noble opal, which, having the property of becoming transparent when immersed in water, is called hydrophane, or oculus mundi;—*wood-opal*, or opalized wood, chiefly from Hungary;—*jasp-opal*, referred by some authors to jasper;—the *menilite*, or liver opal, found at Menil-le-Montant, near Paris, in a bed of adhesive slate, a specimen of which is added;—the red opaline substance called *quincite*, from St. Quintin and from Méhun in the Departément de Chèr, is common opal tinted, as it is supposed, by organic colouring matter, in the same manner as the magnesite occurring with it in the fresh water limestone of that part of France.

In the two next Cases are placed the *Silicates with one base.*

Case 25 contains the *silicates of lime* and some of the *silicates of magnesia* and *of alumina*. To the former belong the *table spar* or *wollastonite* from Mount Vesuvius, Nagyag, &c., and the *okenite*; perhaps also the *alumocalcite* of Breithaupt, before considered as decomposed opal, from Eibenstock, Saxony.

The silicates of magnesia comprehend several of the minerals placed by Werner in his talc genus:—*steatite*, or *soapstone*, the more interesting varieties of which are, that of yellowish green colour from Greenland, and that from Göpfersgrün in Franconia, with small crystals of other mineral substances, especially quartz, converted into, and forming part of the massive steatite; variety called chalk of Briançon;—*keffekil*, or meerschaum, from Natolia, of which the well-known pipe-bowls are made, and that from Valecas in Spain;—also a related substance, called *keffekillite* by Dr. Fischer, who discovered it in the Crimea;—the *lithomarge*, or *steinmark*, has been associated with steatite, although most of its varieties are silicates of alumina: the more remarkable of which are, that of a reddish-yellow colour in porphyry, from Rochlitz, and the fine purplish-blue variety from Planitz (*teratolite*, formerly called terra miraculosa Saxonica), &c.—*serpentine*, the purer varieties of which (generally hydrates) are called noble serpentine: they constitute, in combination with primitive lime-stone, the *verde antico* and some other fine green marbles; crystallized serpentine, from Snarum, in Norway;—among the varieties of the common serpentine, those best known are from Baireuth and from Zöblitz in Saxony, where they are manufactured into vases and various other articles: serpentine with embedded garnets, magnetic iron-stone, asbest, &c..—Of other substances nearly related to serpentine in this Table Case we have, the *hydrophite* of Svanberg; the *picrolite*; the *antigorite*; the *villarsite*, &c.—With these are also placed the *metalloid diallage* or *diallagite*, more commonly called

* Removed to Case 23.

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schiller-spar, from the Harts, &c.; and some varieties of what is called *bronzite* and *xanthophyllite*.—To the silicates of magnesia is also referred the *olivine*, a green granular substance, occurring chiefly in trapp rocks, as also in the cells of the meteoric iron of Siberia and Atacama (see CASE 1): when in a pure state and crystallized it is denominated *chrysolite* or *peridot*, classed with gems; *hyalosiderite*, *batrachite* and *monticellite* are also olivine-like substances.

CASE 26. *Silicate of zinc*, called *smithsonite* (after the distinguished English chemist who first explained its nature, and that of silicates in general), and also electric or siliceous calamine, the finest specimens of which are those from Siberia and Hungary; the variety called *willemite*, from Aix-la-Chapelle, &c.—*Silicate of manganese*, of which there are several varieties (some of them nothing but mechanical mixtures of this silicate with carbonate of manganese, and quartz), which have received particular names, such as allagite, rhodonite, &c.—*tephroite*, —*troostite*.—*Silicate of cerium* or *cerite*, found only at Bastnäs, in Sweden.—*Silicate of iron*, to which belong the *chlorophaite*, *chlor-opal*, *stilpnomelane*, *hisingerite*, *gillingite*, *polyhydrite*, *sideroschizolite*, *fayalite*, *anthosiderite*, and some other newly-discovered mineral substances.—*Silicate of copper*, or siliceous malachite, also called *chrysocolla* and copper-green: to which may be referred the *dioptase* or copper-emerald, a scarce mineral from the Kirguise country in Siberia.—*Silicate of bismuth*, also called *bismuth-blende* and *eulytine*, found in the form of hair-brown globules and indistinct crystals, at Schneeberg, Saxony.—*Silicate of zirconia*, to which belong Werner's *zircon* and some *hyacinths* of jewellers, from Ceylon, Auvergne, Chili, the Lake Ilmen in Siberia; also the blue zircon from Vesuvius; the variety called *zirconite* from Friedricksvärn in Norway, the *ostranite* from the same locality, but which appears to differ from zircon only by its inferior hardness;—the *malacon*, or hydrous zircon.—To these is added the *thorite* of Berzelius, from Brevig in Norway, a mineral in which the metal thorium was first discovered.—*Silicate of alumina*: of these we have the *andalusite*; (with which is placed the *chiastolite* or *hollow spar*, hohlspath W., one of the several minerals called cross-stones: the structure of its crystals is but little understood), the *kyanite* or disthène, and the related mineral substances called *sillimanite*; *xanthite*, *wörthite*, *bucholzite*, and *fibrolite* (one of the concomitant substances of the corundum of the Carnatic);—the *allophane*, the *halloysite*, *lenzinite*, *scarbroite*, *collyrite*, *bole*, and some minerals of similar aspect are also referred to the silicates of alumina. Among them may be particularized the *catlinite* or Indian pipe-stone from the quarry of Côteau des Prairies, brought from thence by Mr. Catlin, the first white man allowed by the Indians to visit it, and after whom the substance was named by Dr. Jackson;—*agalmatolite* (Werner's bildstein, with which various steatitic substances have been confounded), employed by the Chinese for carving images, vessels, &c.

The *Silicates with several bases* are under arrangement in a series of Cases, nearly in the following order:

CASES 27 to 29 contain zeolitic substances: *apophyllite*, or *ichthyophthalmite*, in fine crystals, from Hesloe in Faroë; with stilbite; with *tessellite* of Brewster; with *poonalite* of Brooke, &c.; a variety of apophyllite, called *albine* by some mineralogists;—*chabasite* or chabasie,

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in groups of primitive rhomboidal and modified crystals;—the variety called *haidenite* from Baltimore;—*mesotype* from Auvergne, Faroë, &c., to which are also referred the *natrolite* of Klaproth, the *needle-stone* of Werner, the *scolicite*, the *mesolite*, *brokalite*, &c.;—*analcime*, among the crystallized varieties of which are remarkably large specimens of the trapezoidal and other modifications from Fassa and the Seiser Alpe in Tyrol;—*stilbite* and *heulandite*, or foliated zeolite in splendid specimens from Iceland, Faroë, and Scotland;—*brewsterite*;—*lomonstite* or lomonite, also called efflorescent zeolite, because most of its varieties are subject to decomposition by exposure to the air;—a suite of specimens of *comptonite* from Vesuvius, lining the cavities of a pyroxenic lava, &c., accompanied by gismondine and other crystallized substances; together with *thomsonite*, which is supposed to be only a variety of comptonite;—*gmelinite* or *hydrolite*;—*levine*, and several other scarce zeolitic substances.

CASE 29. To the same family of minerals belongs the *prehnite*, the grass-green variety of which, discovered in South Africa by the Abbé Rochon, has been mistaken for chrysolite, chrysoprase, and even emerald;—to this also belongs the *koupholite* of Vauquelin. The substance known by the name of Chinese jade or *yeu-stone* (kyonk tshein of the Burmese) is likewise placed with prehnite, to which it has been referred by Count Bournon, but no chemical analysis has as yet been given of it: (among the vessels wrought out of Chinese jade in this Case is a cup, the gift of the king of Ava to the late Lieut.-Col. Burney, when British Resident at that court, and by him presented to the British Museum;)—some varieties of *nephrite* appear, from external characters, to be nearly related to this substance. In this Case also is placed the *harmotome* or cross stone, (formerly called *andreolite*, after Andreasberg, in the Hartz, where it was first discovered,) divided into baryte-harmotome and lime- or potassa-harmotome, to which latter are to be referred the Vesuvian minerals called *zeagonite*, *gismondine*, or *abrazite*, and the *philipsite*. Of andreolite, a magnificent specimen is deposited, (presented by King George IV.)—the *herschelite*, from Aci Reale in Sicily.—The remaining space in this Case and the greater part of

CASES 30 and 31 are occupied chiefly by feldspathic substances and minerals more or less nearly related to feldspar. The most remarkable and important species is the *common feldspar* (*orthoclase* of Breithaupt), among the crystallized varieties of which may be particularized—the fine green variety from the Ural, called *amazon stone*; the suites of variously modified crystals from Baveno in Piedmont, from lake Ilmen in the Ural, and from Somnitz, &c., in Silesia; feldspar with embedded crystals and fragments of quartz (graphic stone, graphic granite), from Siberia, &c.;—the *adularia* or *naker feldspar*, principally found on mount St. Gothard, but not in the valley of Adula from which its name is derived: the fine variety from Ceylon, when cut *en cabochon*, is called moon-stone; and a yellow naker feldspar with reddish dots has obtained the name of sun-stone, which is also sometimes given to the beautiful avanturino variety of common feldspar placed in this glass-case;—*ice-spar* and *sanidine* or glassy feldspar, both nearly allied to orthoclase;—the *albite* or *cleavelandite*, the finest specimens of which are those from Dauphiné and Siberia; the *pericline*, united by some mineralogists with the preceding species, from St. Gothard, Tyrol,

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&c.;—the *anorthite* from Vesuvius;—the *oligoclase*, also called natron-spodumen, to which may be referred the crystals occurring in several varieties of porphyry;—the *labradorite feldspar* (also called opalescent feldspar, from its often exhibiting a beautiful play of colours in cut and polished specimens, of which a pretty complete suite is added), chiefly from the coast of Labrador and from the transition syenite of Laurwig in Norway*;—together with some other species separated from orthoclase. To these is added the *leucite* or amphigène, chiefly from Vesuvius, in separate crystals of various sizes and degrees of transparency, massive, embedded in pyroxenic and other lavas.

CASE 31. Among other mineral substances here deposited, and partly belonging to the preceding section, are, the *triphane* or *spodumen* and the *petalite:* in which latter substance lithia was first discovered by Arfvedson;—the *davyne* of Monticelli;—the *nepheline*, from Mount Vesuvius, with which are now combined several varieties of the *elæolite* or fettstein of Werner;—the *wernerite*, under which name, formerly confined to some varieties of common and compact scapolite, are now by most mineralogical writers united the *meionite* of Vesuvius, and the greater part of the *scapolite*, the *paranthine*, the *dipyre*, the *nuttallite*, the *bergmannite*, the *rosellite*, and the *amphodelite;* substances which, together with several others provisionally placed in this Case, stand in need of further investigation as to their chemical and crystallographical characters.

The *cordierite*, also known by the names of *pelioma*, *iolite*, and *dichroite*, massive and crystallized, from Cabo de Gata, from Greenland, Bodenmais in Bavaria, and Orayervi in Finland (*steinheilite*);—the *sordawalite* from Finland;—the *staurolite*, called also grenatite and cross-stone, among the specimens of which may be specified the fine mackled crystals from Brittany, and the modifications of the simple crystals from St. Gothard, accompanied by prisms of disthène, perfectly similar to those of the staurolite, and sometimes longitudinally grown together with them.

CASE 32 contains chiefly *micaceous* and *talcose* substances. Our imperfect knowledge of the optical properties and chemical constitution of many varieties of the former, does not admit of their being arranged according to those distinctive characters; such varieties as have been more closely examined in this respect, may be divided into *potassa-mica* (by far the most common), which has two axes; *magnesia-mica* (*biotite* of Hausmann), which has but one axis: in characteristic specimens from various localities, particularly from Vesuvius, where it occurs in small, but brilliant and transparent six-sided prismatic crystals; and *lithia-mica*, which besides the beautiful peach-blossom, red, violet, greenish-grey, and white scaly varieties known by the name of *lepidolite*, (some varieties of which, however, are referable to the silicates combined with fluorides, in Case 58 A,) from Rożna in Moravia, also comprises several large-foliated varieties of what was formerly considered as common mica, such as that from Zinnwald in Bohemia and Altenberg, accompanied by apatite, tinstone, and topaz.

The species and varieties of the talc-like substances are likewise very imperfectly understood. Among the specimens of *talc* in this Table

* The top of the small octagonal table, standing near Case 30, is a slab of opalescent feldspar from Finland.

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Case, some varieties of which are chemically related to steatite, may be particularized the common or Venetian (which enters into the composition of cosmetics), and the indurated talc; to the former of which was also formerly referred the green radiated talc from Siberia, composed of distinct groups of small diverging laminæ, and which is known under the name of *pyrophyllite;—potstone, ollite,* or *lavezzo* (the lapis comensis of Pliny), which appears to be an intimate mixture of talc and asbest, chiefly from Chiavenna, near Como, where it is manufactured into culinary vessels;—*chlorite,* crystallized in aggregated, small, modified rhombic prisms: the earthy and foliated varieties, coating crystals of octahedral magnetic iron-stone, &c. Other related mineral substances are—the *pennine;*—the scarce *leuchtenbergite* from the Ural, the composition of which appears to approach very near to that of chlorite, or *ripidolite;*—the *gieseckite,* from Greenland;—the *oosite, fahlunite* or *triclasite,* from Fahlun in Sweden; this latter mineral substance, however, together with the *weissite,* also *chlorophyllite,* the *praseolite,* the *aspasiolite,* the *bonsdorfite,* as the several varieties of the *pinite* in this Table Case, are now by some mineralogical writers considered as only metamorphoses of cordierite or iolite (Case 36).

Case 33. This and part of the following Case chiefly contain amphibolic and pyroxenic and related minerals, among which may be specified the *basaltic* and *common hornblende,* including the *pargasite;*—the *actinolite* or *strahlstein* (divided by Werner into the glassy, common, and fibrous varieties, and to which also belongs the *karinthine* of this author);—the *grammatite* or *tremolite* (so called from Val Tremola, where, however, it is not found), among the specimens of which are the fine fibrous varieties, resembling asbest; the glassy tremolite, in dolomite and granular limestone, &c.—*Arfvedsonite,* and *ægyrine,* a variety of it;—*raphilite,* &c.

Case 34. Part of this Case is occupied by the mineral substances called *asbestine,* many of which pass into some of the varieties of hornblende; others, both asbest and amianth, are modifications of the state of aggregation of different amphibolic substances; and to these Breithaupt also refers his kymatine, metaxite, peponite, and pycnotrope. Among them may be observed specimens illustrative of the transition from a very close to a loose fibrous structure;—several varieties of the *flexible asbest* or *amianth,* with some antique incombustible cloth, paper, &c., made of it;—the varieties called common and schiller-asbest, mountain wood, mountain cork, or nectic asbest, &c., separate, and in combination with other substances;—the *blue* and *yellow asbest* from the Orange River, South Africa, for the former of which the name of *krokydolite* has been proposed, while the other appears to be a silicate of iron. The remainder of this Case and part of the next contain pyroxenic minerals:—*augite,* in separate crystals, and embedded in lava from Vesuvius, together with groups of well-defined crystals from Arendal in Norway, where this substance occurs in primitive rocks;—the *jeffersonite;*—the granular variety called *coccolite;*—the *hypersthene* and *paulite* (*Labrador hornblende* of Werner);—the *lievrite,* also called *ilvaite* and *yenite,* in particularly perfect crystals, chiefly from Elba: the *wehrlite* appears to be a variety of this species;—the varieties of *diopside,* at first considered as distinct species, including

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the mussite and alalite from Piedmont;—the *sahlite* or malacolite, to which also belongs the *baikalite*, of which a few fine specimens are here deposited; the *pyrgome* or *fassaite*, and the *achmite*.

Case 35. Among its contents may be particularized the mineral substances which have been described under the appellations of thallite, arendalite, acanticone, delphinite, &c.; most of these are Werner's *pistacite*, and are now more generally designated by the name of *epidote*, given to them by Haüy. To this also belongs the *manganesiferous epidote*, considered by some as an ore of manganese.—*Cummingtonite*.—*Zoisite*.—Among the specimens of *idocrase* (vesuvian of Werner), the more conspicuous are the large beautiful crystals (the umbinaire of Haüy), discovered by Laxmann on the banks of the Vilui in Kamschatka, embedded in a steatitic rock; those from Vesuvius, where this substance occurs accompanied by other volcanic ejections, have, in Italy, obtained the name of Vesuvian gems, hyacinths, and chrysolites; the varieties called *egerane*, *lobotte*; that from Tellemarken in Norway, coloured blue by oxide of copper (*cyprine*), and the rose-coloured variety, the *thulite*, from the same locality.

Case 36. The greater part of this Case is appropriated to the various species and varieties of the garnet tribe, formerly divided into noble and common garnets. Among the more distinct chemical species now established are:—the chrome-garnets, to which belongs the *pyrope*;—the beautiful chrome and lime-garnet, called *uwarowite*;—the lime-garnets, comprising chiefly the *melanite* from the vicinity of Frascati, and some brownish-black varieties; the *colophonite*, bearing a distant resemblance to rosin, from Arendal, in Norway; the *grossular* or Wilui garnet, a fine light-green species from Kamschatka, so called from the fancied resemblance which its separate crystals bear to a gooseberry; the *allochroite*, also called splintery garnet, from Norway; the *romanzovite*; Haüy's *essonite* (*hessonite*) or *cinnamon-stone*, chiefly from Ceylon, which was supposed to contain zirconia, till a more accurate analysis proved it to be nearly allied to vesuvian and garnet (most of the hyacinths of commerce are cinnamon-stone). In this Case are also deposited —the *gehlenite*, from the Monzoni in Tyrol, to which species the *melilite* from Capo di Bove, near Rome, is now generally referred;—the *harpholite* from Bohemia, &c.

Case 37. One half of this Table Case is set apart for the silicates containing glucina and alumina, the principal species of which is the *beryl*, including the *emerald*, a gem which owes its beautiful green colour to oxide of chromium: the most remarkable specimens of emerald are those from Santa Fé, from the Ural, from Heubachthal in Bavaria, and from Mount Zahara in Egypt;—among those of the *beryl* or aquamarine, may be specified the fine blue and yellow varieties from Mursinsk in the Ural, the colourless limpid crystals, and those half blue and transparent, half white and opaque, from Odontchelong near Nerchinsk;—the bluish and greenish opaque beryls from Acworth in New Hampshire, where massy crystals have been found (the two imperfect prisms placed on the shelf near this Table Case weigh, the one 83, the other nearly 43 lbs.);—the *euclase*, a rare mineral, discovered by Dombey in Peru, but since only found as loose crystals, at Capao, near Villaricca, in Brazil, and in the chlorite slate of that territory;—the *phenacite* or phenakite of Nordenskiold (which as a bisilicate of glucine, might be referred to the

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silicates with one base in Table 36) occurs, together with emerald, in the Ural, and in brown iron-stone at Framont in Alsace;—the *helvine* from Schwarzenberg, considered as a triple silicate of glucina, iron, and manganese.—Silicates containing yttria and protoxide of cerium*; to these belong the *gadolinite*, the *allanite* or *cerine*, the *orthite* and *pyrorthite*, as likewise the *tokefkinite* of Rose. The rest of this Table Case is occupied by the oxide of titanium and the titanates, to the former of which belong—the *rutile*, also called titan-shorl, massive and crystallised, the reticulated variety, generally with golden tarnish, from Moutier, near the Mont Blanc;—the capillary rutile in rock crystal from Brasil, in beryl from the East Indies, &c.;—the *anatase* (oisanite or octahedrite), which occurs only crystallised, chiefly at Bourg d'Oisans, in Dauphiny. Among the titanates the more remarkable are—the silico-titanate of lime, called *sphene* (*titanite* of Klaproth), and its varieties formerly designated by the names of brown and yellow menakanite, in large crystals, from Arendal in Norway; the variety from St. Gothard, called rayonnante en gouttière by Saussure, on feldspar with chlorite, &c.;—the *greenovite* (sphene coloured by manganese), from St. Marcel, Piedmont;—the *pierowskite*;—the *polymignite*, found in the zircon-syenite of Fredricsvärn in Norway, and composed chiefly of the titanates of zirconia and yttria; also the *æschynite* from the lake Ilmen near Miask, being a titanate of zirconia and oxide of cerium;—the *ærstedtite*, a titanate of zirconia with lime, magnesia and protoxide of iron, from Arendal;—the *mosandrite*, from the same locality, being a silico-titanate of lantana, manganese, &c.; the *yttrotitanite* or *keilhauite*;—and lastly the iron titanites, variously combined with the protoxide of that metal, in many of those varieties of volcanic and other specular iron which exhibit a perfect conchoidal fracture, as likewise in the minerals known by the names of *axotomous iron* or *hibdelophane*, *crichtonite*, *menaccanite*, *nigrine*, *iserine*, *ilmenite*, &c.

CASE 38. In this Table Case (besides the silicates containing yttria and protoxide of cerium, mentioned in the description of Case 37) are placed the following orders of minerals.

Combinations of columbic or tantalic acid with protoxides of iron, manganese, lime, yttria, zirconia, &c.: among the columbates or tantalates here deposited, may be pointed out the specimen of *tantalite* (*columbite*) sent by Gov. Winthrop, from North America, to Sir Hans Sloane, in which Mr. Hatchett, in 1801, discovered the metal denominated by him *columbium*, but which, eight or nine years later, was supposed by Dr. Wollaston to be identical with the metal found nearly about the same time, by Eckeberg, who had called it *tantalum*: a name that had become familiar to continental chemists and mineralogists, and was therefore retained by them;—the same from Rabenstein in Bavaria, accompanied by crystallized beryl and uranite†;—the *Finbo-* and the *Bredbo-tantalites* of Berzelius;—the *yttrotantalite*, from Ytterby, the *uranotantalite* of G. Rose, from Miask, Siberia;—the *microlite* of Shepard, the *wöhlerite* of Scheerer, and some other new mineral substances related to them, but which all stand in need of ulterior chemical examination.

* These are at present placed in the next Table Case.

† Since H. Rose's discovery of the niobic (which had been taken for tantalic) acid, the name of *columbite* has been restored to the above American and Bavarian minerals.

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Oxides of antimony:—*antimony-ochre* on native and grey antimony;—several varieties of the scarce *white antimony*, from Przibram in Bohemia, on galena, quartz, &c.;—*red antimony*, also called *antimony-blende* and *kermes*, (a combination of oxide and sulphuret of this metal,) mostly in fine capillary crystals, from Bräunsdorf in Saxony, Malazka in Hungary; a so-called argentiferous variety from the Hartz, in fibrous flakes resembling tinder (*zunderertz*, tinder ore), is a mixture of this with other sulphurets.

Tungstates:—*tungstate of lime* (schéelin calcaire of Haüy), also called *scheelite* and *tungsten* (heavy stone), among the more interesting specimens of which are the primitive acute octahedron from Allemont in Dauphiny, and the group of very large crystals from Schlackenwald in Bohemia;—*tungstate of iron and manganese* or *wolfram*, massive and crystallized, from Schlackenwald and other localities; also as octahedral suppositious crystals, derived from tungstate of lime;—*tungstate of lead*, or *scheel-lead* (*stolzite* of Haidinger), from Zinnwald in Bohemia, often confounded with the molybdate of this metal.

Vanadic acid and vanadates:—(Vanadium was discovered in some ores of iron from Taberg in Småland, by Sefström: by Del Rio the acid of his metal, which he called erythronium, had been found combined with oxide of lead, in the brown lead ore of Zimapan in Mexico). *Vanadate of lead* (*johnstonite*) from Wanlockhead, and from Beresof, Siberia;—the *volborthite* of Hess, a vanadate of copper.

Case 39. Molybdic acid and molybdates;—*molybdenum ochre* or *molybdic acid*, as a yellow powder on the sulphuret of this metal, from Sweden, &c.;—*molybdate of lead*, yellow lead ore or *carinthite* (also called *wulfenite*), massive, lamelliform, and crystallized in splendid groups on compact limestone, &c.; chiefly from Bleiberg in Carinthia.

Oxide of chromium and chromates:—*chrome-ochre*, from several localities;—a suite of specimens of *chromate of lead*, red lead ore, or *crocoisite*, from the gold mines of Beresof in Siberia, where it chiefly occurs in a kind of micaceous rock, mixed with particles of quartz and brown iron-stone, and from Brazil;—*chromate of lead and copper*, called *vauquelinite*, a concomitant of the Siberian red lead ore;—*chrome-iron* or *chromite*, from the department of Var in France, and from Baltimore in Maryland, intermixed with talc stained purple by chromic acid.

Boracic acid, or *sassoline* (chiefly from Vulcano, one of the Lipari isles), and borates:—*borate of soda*, the salt known by the names of *borax* and *tinkal*, from Tibet, Monte-rotondo, Tuscany, &c.;—*hayesine*, also called *boronatrocalcite*, a newly-discovered substance, occurring, accompanied by glauberite and other salts, in the province of Tarapaca, Peru;—*borate of magnesia* or *boracite* in separate crystals, and the same embedded in gypsum;—*datholite*, being a borate with a tri-silicate of lime, from Arendal in Norway; the variety from Sonthofen (supposed to be a distinct species, called *humboldtite* by Lévy); and the globular-fibrous variety (which has received the name of *botryolite*), likewise from Arendal.

Case 40 is set apart for such silicates as contain one or more borates, of which, however, in some cases, it is uncertain how far these may be considered as essential component parts.—To this order belong the species *tourmaline* and *axinite*. Among the red-coloured varieties of the former, some of which are called *rubellite*, the most remark-

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able deposited here is a specimen of uncommon form and dimensions, which was presented by the king of Ava to the late Colonel Symes, when on an embassy to that country; blue varieties of the same, some of them known by the name of *indicolite;* a suite of modifications of tourmaline crystals of those colours, as well as of others, such as green of various shades, among which those from Brazil, Elba, and from Campolongo deserve more particular notice. Of the *axinite*, Werner's Thumerstein, very characteristic specimens from Bourg d'Oisans, Norway, &c., will be found in this Table Case.

CASE 41. In this Case begins the order of the Carbonates.—*Carbonate of soda*, from various localities.—*Carbonate of baryta* or *witherite*, among the specimens of which may be particularized the beautiful groups of double six-sided pyramids, and those of six-sided prismatic crystals.—*Barytocalcite*, from Alston Moor in Cumberland.—*Carbonate of strontia*, called *strontianite*, chiefly from Strontian in Argyleshire, in prismatic and acicular crystals, which latter have sometimes been mistaken for aragonite. The remaining part of this Case is occupied by such specimens of the mineral species called *aragonite* as have partly been found to contain a few per cent. of carbonate of strontia: they are, however, essentially carbonates of lime, though of a different crystal system;—the *tarnowitzite* is said to be a plumbiferous variety. Among the more interesting of the regular forms of aragonite here deposited are the loose and variously-grouped simple and hemitrope crystals from Aragon, and from Herrengrund, in Hungary, Kosel, Bohemia, &c., and the fine acicularly-crystallized varieties, in brown iron-stone, from Ilefeld, in volcanic ejections of Vesuvius, &c.: they are continued in

CASE 42, in which are also placed several very perfect specimens of the coralloidal variety of aragonite from Eisenertz in Stiria, and Hüttenberg in Carinthia, formerly called *flos ferri*, &c.: to the massive varieties of this species some of the calcareous deposits of Carlsbad in Bohemia may be referred. The remainder of the Case contains several striking varieties of common *carbonate of lime* or *calcite*, some of which have been mistaken for aragonite.

CASES 43 to 45 contain crystallized varieties of *calcite* or *calcspar*. Among the specimens placed in the first of these Table Cases may be particularized those illustrative of double refraction, cleavage, supernumerary joints, colour, &c.; likewise the various secondary obtuse and acute rhombohedrons; among the former of which the most common, but not the least striking, is the inverse variety of Haüy, so called from its being as it were an inversion of the primitive rhombohedron of calcareous spar; and the same with a considerable admixture of quartz, commonly called crystallized sandstone of Fontainbleau, &c.; also many interesting and beautiful specimens, from the Hartz, Derbyshire, &c., of prismatic and pyramidal modifications of the same substance.

CASE 45. Besides additional chiefly prismatic modifications of crystallized calcite, this Table Case contains several belonging to the *stalactic* and *fibrous* varieties of that substance, the most characteristic of which latter are those from Cumberland and Sweden, with pearly lustre (which has obtained for the former the appellation of satin-spar), and that in coloured layers from Africa.

CASE 46 contains the remaining varieties of calcite, among which may be specified the well-known depositions from the hot springs

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of Carlsbad in Bohemia, particularly the pisiform limestone, or *pea-stone*, as also the globular variety (considered by some as magnesian limestone) found in the bed of a small river near Tivoli, and known by the name of Confetti di Tivoli;—*roestone*;—*the tufaceous limestone*, in porous, spongy, cellular, tubular, and other imitative forms, as incrustation on various objects, such as on the human skull here deposited, which was found in the Tiber at Rome; calcareous deposition formed in a square pipe in a coal mine in Somersetshire*; casts made at the baths of San Felippe, where moulds of medals, gems, &c., are placed in suitable situations to receive the spray impregnated with calcareous particles.—*Chalk*.—*Anthraconite* or *madreporite*.—*Marle*, &c. Among the varieties of shell limestone the most esteemed for ornamental purposes is the Carinthian lumachella, or fire marble. Polished specimens of such granular, compact, and fibrous varieties of calcite as are familiarly known by the appellation of *marbles*, and of those that bear the name of *alabaster* in common with the finer varieties of sulphate of lime.

CASE 47. In this Case, besides some specimens of *carbonate of magnesia*, or *magnesite*, from Baudissero and from New Jersey, are placed those substances which, being chiefly composed of carbonate of lime and carbonate of magnesia, are called *magnesian limestone*, comprising Werner's rhomb-spar, dolomite, and brown spar. Among the varieties of the first of these sub-species are those called *miemite*, *tharandite*, and some modifications of *pearl spar*; among those of *dolomite*, a remarkable one is that from Pittsfield, Massachusetts, North America, which exhibits a considerable degree of flexibility: and another having the same property will be found among the singular varieties of magnesian limestone from the vicinity of Sunderland.

CASE 48 contains Werner's *brown-spar*, some of the varieties of which are with difficulty distinguishable from rhomb-spar and from iron-spar; several interesting specimens for figure, colour, and lustre, chiefly from Schemnitz and Kremnitz in Hungary, are deposited in this case. —*Carbonate of iron*, or *siderite* and *iron-spar*, crystallized, fibrous, massive, and botryoidal (*sphærosiderite* of Hausmann).—*Carbonate of manganese*, or *manganese spar*, crystallized and in globular and botryoidal shapes of various shades of rose colour, on sulphuret of manganese, &c.

CASE 49. One-half of this Glass Case is occupied by the several varieties of *carbonate of zinc*, or *zink-spar* (also called *calamine* in common with the silicate of zinc or smithsonite in Case 26): crystallized, botryoidal, and in other forms, among which are the pseudomorphous crystals, derived from modifications of carbonate of lime (*zinc-bloom*). —With this is placed the *aurichalcite* of Böttticher, one of the substances to which the name of *kupfer-schaum* has been given; it is a carbonate of zinc and of copper, and nearly related to some chemically unexamined varieties of what has been called scaly green calamine of Siberia, &c. (in this table), and to which also the *buratite* of Delesse appears to belong.—The other half chiefly contains the *carbonates of lead*, or *lead-spar* (*cerussite* of Haid.), among which are the delicately acicular varieties from the Hartz, and from Cornwall, accom-

* The slab of the table in the middle of the room is composed of a stalagmitic calcareous deposition, which was found investing the interior of a square wooden pipe in Blythe Lead Mine, Derbyshire: the legs of the table are of black marble, from Bakewell. This table was presented by his Grace the Duke of Rutland.

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panied and partly coloured by green carbonate of copper; the crystallized varieties from Siberia, Mies in Bohemia, &c.;—the pulverulent variety, &c.—*Carbonate of bismuth*, from the principality of Reuss.—*Parisite*, from the emerald mines of Muzo, New Granada. To which are added some specimens of the rare *carbonates of cerium*, as coating on *cerite*, from Bastnäs;—of *yttria* on *orthite*, from Ytterby, Sweden, &c.

CASE 50. In this and the following Case are deposited the *carbonates of copper*, *viz.* the *blue copper*, or *copper-azure*, the more remarkable varieties of which are those from Chessy, and from the Bannat, combined with various substances;—the earthy varieties, some of which have been used as pigment sold under the name of mountain-blue;—those crystallised varieties which, passing from the state of blue into that of green carbonate, have, by Haüy, been called cuivre carbonaté épigène.

CASE 51. The green carbonates of copper, among which may be specified the fine and rare varieties of *fibrous malachite*, in acicular crystals, and massive, with fibrous structure and velvety appearance, accompanied by carbonate of lead, &c.; and, among the specimens of *compact malachite*, those very characteristic and splendid ones from the Gumashevsk and Turja mines, in the Uralian mountains.

CASE 52. Besides the nitrates, (such as the *nitrate of potassa*, native *nitre* or *saltpetre*, found as efflorescence, mixed with other salts, and as crystalline crusts, from Pulo di Molfetta in Apulia, from near Burgos in Spain, &c.; *nitrate of soda*, &c.;) this case contains part of the sulphates;—*sulphate of soda*, or *glauber salt*;—*thenardite*, an anhydrous sulphate of soda, found in crystalline crusts, at the bottom of the briny waters of Espartines in Spain, five leagues from Madrid;—*glauberite*, a mineral composed of the anhydrous sulphates of soda and of lime, from the salt mines of Villarubia and Aranjuez in Spain, embedded in salt and clay. The rest of this, with half of the next case, is occupied by *sulphates of baryta* or *baroselenite* (*heavy-spar*), among which may be particularized the splendid groups of crystal from Schemnitz in Hungary, and Clausthal in the Hartz, Traversella in Piedmont, the large very perfect crystals from Dufton, Cumberland, &c., the curved-lamella varieties; the columnar, resembling carbonate of lead; the radiated, to which belongs the *Bolognese spar*, from Monte Paterno, near Bologna, from Bavaria, &c.; the beautiful variety called ketten-spath, or chain-spar, from the Hartz; the fibrous and the granular varieties; the compact, called barytic or ponderous marble, &c.; the *cawk* of Derbyshire and Staffordshire; fetid baroselenite or *hepatite*, an intimate mixture of sulphate of baryta with bituminous matter; earthy baroselenite:—also the *solnyne* from Murray in Hungary is only a variety of sulphate of baryta.

CASE 53. *Sulphate of baryta* continued, and *sulphate of strontia*:—among the specimens of the latter salt, to which has been given the name of *celestine*, on account of the sky-blue tint of some of its varieties, the most remarkable are, the splendid groups of limpid prismatic crystals from La Catolica in Sicily, accompanied by sulphur; those from the vicinity of Bristol, from St. Beat in the Dép. des Landes; those from Falkenstein in Tyrol; from the salt mines of Aranjuez; the acicular variety in the hollows of compact sulphate of strontia from Montmartre; in the fissures of flint and in chalk, from Meudon; the radiated and fibrous celestine from Pennsylvania, &c.

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CASE 54 contains the *sulphates of lime*, the principal varieties of which are,—the *selenite** or *sparry gypsum*, in detached crystals and splendid groups, from Bex in Swisserland, Montmartre near Paris, Oxford, &c.; from St. Jago di Compostella, stained by red iron ochre; the fibrous gypsum with silky lustre, from Derbyshire, Swisserland, Montserrat; the granular gypsum or alabaster; the compact variety, to which belongs the stalagmitical gypsum from Guadaloupe; the scaly gypsum (chaux sulphatée niviforme of Haüy) from Montmartre; common earthy gypsum, &c.—*Anhydrous sulphate of lime*, or *anhydrite*, (also called *cube-spar* and *muriacite*,) crystalline, fibrous, granular, and compact; to the last of which belong some of the Italian varieties known by the name of *bardiglio* and *bardiglione*, as also the singular fibrous-compact variety, familiarly called *tripe-stone* (pierre des trippes), from the salt mines of Wieliczka.

CASE 55. Sulphates continued:—*sulphate of magnesia*, or *epsomite*, generally occurring in crystalline fibres: the fine variety from Calatayud in Aragon; also the *halotrichite* (*haar-salz*) of Idria belongs to this species, and the stalactic cobalt-vitriol, as it is called, from Herrengrund in Hungary, which is only sulphate of magnesia, coloured red by oxide of cobalt.—*Polyhalite*, a chemical compound of several sulphates, formerly mistaken for anhydrous sulphate of lime: compact and fibrous, from the salt formation of Berchtesgaden in Bavaria, and Ischel in Austria.—*Sulphate of zinc, white vitriol* or *goslarite*.—*Sulphate of iron, green vitriol*, or *melantherite*, (a salt mostly produced by the decomposition of iron pyrites,) in beautiful large rhombohedral crystals, from Bodenmais in Bavaria, and massive, and in stalactic-fibrous forms, such as the specimens from the Rammelsberg, in the Hartz, where it also occurs in the form of yellow scales, known by the name of *misy*; and as concretions of a red colour, called *vitriol-roth* or *botryogene*: the plumose vitriol (*federsalz*), and a botryoidal-reniform substance called *bergbutter*, are nothing but casual mixtures of sulphate of iron and hydrous sulphate of alumina.—*Sulphate of copper*, or *copper vitriol* (*cyanose*, Beud.):—the finest sky-blue specimens here deposited, together with the stalactic, fibrous, and crystallized varieties, (the large group of crystals is artificially prepared,) are from Herrengrund in Hungary. There are also two or three scarce Siberian mineral substances placed in this Case (one of them, the *brochantite*), which appear to be subsulphates of copper, but stand in need of more accurate chemical examination.—*Sulphate of uranium oxide* or *johannite*, a very rare mineral substance, from Joachimsthal, Bohemia.—*Sulphate of lead, lead-vitriol*, or *anglesite*, of which we have a suite of specimens with brilliant and well-defined crystals from Badenweiler in Suabia, from the Parys mine in Anglesea, &c.; the *sulphato-carbonate* (*lanarkite*), and *sulphato-tricarbonate* (*suzannite*), the *cupreous sulphato-carbonate* (*caledonite*) of lead, &c.; from Leadhills, &c.—*Sulphates of alumina*:—common *alum*, crystallized, fibrous, &c., from various places; and the hydrous *sub-sulphate of alumina*, called *aluminite*, or *websterite*, from Sussex and from Halle in the territory of Magdeburg, which was by some mistaken for pure alumina, and by others for hydrate of alumina with mechanically admixed sulphate of lime: it must not be

* A remarkably fine group of selenite crystals is placed on a separate stand between Table 54 and the window: it is from Herzog Ernst level, Reinhardsbrunn, Saxe-Coburg. Presented by H. R. H. Prince Albert.

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confounded with another substance, also called *aluminite* or *alum-stone*, (alunite of some mineralogists,) from Tolfa, &c., which is a basic sulphate of alumina and potassa.

In the small Table opposite Table Case 54 are placed some specimens of *lazurite* (*lasurstein*, or lapis lazuli), which furnishes the valuable pigment called ultra-marine;—the *hatiyne*, and a few other of the imperfectly known silicates of soda, lime, and alumina combined with sulphates.

CASE 56. *Arsenious acid* and *arseniates:* the former (also called *arsenic-bloom*, or octahedral oxide of arsenic) is frequently confounded with arseniate of lime, and the white octahedral crystals of it, often seen in collections on realgar and orpiment, are generally artificially produced in the interior of mines.—The arseniates in this Glass Case are:—*arseniate of lime*, called *pharmacolite*, chiefly in white acicular crystals, from Wittichen in Suabia, and Riegelsdorf in Hessia.—*Arseniate of iron* or *pharmacosiderite*, which occurs only crystallized, chiefly in cubes (whence Werner's name of Würfel-ertz), from Cornwall, from San-Antonio-Pereira, Brazil, on hydrous oxide of iron, &c.;—*skorodite*, a substance which appears to be closely allied to Bournon's cupreous arseniate of iron—also the *beudantite* of Livy, a mineral from Horhausen or the Rhine, is said to be pharmacosiderite.—*Arseniates of copper*, chiefly from Cornwall, consisting of the *foliated arseniate* or *copper-mica*, the *lenticular* arseniate or *liroconite*, and the *olivenite*, or *olive-ore* of Werner, which are formed into five species by Bournon, but their exact composition remains still to be ascertained by exact chemical analyses. The *euchroite* also belongs to these, and the *kupferschaum* of Werner, at least that from Falkenstein in Tyrol: some other varieties bearing that name appearing to be referable to carbonates of copper and of zinc.—*Arseniate of cobalt*, or red cobalt (*erythrine*, Beud.), comprising the earthy (*cobalt crust*) and the radiated (*cobalt-bloom*) varieties, from Salfeld, Allemont, &c.—*Arseniate of nickel.*

CASE 57. Among the various phosphates deposited in this Case may be particularized—*phosphate of iron*, Werner's *vivianite*, in variously-grouped crystals (from Bodenmais in Bavaria, from Cornwall, from Fernando Po, &c.), massive and pulverulent: among the specimens of the latter are the massive variety of New Jersey, and several earthy blue varieties in clay, peat, wood, &c.: the *chalcosiderite* of Ullmann, the *pittiate* of Hausmann, to which also appears to belong Breithaupt's *diadochite*, Werner's *green iron earth*, and Thomson's *mullicite*, are likewise phosphates of iron.—*Phosphate of manganese* or *triplite*, from Chanteloube, near Limoges, in the department of Haute Vienne in France, where several other mineral substances have lately been found, the essential component parts of which are iron, manganese, and phosphoric acid.—*Triphyline*, a phosphate of iron, manganese, and lithia;—*delvauxite*, &c.—*Phosphate of copper*, of which the best characterized species are—the octahedral, or *libetheniet*, from Libethen in Hungary; and the prismatic, or *rhenite*, from Rheinbreitenbach, where it occurs with quartz which sometimes passes into calcedony.—The *lagilite* of Hermann, a hydrous phosphate of copper, from the Ural.—*Phosphate of oxide of uranium:*—the *yellow uranite* or *uran-mica* from Autin, Limoges, Bodenmais; and the *green uranite*, or *chalcolite*, chiefly

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from Cornwall and Saxony: both of them phosphates of oxide of uranium, but distinct by containing, the former a small portion of phosphate of lime, and the latter an equivalent portion of phosphate of copper.—*Phosphate of yttria*, or *phosphyttrite*, a very scarce mineral substance, first found in the granite of Lindesäs in Norway, and subsequently, in equally small quantities, at Ytterby in Sweden.—*Phosphates of alumina*, to which belong—the *wavellite*, a substance which was originally mistaken for a hydrate of pure alumina, and therefore called *hydrargillite*, from Devonshire, Ireland, Greenland, from Amberg, in Bavaria (called *lasionite*), from Aussig in Bohemia, on sandstone, &c.—the *gibbsite* (see Table 19), the varieties of which contain phosphoric acid in varying proportions;—the *klaprothite*, called also *blue spar*, and *azurite*, and is therefore sometimes confounded with the lapis lazuli;—together with some other substances, of which no exact analyses have as yet been published, though they are known to be chiefly composed of alumina in combination with phosphoric acid, such as—the *calaite*, or real *turquois* (*firúzah* in Persian), an opaque gem found chiefly at Nishapur, in the province of Khorasan, Persia, in nodules or as small veins traversing a ferrugino-argillaceous rock, and greatly esteemed on account of its beautiful blue colour, which will in most cases be sufficient to distinguish it both from the blue silicate of copper and from fossil bones (particularly teeth) impregnated with blue phosphate of iron or carbonate of copper, some of which substances are vulgarly called occidental turquoises.—The *kakoxene*, a rare substance of a crystalline diverging-fibrous structure and yellow colour, found in the fissures of argillaceous iron-stone, near Zbirow in Bohemia;—and the *childrenite* from Tavistock, in Devonshire: both which mineral substances contain alumina and oxide of iron combined with phosphoric acid, but require to be subjected to closer chemical examination.—*Phosphate of magnesia:* the very scarce *wagnerite*, from the valley of Holgraben, near Werfen, in Salzburg.—The *mengite* and *edwardsite* are placed in the Table Case, they being by some considered as phosphates of lanthan and cerium oxides.

In two of the supplemental Table Cases (57 A and B) in this room are deposited such phosphates as are combined with chlorides; as likewise the rare combinations of the latter with carbonates and silicates.

CASE 57 A. *Pyromorphite*, a combination of phosphate of lead and chloride of lead, generally divided into *brown lead ore* and *green lead ore:* among the varieties of the former, the more remarkable are the large six-sided prisms from Huelgoet in Brittany; of the latter we have the massive botryoidal (*traubenerz*), the spicular, and crystallized varieties, of various shades of green passing into greenish-white, into yellow, and orange. To these are added *phosph-arseniates* and also some *arseniates of lead*, from Siberia, Cumberland, Saxony, &c., whose chemical constitution is not yet perfectly understood;—in

CASE 57 B. *Phosphate of lime* combined with *chloride of calcium*, in some varieties of which this latter constituent is replaced by *fluoride of calcium*: among the specimens may be particularized several very scarce and interesting crystallizations of Werner's *apatite*, such as the large violet-coloured crystals from St. Petersburg; the groups from Ehrenfriedersdorf, Maggia on St. Gothard, Traversella in Piedmont, &c.;—the

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variety called *asparagus-stone*, from the Greiner in Tyrol, and particularly the specimens from Jumilla in Murcia; the Norwegian apatite called *moroxite*; also the *phosphorite* or fibrous and compact phosphate of lime, and the pulverulent variety, known by the name of earth of Marmorosh, which was formerly considered as a variety of fluoride of calcium (fluate *talcapatite* of lime).—The only carbonate found combined with a chloride is the *horn-lead*, or *chloro-carbonate of lead*: the unique suite of crystals deposited in this Table Case is from Cromford Level, near Matlock.

To the *silicates with chlorides* are referred the *sodalite*, of which, however, some varieties stand in need of more accurate chemical examination;—the *eudialyte*, which occurs in West Greenland, accompanied by the preceding mineral substances;—the *pyrosmalite*, from the iron mines of Nordmark, in Wermeland, massive and in perfect crystals.

CASE 58 contains the *fluorides*, of which by far the most important species is the fluoride of calcium, generally called *fluate of lime* and *fluor-spar*: among its numerous varieties may be particularized, the rose-coloured crystals from Chamouni; the phosphorescent massive fluor-spar, called chlorophane, from Siberia; the varieties called fortification-fluor; earthy and compact fluor, &c., chiefly from Derbyshire and Saxony, are arranged in Case 59.—The very scarce fluoride of aluminum, from Cornwall, called *fluellite*.—*Fluoride of calcium, yttrium, and cerium*;—*yttrocerite*; and some related minerals from Finbo and Bredbo near Fahlun in Sweden.—*Fluoride of sodium and aluminum*, called *cryolite*, found in West Greenland: pure and mixed with brown iron-stone, galena, &c.;—the *chiolite*, from the Ural.

CASE 58 A, is appropriated to some of the silicates containing fluorides:—to these belongs the *topaz*, here illustrated by a considerable series of crystals of Saxon, Brazilian, and Siberian varieties, among which there are several new modifications; Saxon varieties embedded in the topaz rock, an aggregate of topaz, shorl, quartz, and sometimes mica; Brazilian topazes, yellow and pink, embedded in rock crystal, &c.—Also the *pyrophysalite* from Fahlun in Sweden, and the *pycnite*, formerly considered as a variety of beryl, are referable to topaz;—the *chondrodite* (maclurite, brucite) from New Jersey, and from Pargas in Finland; and some varieties of *mica* and *lepidolite*, (Case 32,) likewise contain fluoric acid.

CASE 59 contains the *chlorides*.—*Chloride of sodium* (*muriate of soda*), or *rock salt*: the most interesting specimens here deposited of this important mineral substance are, the crystallized varieties; the massive and fibrous coloured varieties, the red, chiefly from Hallein in Tyrol, the blue and violet from Ischel in Upper Austria; the stalactical rock salt from Mexico, &c.—*Chloride of ammonium* or *sal-ammoniac*, from Vesuvius, Saint Etienne en Forez, &c.—*Chlorides of lead*: to these belong the *cotunnite* from Vesuvius; the *mendipite* or basic muriate of lead from Mendip; and the *muriо-carbonate of lead* (*phosgenite*) from Matlock in Derbyshire, of which most rare substance a very perfect suite of specimens will be found in Case 57 B.—*Chloride of copper* or *atacamite*, in crystallized splendid groups, chiefly from Remolinos, Solidad and Vega negra della Pampa larga, in Chili;—what was originally termed *Peruvian green sand*, or *atacamite*, (being obtained from the desert of Atacama, between Chili and Peru,) is now known to be artificially produced by pounding the crystallised and laminar varieties for the purpose

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of using the sand (arenilla) in lieu of blotting paper.—*Chloride of silver*, called also *horn-silver* and corneous silver: amorphous, botryoidal, in laminæ and crystallized in minute cubes and octahedrons, from Veta Negra in Chili, the Saxon Erzgebirge, &c.—*Chloride of mercury*, or *horn-quicksilver*, with native mercury from Moschel-Landsberg, Almaden, &c.

Cases 60 and 60 A, contain a small collection of organico-chemical, or such mineralized substances as are composed after the manner of organic bodies, from which they derive their origin. They are divided into salts, resins, bitumen, and coal. To the salts belong—the *mellate of alumina*, also called *mellite* or *honey-stone*, found in beds of brown coal at Artern in Thuringia; and the *oxalate of iron*, formerly known by the name of resinous iron, but to which that of *humboldtite* or *oxalite* is now generally given.—With these is also placed the *struvite*, a recently-formed phosphate of magnesia and ammonia, discovered in innumerable crystals on laying the foundation of St. Nicholas's church, at Hamburg, in 1845.—To the resins are referred—the *amber*, of the varieties of which a considerable suite is deposited, many of them inclosing insects, &c.; to which, for the sake of comparison, are added, specimens of recent copal, likewise containing insects;—*fossil copal* or *Highgate resin*;—*retinite* or *retinasphalt*, found at Bovey; together with some other related resinous substances;—the *idrialite*, to which the bituminous cinnabar or brand-ertz is partly referable. To the bitumina belong the varieties of *mineral pitch* of all degrees of consistence, from the fluid *naphtha* and *mineral oil* or *petroleum*, to the solid and hard *asphalt* and *jet* or *pitch coal*;—the *elaterite* or elastic bitumen of Derbyshire (a suite of specimens exhibiting all degrees of solidity, from that of honey to that of a compact ligneous substance). With these is also placed the *dapèche*, an inflammable fossil substance found by Humboldt in South America, having several properties of the common caoutchouc or Indian rubber;—the *hatchettine*, a bituminous substance from Merthyr Tydvil in South Wales; the *scheererite*; the *hartite*, and the *ixolyte* of Haidinger, &c.—Coal: *black coal*, and *brown coal*—of these a few specimens only are deposited, their different varieties being rather objects for a geological collection.

FOSSILS.

Room I.

The collections of Organic Remains begin, in Room I. with that of the Fossil Vegetables, at present deposited chiefly in the Wall Cases of the S. and W. sides of the room. A systematic botanical arrangement has been adopted, so far as the limited space and the as yet doubtful nature of many of those fossil remains admitted of it.

Case 1 is set apart for the small number of fossils apparently of the class of submerged Algæ, such as *Fucoides*, *Confervites*, &c. In the same Case are provisionally placed those impressions on coal slate, of plants with verticillated leaves, known by the generic names of *Asterophyllites*, *Annularia*, &c., and supposed by some to be referable to the Naiades; as also a few that appear to bear affinity to the Marsileaceæ,

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such as *Pilularites*, *Solenites*, &c.; together with some other vegetable remains, the nature of which is not yet determined.

The upper division of Case 2 is occupied by the EQUISETACEÆ, most of which may be united under the generic name of *Calamites*, the absence of the sheaths, by which the latter are said to be distinguishable from real *Equiseta*, being a character not to be depended upon. The species of *Calamites*, almost all from the rocks of the most ancient coal formation, are far from being satisfactorily determined, their internal structure being entirely unknown. The species of *Calamitea* of Cotta, (Case E.,) which exhibit a peculiar organic structure, can scarcely be said to belong to the same natural order. The genus *Phyllotheca* of Brongniart, from the coal sand-stone of Port Jackson, in which the sheaths are prolongated into leaves, is a distinct genus of this order; as is likewise the *Equisetum Lyellii* from Pounceford.

The lower division of Case 2, and part of 3, contain the Ferns (FILICES), most of them as impressions in coal-shale. Many of them bear a strong resemblance to existing, especially tropical, species; and fructification, distinctly exhibiting the sporangia variously disposed in sori, &c., has latterly been observed in several species; but the classification founded on characters derived from them and the distribution and ramifications of the nerves, though of great importance in the classification of recent ferns, is obviously, at least in the present state of our knowledge, inapplicable to those in a fossil state. The arrangement and the generic names here adopted, with occasional deviation, are those proposed in the concluding numbers of the late Count Sternberg's work. The species, as far as determined, are all named; the synonymy being added in most cases where it appeared requisite.

In the upper division of Case 3, and part of 4 and 5, are placed those genera which are generally supposed to belong to the family of LYCOPODIACEÆ, of which *Lepidodendron* of Sternberg (*Sagenaria* of Presl.) is the principal one. Much uncertainty still prevails in the determination of the genera and species of this family. Some of them appear to exhibit an internal structure intermediate between that of the Lycopodiaceæ and the Coniferæ; but *Lepidodendron punctatum* of Sternberg, (of the unique specimen of which, in Mr. Cotta's collection, a portion is seen in Case 3,) presents the organization of a real arborescent fern. Nearly allied to the *Lepidodendra* are several vegetable fossils, considered as distinct genera, among which may be specified *Lepidophyllum* and *Lepidostrobus* (Case 4) of Brongniart, (the former perhaps only the leaves, the latter the fruits of species of *Lepidodendron* or *Lycopodites*,) the *Ulodendron* (*Lepidod. ornatissimum*, Sternb.), the *Bothrodendron* of Lindley, the *Rhytidolepis* of Sternb., &c.

In the upper division of Case 5 are placed the species of *Sigillaria*, (including *Favularia*,) Brong., which are very distinct in their structure from arborescent Ferns, with which they have by some been arranged. To these also belongs the *Megaphyton* Nöhd.; of which the original specimen figured and described by Artis is deposited here. In the lower division of the same Case are seen some very interesting vegetable remains, some of which undoubtedly are referable to the family of ASPHODELEÆ, such as the *Dracæna Benstedii*, (from the Iguanodon quarry near Maidstone,) so called after the discoverer of the fine specimens pre-

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sented to the Museum. To these are added very perfect specimens, from Dr. Mantell's collection, of the *Clathraria Lyellii* from the Wealden: the generic name, formerly synonymous with Sigillaria, is now exclusively given to this remarkable vegetable. *Sternbergia transversa* of Artis, (*Artisia* of Sternberg,) hitherto described and figured from very imperfect specimens, also probably belongs to this natural order. Another interesting vegetable of Dr. Mantell's discovery is the *Endogenites erosa*, of which many specimens from Hastings, &c., are deposited, exhibiting its structure: it seems related to the Palmæ, and is no doubt a congener of Cotta's *Porosus marginatus*, of which a specimen is added; but neither of those generic appellations appear to be admissible. There are also remains of real PALMÆ in this Case, such as the fruits from Sheppey, the cut and polished specimens of wood from Antigua, &c. Whether or not *Nöggerathia flabelliformis* and a related species are referable to them, remains doubtful.

The upper division of Case 6 contains only specimens of *Stigmaria*, a genus totally distinct from any other known of the natural orders of Lycopodiaceæ or Filices, to both of which its species have been referred by authors. Below these, in the same Case, are placed various interesting specimens belonging to species of genera of CONIFERÆ, such as *Pinus*, *Araucaria*, *Thuytes*, *Volzia*, *Brachyphyllum*, &c. In another part of the same Case are deposited interesting remains of the natural order of CYCADEÆ, (among which may be specified the fine specimens from the oolitic formation at Whitby,) of various species of *Pterophyllum*, *Zamia*, *Ctenis*, and (on the top of the Case) the globular trunks (two of them cut and polished) of *Mantellia nidiformis* of Brongniart, from the oolite of Portland.—Various other vegetable remains, especially of Dicotyledonous plants, such as those from the freshwater formation of Oeningen, &c., will hereafter be arranged in Table Cases to be made for their reception.

On the lower shelves of the Cases 3, 4, and 5, is placed a very extensive series of cut and polished specimens of fossil wood, most of them from the red sandstone formation of Chemnitz in Saxony, and New Paka in Bohemia, and many of them described and figured in Cotta's work: *Die Dendrolithen*, *Dresden*, 1832. The genera *Tubicaulis*, *Psaronius* (Staar-stein), and *Porosus*, no doubt belong to the Filices; many of the remainder are referable to the Palms, and a still greater portion of them to the Coniferæ; in the vicinity of which natural orders they are respectively placed in the Wall Cases.

The slabs of sandstone on the north wall of this Room, with the tracks of an unknown animal called Chirotherium, are, that on the left, from the quarries of Hildburghausen in Saxony; and that in the centre, from those of Storton Hill, near Liverpool (the latter presented by J. Tomkinson, Esq.). On the right hand are placed slabs from the same new red sandstone formation, with equally remarkable impresses of various dimensions, called Ornithichnites, being very like foot-marks of birds: they occur in the sandstone beds near Greenfield, Massachusetts, at a cataract in the Connecticut River known by the name of Turner's Falls.

In this room are also placed two geological models, by the late Mr. Elias Hull; one representing part of the High Peak of Derby-

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shire; the other, the lake district of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire.

Room II.

In this room are arranged the Fossil Fishes; and, with regard to the classification adopted, it may be observed that it does not differ very materially from the system of M. Agassiz, as developed in the "*Recherches sur les Poissons Fossiles*," yet modifications have been made, and in these modifications the views of Professors Müller and Owen have chiefly been consulted. The four great divisions of *Placoids*, *Ganoids*, *Ctenoids*, and *Cycloids*, established by M. Agassiz,—divisions founded upon differences observable in the form and structure of the scales,—if they are not all of them strictly natural, may still be referred to, the definitions applying, in a general way, to the groups as here arranged.

The first division of the Fishes (the Placoids) comprises the Sharks and Rays, and allied groups. Having a more or less cartilaginous skeleton, this part is rarely preserved in a fossil state, hence our knowledge of the extinct species is derived chiefly from such hard and durable parts as the teeth and spines,—small objects which are more conveniently arranged in horizontal cases, and will be found in the small tables under the windows. The first Table is entirely occupied by teeth of various species of sharks, found, for the most part, in the lower tertiary and chalk formations. The second Case contains—on one side, numerous vertebræ of the shark tribe, some of which indicate animals of very large dimensions; on the other side is a series of "palates" of the Ray and Skate tribe; they consist of the masses of teeth with which the jaws were furnished, viz. a central row of teeth, in the form of flat, transverse, enamelled plates, with angular margins dovetailing with smaller, and equally flat-crowned teeth. The plates in question, being implanted on jaws in which the bone has but a small proportion of earthy matter (being chiefly cartilaginous), are most frequently found detached. Near the "palates" are placed some scales and barbed spines, belonging to the same tribe of fishes. The scales are composed of a rounded, hard disc (originally attached to the skin), from the centre of which springs a tooth-like prickle. Similar scales are seen in the Thornback, a common kind of skate found on the British coast.* The barbed spines were attached to the upper surface of the long slender tails of the "Sting Rays" (*Myliobatis*). The visitor will see similar spines upon examining the recent fishes of this tribe which are arranged in the adjoining gallery; and his attention may at the same time be directed to the species of Sharks placed in Room V. of the same gallery. The Port Jackson Shark, and several other sharks deposited in the same Case with it, have, it will be seen, two back fins, and each of these supported in front by a strong spine: the teeth of the fish mentioned,

* The skin in the Placoid fishes is protected by hardened bodies which are extremely variable in size and structure, but never assume the appearance of true scales, comparable to those of ordinary fishes. Commonly, they are of a star-like form, with a central projecting point; and often (as in the true Sharks) they are extremely minute and crowded together, and it is the skin of such fishes which forms the article of commerce termed shagreen.

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moreover, present very remarkable forms. It is here that the visitor will find the nearest representatives of the teeth and spines arranged in the remaining Table Cases of fossil specimens.

The second order, Ganoids, has derived its name from the lustre of the scales by which the fishes are protected, and is further distinguished by the nature of the substances of which the scales are composed, each scale consisting of a bony layer next the skin, and an enamelled external portion. The most common form of scale here is rhomboidal. Ganoid fishes range from some of the oldest fossiliferous rocks upwards; are most abundant in the lowest jurassic formations and the Trias, and but feebly represented at the present time. In a large portion of the species of this division the vertebral column passes into the upper lobe of the tail; it is bent upwards at a slight angle, and has the fin, or ray portion, springing entirely from the under side: this form of tail is termed *Heterocercal.* Others have the tail of the ordinary structure (*Homocercal*), where the rays which support the fin spring from the terminal part of the vertebral column, and diverge vertically from that centre. In the Heterocercal fishes, the two lobes of the tail (the upper one formed, as it it were, by a portion of the body of the fish, and the lower consisting of a more or less pointed fin) are unequal; whilst in the *Homocercal* the lobes of the tail are generally equal.

The order of Ganoids is commenced in the Wall Cases 1 and 2 by the Cephalaspides, a family peculiar to the Devonian period. One of the most perfectly-preserved specimens of this family is the *Cephalaspis Lyellii*, so named after its discoverer, by whom the specimen in Case 1 was presented. It is from the old red sandstone of Scotland, from which formation and locality the remaining specimens of the family here exhibited have been derived. In the same Case are numerous specimens of Pterichthys; they are more or less crushed and imperfect, but in the examination of the entire series it will be seen that they were fishes in which the body was protected by large bony plates, was convex above, and flat beneath; that the pectoral fins were represented by large bony appendages, situated close to the head; and that the tail was tolerably long and tapering, and furnished only with very small scales: traces of fins have been observed on this part. For a detailed account of the structure of these fishes the visitor may be referred to "The Old Red Sandstone," by Mr. Hugh Miller, and to a paper by Sir Philip Grey Egerton, in the Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society, Vol. IV. p. 302. The genus Coccosteus, of which there are several examples in Case 2, contains nearly-allied fishes.

The second division of the Ganoid fishes—the Cœlacanthi, is illustrated by numerous remarkable species contained in Cases 3 to 6. The name was suggested by the circumstance that the spines, or rather the rays of the fins, are hollow. The fishes of this family are found in the Devonian rocks, and in succeeding strata, up to the chalk. From the chalk of Sussex is a fine series of specimens, originally forming part of the Mantellian collection. They form the genus *Macropoma.* Among the species from the older formations attention may be particularly directed to the remains of a gigantic fish (*Asterolevis Asmusii*) found in the old red sandstone of Riga, and presented

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by Sir Roderick I. Murchison. The remains in question are placed on the top of Case 3. Another very large species is the *Holoptychius Hibberti*, from the carboniferous formation at Burdie House, near Edinburgh; and the specimen of *Holoptychius Nobilissimus* (in Case 3) discovered in the old red sandstone of Clashbinnie, near Perth, by the Rev. James Noble, is a very instructive example of the family, being one of the most perfectly preserved specimens.

Case 7 is devoted to the species of the third family of the order, viz., the Dipterines—fishes with a heterocercal tail; with tolerably large rhomboidal scales, and provided with two dorsal as well as two anal, fins. They are from the old red sandstone and coal measures, and the specimens exhibited are chiefly from Scotland.

The small family which follows—the Acanthodians, forms a group, the species of which, like the preceding, are from the Devonian rocks. It is represented in Case 8 by the genera *Acanthodes*, *Diplacanthus*, *Cheiracanthus*, and *Cheirolepis*. The species have all of them remarkably minute scales; the head is large, the body rather short and tapering, and terminating by a heterocercal tail. In three of the genera there is but one dorsal fin, but in *Diplacanthus* there are two of these fins. Most of the species have the fins in question supported in front by a spine.

In the lower part of the Case are arranged the genera *Pygopterus* and *Acrolepis*, from the copper-slate of Mansfeld, Thuringia. They form part of the great family of the Sauroids, which occupies Cases 9 to 12 inclusive.

The Sauroid division contains species which exhibit both the heterocercal and the homocercal structure of tail, and are divided accordingly into two minor groups: they have conical teeth mixed with minute prickly teeth. The scales vary considerably in form. This family presents living examples in the Bony Pikes (*Lepidosteus*) of the rivers and lakes of North America, and a nearly allied fish (*Polypterus*) found in the Nile; and, in fossil species, it is represented in nearly all geological strata down to the Devonian period.

The Lepidoids occupy the Cases 13 to 20. They have the same rhomboidal, enamelled scales as the Bony Pikes, but in general form they are usually shorter, and have a greater vertical diameter than the Sauroids: their jaws are provided with numerous teeth, which are more or less conical, but somewhat blunt. Very well preserved specimens of the family will be seen in Cases 18 and 19 among the species of *Lepidotus*, *Dapedius*, and *Tetragonolepis*, which are from the lias and oolitic formations. Some of the members of this division are found in the Devonian rocks, whilst, on the other hand, they are known to occur also in the lower tertiary beds, but no living species has been discovered.

As in the preceding family, the Lepidoidei are some of them heterocercal, and some homocercal.

The last family of the fishes with ganoid scales is the Pycnodonts, of which all the principal genera will be found in Cases 21 and 22; and, arranged with the more or less perfect specimens of the fishes, will be found the isolated teeth, which, in their form and structure, are very remarkable in this division. They are often rounded,

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and implanted in the jaw like the paving stones of the road, the crowns being but moderately convex: usually there are several rows in each jaw. The oblong and somewhat wedge-shaped masses containing several rows of teeth (a central row of larger, and lateral rows of smaller teeth), and these arranged symmetrically, form the palatal portion of the upper jaw. These teeth are admirably adapted for crushing shell fish, and, no doubt, such was the food of the Pycnodonts. They were of a short form, and the body was high and compressed; a large proportion of the species are from the Jurassic rocks; they occur also in the chalk, and in the tertiary formations, but none exist in the present seas.

On the lower shelves of Case 22 are placed the genera of the small family of Scleroderms, a group which is very isolated in its characters. The remarkable genus *Blochius* is here represented by a fine specimen of *B. longirostris*, from the Eocene of Monte Bolca; and there is a fine series of the *Dercetis* from the chalk of Lewes.

In the preceding two great divisions of fossil fishes, many of the families of which they are composed are extinct, and a very large proportion of the species are confined to the geological strata beneath the chalk, whilst those which now come under consideration belong entirely to the chalk and tertiary formations, and the families have living representatives. They constitute several important sections, though somewhat arbitrarily divided into Ctenoids and Cycloids. The species arranged in Cases 23 to 27 inclusive have the Ctenoid structure of scale, namely, a horny scale with the free edge serrated; of this division the Perches may be regarded as typical. In Case 24 a fine fossil species, the *Perca lepidota*, from Œningen, may be noticed as forming a good example of the group.

Among specimens of other genera belonging to the Percoids may be mentioned the fine series from the Sussex chalk, of *Beryx ornatus* (Case 23, upper shelves), which formed part of Dr. Mantell's rich collection.

Of the few fossil *Sparoids*, or Breams (Case 25, lower shelves), the *Sparnodus macrophthalmus*, from Monte Bolca, and the *Sciænurus Bowerbankii*, from Sheppey, may be mentioned: all the fishes of this family are from more recent formations than the chalk, as is also the case with the species of the *Cottoids* or Bullheads (Case 26), the *Goboids* or Gobies, and the *Teuthies* of Cuvier, most of the fossil representatives of which families are from Monte Bolca. The *Mugilidæ* (Case 26) is here represented by the *Mugil princeps*, from the tertiary formation of Aix, in Provence.

Among the fossil species belonging to the family of the *Chætodons* (Case 26, middle), all from Monte Bolca, and more recent tertiary formations, may be particularised the very perfect specimen (with counterpart) of that most singular fish, the *Semiophorus velifer*, from the above locality.

The principal genus of the family of *Aulostomes* (Case 26, lower shelves) is Fistularia, one species of which occurs at Monte Bolca; the other, *Fistularia Konigii*, Agass., in the slate of Engi, Canton Glaris.

The fourth Order, the CYCLOID FISHES, (so denominated from the circular form of the scales, consisting of corneous layers and having their posterior margin entire,) is represented by the

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fishes contained in the remaining Cases, 27 to 35 inclusive; commencing with the *Scomberoids*, which occupy Cases 27 and 28, and the upper shelves of Case 29.

Among the most ancient of the family of *Scomberoids*, Cuv., are the species of the genera *Palæorhynchum*, *Palimphyes*, *Archæus*, *Isurus*, and *Anenchelum*, in the slate of Glaris, of which a suite of characteristic specimens is here deposited; the chalk of Lewes has furnished instructive specimens exhibiting the dentition of *Enchodus halocyon*. Among those from Monte Bolca, the more prominent are the *Carangopsis dorsalis*, the *Gasteronemus rhombus*, &c.; the heads, &c., of a species of *Cybium*, from Sheppey, from which latter locality are also some species of *Tetrapterus*, a genus of the family of *Xiphoids*. (Case 29, lower shelves.)

The family of *Pleuronects* (Case 29, upper shelves) is represented by one genus only, namely *Rhombus*, having one fossil species, the elegant *R. minimus*, smaller than any of the recent species, from Monte Bolca: the specimen here preserved was presented, together with specimens of the Semiophorus, by Chambers Hall, Esq.

In Case 30 (lower shelves) will be found the few remains of Siluroid fishes. They consist of some portions of a species referred to the genus *Pimelodus*, from the Sewalik Hills, presented by Major Cautley, and the specimens upon which Mr. Dixon founded his species, *Silurus Egertoni*, from the Eocene of Bracklesham.

Of the family of *Sphyrænoids* (Case 32, upper shelves), the genera deposited are mostly known only by portions of the jaws and teeth, such as those of the different species of *Saurocephalus* described and figured in M. Agassiz' great work, where also are to be found several delineations from specimens forming part of the series of *Hypsodon Lewesiensis*; these latter placed on the lower shelves.

All species belonging to the family of the *Cyprinoids* or Carps (Cases 33) are fresh-water fishes. The most interesting of those here deposited are the large and most perfect specimens of *Tinca furcata* and *T. leptosoma*, from Oeningen—the locality from which one of the smaller species of *Leuciscus* derives its name; the largest species of the latter genus, *L. Hartmanni*, is from the tertiary formation of Steinheim, in Würtemberg; the small *L. papyraceus*, from the lignite called paper coal, of Bonn and Bareuth, to which species also the impressions in semiopal, from Bohemia, appear to belong.

Among the *Esocids* or pikes (Case 34), the fine suite of specimens of *Esox lepidota* from Oeningen deserve particular notice, as likewise the large *Sphenolepis squamosseus*, from Aix, in Provence, and the *Sphenolepis Cuvieri*, of very rare occurrence in the gypsum of Montmartre, and named after its illustrious discoverer, by whom it was first noticed in his *Recherches sur les Ossemens fossiles*.

The *Hulecoids* (Cases 35 and 36), or Herrings, begin with the chalk, and are frequent in more recent formations: of those from the chalk, may be mentioned the *Clupea Scheuchzeri*, *megaptera*, &c., from the so-called slate of Glaris; and, above all, the considerable suite of specimens (many of them figured in Agassiz' work) of *Osmeroides*, first described as *Salmo Lewesiensis* by Dr. Mantell, by whom they were obtained from the quarries in the immediate vicinity of Lewes, and most successfully extricated from the chalk;—from the same locality, and

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likewise from the Mantellian collection, are the almost unique specimens of *Acrognathus Boops* and *Aulolepis typus*, figured, and provisionally placed with the Halecoids, in the same work. To these are added specimens of the singularly-preserved angmarset, (*Salmo Grœnlandicus* of Bloch, *Mallotus villosus* of Cuvier,) which occur in the shape of elongated nodules or hard argillaceous mummies, at the Sukkertop, on the West Coast of Greenland.

The few remains referable to the Eel family (Murænoids) will be found in the lower shelves of Case 36.

The specimens in Cases 37 to 40 belong to the Order of Placoid fishes, consisting of spines of *Asteracanthus*, *Oracanthus*, which were too large to be arranged with the remains of allied genera in the small Table Cases, and which have already been noticed.

Room III.

Excepting the two Cases 7 and 11, the whole of the Wall Cases in this Room are devoted to Reptilian remains; and amongst them may be first noticed the *Dinosauria*, which group contains the largest terrestrial species, such as the Iguanodon and Megalosaurus. In the Middle Case (No. 9), on the north side of the Room, are arranged the remains of the gigantic Iguanodon; firstly, and in the centre, the lage slab of Kentish rag from Mr. Bensted's quarry near Maidstone, containing a great portion of the skeleton of a young individual; to the right of this will be found portions of the skull and lower jaw, and the teeth of different specimens of the same species; and to the left, extending into Case 8, are nearly all the more characteristic parts of various Iguanodons, chiefly from the wealden formation at Tilgate, and in the Isle of Wight. These specimens are mostly from the collection of the late Dr. Mantell. The remainder of the Case to the left (No. 8) is occupied by the remains of other gigantic reptiles from the wealden and upper oolitic formations, including the Megalosaurus and Cetiosaurus. On the right of the centre (Case No. 10) are the Crocodilian remains; among the specimens may be noticed the slender-snouted Crocodilians, in which the vertebræ are biconcave, including the *Teleosaurus Chapmanni* from the lias of Whitby, and the other Teleosauri from the lias of Germany. The beautiful specimen contained in a slab of white lias from Monheim, in Franconia, is well worthy of particular notice; it was originally figured and described by Soemmering in the Memoirs of the Academy of Munich, under the name of *Crocodilus priscus*, this is on the upper shelves of the Case; on the lower shelves will be found the remains of the Hylæosaurus, including the large block from Tilgate Forest, discovered by Dr. Mantell, which contains a considerable series of vertebræ, dermal spines and other parts of this singular reptile. Among the Crocodilians with the ordinary form of vertebræ, the body, or central part, being concave in front and convex behind, attention may be directed to the skull of the *Crocodilus Toliapicus*, mentioned by Cuvier, as the "*Crocodile de Sheppey*," and a smaller crocodile skull, which, like the last, is from the London clay of Sheppey, has received the name *Crocodilus Spenceri* from Professor Owen. The most gigantic Crocodilian remains hitherto found are those from the Sewalik Hills,

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which are here arranged in the three divisions at the right-hand of the Case; they include both examples of the true Crocodiles, and of the long and slender snouted Gavials (or rather *gharials*). Cases 1 and 2 are under arrangement. In the first are the remains of the well-known Swanage Crocodile (*Goniophilus crassidens*, Owen) from the wealden strata of Swanage and Tilgate. They are included in the large flat slab against the wall, and on the small shelves beneath, in the corner, may be noticed the gigantic Fossil Salamander from Œningen (*Cryptobranchus diluvii-testis*), the subject of Scheuchzer's dissertation, "*Homo diluvii testis et thescopos.*" The most important specimen in Case 2 is the cast of the head of the Mosasaurus, the large reptile from Maestricht, presented by Baron Cuvier. Case 3 is occupied by the Fossil Chelonian reptiles, including the Tortoises and Turtles; the remaining Cases, 4, 5, and 6, as well as the Wall Cases on the south side of Room IV, contain the ENALIOSAURIA, or Sea Lizards. In Room III. are the long-necked species, the Plesiosauri, and in Room IV. are the short-necked species (Ichthyosauri). Among the former may be particularised the *Plesiosaurus Hawkinsii*, chiefly from the lias quarries of Street, a species named by Professor Owen, after the author of the work entitled "The Book of the Great Sea Dragons," in which are figured the greater portion of the specimens here arranged;—the species from Lyme Regis, first described by Mr. Conybeare, and named *P. dolichodeirus*, its neck being nearly equal in length to the body and tail united;—the *P. rugosus* from the lias near Belvoir Castle, presented by H. G. the Duke of Rutland, being a unique and nearly complete specimen of this species;—the specimen of a Plesiosaure, of which an account and figure have been given in the Philosophical Transactions for 1719, by Mr. Stukeley.

Before quitting this room, should be noticed the contents of Cases 7 and 11. These are occupied by the Mammalian remains, which form a continuous series, in the corresponding Cases in Rooms IV. and V. In Case 11 are nearly all the most characteristic parts of the skeleton of the Sivatherium, a large four-horned Ruminant, forming part of the great Sewalik-Hill collection presented by Captain Cautley. Some remains of a Fossil Giraffe, and also of a Camel, from the same collection, are also here deposited. Case 7 contains the remains of various species of Bos (the Ox tribe), chiefly from the Pleistocene formation of England—one of the most remarkable specimens is in the corner case, and consists of the upper portion of the skull, with the horns attached, of an unusually large Ox; it was discovered by Mr. J. Brown, of Stanway, in a mass of drift sand overlying the London Clay at Clacton, on the Essex Coast, and presented by that gentleman, together with numerous other Mammalian remains, to the Museum.

ROOM IV.

In and on the Wall Cases 1 to 5, inclusive, are placed the larger specimens of the various species of *Ichthyosaurus*, or the fish-lizard. The most striking specimens are the *I. Platyodon* in the central Case, and various

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bones of its gigantic variety on the top of the same Case and in Case 2, such as the head cut transversely to show the internal structure of the jaws; the carpal bones of one of the extremities, &c.: all from the lias of Lyme Regis;—a new small species, *I. latifrons*, in which the spiracle on the top of the head, between the eyes, claims particular notice, from Balderton in the county of Nottingham, presented by Dr. Bland;—the splendid specimens of *I. intermedius*, *I. lonchiodon*, *I. communis*, all from Lyme Regis; the *I. longipinnis* and *I. longirostris* from Whitby, &c.

The remaining Wall Cases are under arrangement.

The Table Cases under the windows are also devoted to fossil remains. One large Table is occupied by Fossil Sponges (*Amorphozoa*), from the oolite ("Spongitenkalk") of Germany, and the greensand and chalk of England: the latter chiefly from the Mantellian Collection.

Of the small Table Cases, one is occupied, for the present, by Crocodilian remains from the Eocene formation of Hordle, on the coast of Hampshire, presented by Searles Wood, Esq.; besides which, there are some Turtle remains from the same locality, and others from Brackelsham and Sheppey.

The remaining Tables contain a series of Bird bones from New Zealand, found in a deposit, which there are good grounds for regarding as of very recent origin. Part of the series was collected by Mr. Percy Earl, in the Middle Island, and the remainder by Mr. Walter Mantell, in the North Island. They are referred to several species, and, indeed, distinct genera of Birds, by Prof. Owen, some of which are still living in New Zealand, whilst others, it would appear, are extinct. Amongst the living species may be noticed the *Notornis Mantelli* (a gigantic species of the Rail family). This bird was originally only known to us through some portions of the skull and skeleton, found with the other fossil bones procured by Mr. W. Mantell,* but was subsequently discovered by the same gentleman to be still living in the Southern Island.† The greater portion of the fossil bones, as determined by Prof. Owen, belong to a genus of birds to which the Professor gives the name of *Dinornis*: they were wingless birds, and all of them of large size, whilst one, the *D. giganteus*, was (as its name implies) of gigantic dimensions—probably 12 feet in height.

Room V.

In the Table Cases of this Room are the fossil remains of various invertebrate animals. Cases 1 to 5 contain a series of Ammonites, arranged in the order of the strata from which they were derived. Cases 9 and 10 contain an extensive suite of Ammonites and allied shells (*Scaphites*, *Crioceras*, *Ancyloceras*, &c.), from the South of

* The specimens are figured and described by Prof. Owen in the Zoological Transactions, vols. iii. and iv., together with the other bones above referred to.

† Up to this time but a single specimen has been seen—the specimen procured by Mr. Mantell, which is now in the British Museum. The visitor will find detailed account of this bird, as well as of the fossil bones contained in the Cases in Dr. Mantell's work, entitled "Fossils and their Teachings," chapter ii.

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France. The fossil Nautili occupy one of the Cases beneath the windows. Case 4 contains shells related to the Ammonite and Nautilus (*Hamites, Baculites, Turrilites, Goniatites, Orthoceras,* &c.) and the Trigonellites, supposed to be opercula of Ammonites. In Case 11 are the fossilised remains of extinct Cuttle-fishes and Calamaries; these consist not only of the shell, but of the soft parts of the animals, —the muscular arms and fins; the ink-bag with the ink (sepia), &c. The most remarkable examples are those of the *Acanthoteuthis antiquus,* and *Belemnites Oweni,* from the Oxford-clay of Chippenham. The remaining Tables are occupied by shells from the Crag of the Eastern Counties, oolitic shells, &c. The Wall Cases are devoted to mammalian remains; one Case (at the East end of the Room) to the remains of ruminant mammalia; and the Case opposite to those of the different species of Rhinoceros. The remaining Wall Cases are under arrangement. Cases 1 to 13 are occupied by the carnivorous mammalia of the upper tertiary formations, including those of the caverns of England, Germany, and France. The fine suite of Bear skulls, the Hyæna remains, and those of the Cave Lion may be noticed as the most conspicuous.

In the Cases to the right of the entrance doorway (Nos. 14 to 27, inclusive) will be arranged the mammalian remains from the lower tertiary formations, the greater portion of which are from Auvergne, and from Vaucluse in the South of France.

Room VI.

Room VI. is occupied chiefly by the osseous remains of the *Pachydermata* and *Edentata,* which are at present under arrangement.

Among the specimens, the following may be particularized. A cast of the skull and lower jaw of the Dinotherium, the originals of which were found at Eppelsheim, forty miles N. W. of Darmstadt; a portion of a lower jaw from Perim Island in the Gulf of Cambay, which is regarded by Dr. Falconer as belonging to a second species of Dinotherium (the *D. Indicum* of that author): it was presented, together with other mammalian remains, by Miss Pepper; the skeleton of the North American mastodon (*M. Ohioticus*), together with numerous parts of other individuals of the same species; and a nearly perfect cranium, and other portions of the South American mastodon (*M. Andium*). Of the European mastodons, the collection contains remains which have been referred to the *M. angustidens, M. Arvernensis,* and *M. longirostris.* Three species of Indian mastodons have been founded, in the "Fauna Antiqua Sivalensis" of Falconer and Cautley upon remains in the collection: they are the *M. Perimensis, M. Sivalensis,* and *M. latidens* of that work, in which, it may be observed, are figured the greater portion of the specimens here noticed. The elephant remains, in Room VI., are referred by Dr. Falconer to the following species, viz.:—*Elephas priscus* (?), *E. meridionalis, E. primigenius,* from the European tertiary formations; and *E. bombifrons, E. Ganesa, E. insignis, E. planifrons, E. Hysudricus,* and *E. Namadicus,* from India. A large portion of the Indian specimens form part of the highly valuable collection presented

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by Major Cautley, Bengal Artillery, to whose indefatigable exertions science is indebted for the formation of a rich assemblage of fossil remains obtained in the Sewalik, or Sub-Himalayan range, situated between the Jumna and Sutlej rivers. For many valuable specimens in the series the Museum is also indebted to Dr. Falconer. Casts of several very interesting specimens presented by the Honourable Court of Directors of the India Company, numerous specimens (including the skull of the *Elephas Namadicus*) presented by Charles Frazer, Esq., and others presented by Colonel Burney and by Major Baker, Bengal Engineers, have contributed to perfect the extensive series of mammalian remains here exhibited. The most striking specimen—the skull of the *Elephas Ganesa*—which is placed in the middle of the room, is the gift of the last-mentioned gentleman.

A very interesting object is the cast of the skeleton of the Megatherium, a genus of Edentata established by Cuvier from the only species known, the *Megatherium Americanum* of Blumenbach (*Megath. Cuvieri* or *Cuverii* of later writers): the bones from which the casts of the several parts were taken are preserved partly in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, and partly in cases near the skeleton.

At the west end of the Room is the fossil *human skeleton*, embedded in limestone, brought from Guadaloupe, by Admiral the Hon. Sir Alexander Cochrane, and presented to the British Museum by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

The Table Cases in this Room are appropriated to the remains of invertebrate animals.

Case 1 contains the shells of bivalves (*lamellibranchiata*), belonging to the families *Chamidæ, Hippuritidæ, Ostreidæ*, &c.

Cases 2 and 3 contain fossil "lamp-shells" (*Brachiopoda*), arranged according to the geological systems in which they are found, from the tertiary to the silurian.

Case 4 contains the fossil Sea-Urchins (*Echinidæ*).

Case 5 contains Corals (*Zoophyta*), from the oolitic, Devonian, and silurian strata, including some fine examples of "Chain-coral," collected in Arctic America by Capt. Kellett's Expedition.

Cases 6 and 7 contain a series of fossils from the Eocene tertiary strata of France, or "Paris-basin fossils."

Case 8 contains the original specimens figured in Brander's *Fossilia Hantoniensia*, and other London clay shells. The Window Cases contain Trilobites, Crustaceans, and insects, and shells from the carboniferous limestone, Sicilian and American tertiaries, &c.

The various portions of the collection of invertebrate fossils will be arranged (as they approach completion) in zoological and stratigraphical order, like the *Brachiopoda, Echinidæ, Ammonites*, &c.

G. R. WATERHOUSE.
Jan. 25, 1856.

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Alphabetical List of the MINERALS in the NORTH GALLERY, with reference to their present places in the Table Cases.

Achmite, 34.
Acid, arsenious, 53.
—— boracic, 41.
—— molybdic, 40.
—— silicic, 20. 24.
Actinolite, 33.
Adularia, 30.
Ædelforsite, 25.
Ægyrine, 33.
Æschynite, 37.
Afthonite, 12.
Agalmatolite, 26.
Agates, 23.
Agate-jasper, 23.
Alabandine, 6.
Alabaster, 46. 57.
Alalite, 34.
Albine, 27.
Albite, 30.
Alexandrite, 19.
Algerite, 26.
Allagite, 26.
Allanite, 38.
Allochroite, 36.
Allophane, 26.
Almandine, 36.
Alum, 55.
Alumina, 19.
—— fluoride, 59.
—— mellate, 60.
—— phosphate, 57.
—— silicate, 26.
—— sulphate, 55.
Aluminite, 55.
Alumocalcite, 25.
Alum-stone, 55.
Amalgam, native, 2.
Amazon-stone, 29.
Amber, 60
Amblygonite, 54.
Amethyst, 20.
Amethyst, oriental, 9.
Amianth, 34.
Ammonium chloride, 59.
Amphibole, 33.
Amphigène, 30.
Amphodelite, 31.
Analcime, 28.
Anatase, 37.
Andalusite, 26.
Andreolite, 29.
Anglesite, 55.
Anhydrite, 54.
Ankerite, 47.
Anorthite, 30.
Anthophyllite, 34.
Anthosiderite, 14.
Anthracite, 4.
Anthraconite, 46.
Antigorite, 25.
Antimonial-silver, 3.
Antimoniates, 40.
Antimonite, 10.
Antimony, grey, 10.
Antimony, native, 3.
—— ochre, 38.
—— oxysulphuret, 38.
—— plumose, 10.
—— red, 38.
—— sulphuret, 10.
—— white, 38.
Antimony blende, Antrimolite, 29.
Apatite, 57 B.
Aphrite, 46.
Apophyllite, 27.
Aragonite, 41, 42.
Arendalite, 35.
Arfvedsonite, 33.
Arkansite, 37.
Arsenic, native, 4.
—— cobalt, 4.
—— nickel, 4.
—— oxide, 53.
—— sulphurets, 11.
Arsenic bloom, 56.
Arsenic pyrites, 12.
Arseniosiderite, 56.
Arsenious acid, 56.
Arseniurets, 4.
Asbest, 34.
Asparagus-stone, 57 B.
Aspasiolite, 32.
Asphalt, 60.
Astraphyalite, 21.
Atacamite, 59.
Avanturino-quartz, 21.
—— feldspar, 29.
Augite, 34.
Aurichalcite, 49.
Automolite, 19.
Axinite, 40.
Azurite, 57.
Babingtonite, 35.
Baikalite, 34.
Baltimorite, 25.
Bardiglio, 54.
Baroselenite, 52.
Baryta, carbonate, 41.
—— sulphate, 52.
Barytes, 55.
Barytocalcite, 41.
Batrachite, 25.
Baudisserite, 49.
Baulite, 30.
Beraunite, 57.
Bergbutter, 55.
Bergmannite, 31.
Bergseife, 26.
Berthierite, 11.
Beryl, 37.
Berzeline, 4.
Berzelite, 57 B.
Beudantite, 36.
Bildstein, 26.
Biolite, 32.
Bismuth, 1.
—— carbonate, 50.
Bismuth-glance, 9.
—— native, 1.
—— ochre, 18.
—— oxide, 17.
Bismuth blende, 26.
Bismuth cobalt, 4.
Bismutite, 49.
Bitumen, 60.
Black-lead, 4.
Blende, 5.
Bloedite,
Blood-stone, 23.
Blue-spar, 57.
Bog-iron ore, 16.
Bolognese-spar, 52.
Bonsdorfite, 32.
Boracic acid, 39.
Boracite, 39.
Borax, 39.
Bornite, 7.
Boronatrocalcite, 39.
Botryogene, 55.
Botryolite, 39.
Boulangerite, 11.
Bournonite, 11.
Bowenite, 29.
Brand-ærz, 60.
Brandesite, 25.
Braunite, 13.
Breunerite, 49.
Brevicite, 28.
Brewsterite, 28.
Brochantite, 55.
Brome-silver, 59.
Bromite, 59.
Bronzite, 25.
Brookite, 37.
Brown-coal, 60.
Brown-ironstone, 16.
Brown-spar, 48.
Brucite, 58 A.
Bucholzite, 26.
Bucklandite, 36.
Buntkupfer, 7.
Buratite, 49.
Bustamite, 26.
Calaite, 57.
Calamine, 49.
—— electric, 26.
—— siliceous, 26.
Calcareous-spar, 43—45.
Calcedony, 22, 23.
Calcite, 42—47.
Calcium, fluoride, 58.
Caledonite, 55.
Caporcianite, 28.
Carinthine, 33.
Carinthite, 39.
Carnelian, 23.
Carolathine, 26.
Cascalhao, 4.
Castor, 30.
Catlinite, 26.
Cat's-eye, 22.
Cawk, 52.
Celestine, 53.
Cererite, 26.
Cerine, 38.
Cerite, 26.
Cerium, carbonate, 50.
—— fluoride, 59.
—— silicate, 26.
Cerussite, 49.
Ceylonite, 19.
Chabasite, 27.
Chalcodite, 26.
Chalcolite, 57.
Chalcophyllite, 56.
Chalcopyrite, 7.
Chalcosiderite, 57
Chalcotrichite, 17.
Chalk, 46.
Chamoisite, 26.
Chathamite, 4.
Chenevixite, 56.
Chert, 22.
Chesterlite, 30.
Chiastolite, 26.
Childrenite, 57.
Chiolite, 58.
Chlorides, 59.
Chlorite, 32.
Chloropal, 26.
Chlorophæite, 26.
Chlorophyllite, 32.
Chlorospinel, 19.
Chondrodite, 58.
Chonicrite, 27, 31.
Chrome-garnet, 36.
Chrome-iron, 39.
Chrom., oxide, 39.
—— ochre, 39.
Chromite, 39.
Chrysoberyl, 19.
Chrysocolla, 26.
Chrysolite, 25.
Chrysoprase, 23.
Cinnabar, 9.
Cinnamon-stone, 35.
Clausthalite, 4.
Clay-iron-stone, 16.
Cleavelandite, 30.
Coal, 60.
Cobalt arseniate, 56.
—— arsenical, 4.
—— earthy, 17.
—— grey, 4.
—— oxides, 17.
—— sulphate, 58.
—— sulphuret, 6.
—— vitriol, 58.
—— white, 4.
Cobalt-bloom, 56.
Cobalt-crust, 56.
Cobalt-glance, 12.

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Cobalt-nickel-pyrites, 12.
Cobalt-ochre, 17.
Cobalt-vitriol, 58.
Coccolite, 34.
Collyrite, 26.
Colophonite, 36.
Columbite, 38.
Comptonite, 27.
Condurrite, 4.
Conite, 49.
Connellite, 56.
Copper, arseniates, 56.
—— bismuth, 9.
—— bismuth-glance, 9.
—— blue, 51.
—— carbonate, 50, 51.
—— chloride, 59.
—— native, 1.
—— oxides, 17.
—— phosphate, 57.
—— red, 17.
—— selenluret, 4.
—— silicate, 26.
—— sulphate, 55.
—— sulphurets, 7.
—— variegated, 7.
—— vitreous, 7.
—— yellow, 7.
Copper-azure, 50.
Copper-black, 17.
Copper-emerald, 26.
Copper-glance, 7.
Copper-green, 26.
Copper-mica, 56.
Copper-nickel, 4.
Copper-pyrites, 7.
Copper-silver-glanz, 7.
Copper-vitriol, 55.
Coral-ore, 9.
Cordierite, 31.
Corundellite, 19.
Corundite, 19.
Corundophilite, 32.
Corundum, 19.
Cotunnite, 59.
Couzeranite, 30.
Crednerite, 13.
Crichtonite, 37.
Crocoisite, 39.
Cronstedtite, 26.
Cross-stone, 37.
Cryolite, 58.
Cryptolite, 57.
Cube-ore, 53.
Cube-spar, 54.
Cubicite, 27.
Crucite, 14.
Cummingtonite, 35.
Cuprite, 17.
Cyanose, 55.
Cymophane, 19.
Cyprine, 35.
Damourite, 26.
Dapèche, 60.
Datolite, 39.
Davyne, 31.
Delvauxite, 57.
Diadochite, 56.
Diallagite, 34.
Diamond, 4.
Diamond-spar, 19.
Dechenite, 36.
Diaspore, 19.
Dichroite, 31.
Digenite, 7.
Dillnite, 26.
Dimagnetite, 14.
Diopside, 34.
Dioptase, 26.
Dipyre, 31.
Disthène, 26.
Dolomite, 47.
Donacargyrite, 10.
Dufrénoysite, 12.
Edelforsite, 25.
Edingtonite, 28.
Edwardsite, 57.
Egerane, 35.
Elaterite, 60.
Elæolite, 31.
Electrum, 3.
Embrithite, 11.
Emerald, 37.
Emerald-nickel, 49.
Emerilite, 19.
Emery, 19.
Endellion, 11.
Epidote, 35.
—— manganesiferous, 35.
Epistilbite, 28.
Epsomite, 55.
Erythrine, 56.
Essonite, 35.
Euchroite, 56.
Euclase, 37.
Eudialyte, 31.
Eudnophite, 28.
Eukairite, 4.
Euphyllite, 19.
Eulytine, 26.
Euxenite, 38.
Fahl-ore, 12.
Fahlunite, 32.
Fassaite, 34.
Faujasite, 29.
Fayalite, 26.
Federertz, 10.
Federsalz, 55.
Feldspar, 29.
Fettstein, 31.
Fibrolite, 26.
Fiorite, 21.
Fire-blende, 11.
Fire-marble, 45 A.
Fire-opal, 24.
Flint, 22.
Fluellite, 58.
Fluorides, 58, 59.
Fluor-spar, 58.
Fowlerite, 26.
Franklinite, 17.
Frugardite, 35.
Fuchsite, 32.
Fulgurite, 21.
Fuller's earth, 26.
Gadolinite, 38.
Gahnite, 19.
Galena, 8.
Gallsinite, 55.
Garnet, 36.
Gaylussite, 46.
Gedrite, 34.
Gehlenite, 36.
Gems, oriental, 19.
Geocronite, 11.
Gersdorffite, 6.
Gibbsite, 19.
Gigantolite, 32.
Gillingite, 26.
Gismondine, 29.
Glance-cobalt, 12.
Glauberite, 52.
Glauber-salt, 52.
Gmelinite, 27.
Goethite, 16.
Gold, native, 3.
Goslarite, 55.
Gothardite, 11.
Grammatite, 33.
Granatite, 37.
Graphic-granite, 30.
Graphite, 4.
Green-earth, 32.
Greenockite, 6.
Greenovite, 37.
Grenatite, 36.
Grey copper, 1.
Grossular, 36.
Gum-lead, 19.
Gurhofian, 47.
Gurolite, 28.
Gypsum, 54.
Haarkies, 6.
Haarsalz, 55.
Haydenite, 28.
Halloysite, 26.
Halotrichite, 55.
Harmotome, 29.
Hartite, 60.
Hartmannite, 10.
Hatchettine, 60.
Hauerite, 5.
Hausmannite, 13.
Haüyne, 55.
Hayesine, 39.
Haytorite, 22.
Heavy-spar, 55.
Heliotrope, 23.
Helvine, 37.
Hematite, brown, 16.
—— red, 14.
Henkelite, 10.
Hepatic-ore, 9.
Hepatite, 52.
Herschelite, 29.
Hessite, 3.
Hessonite, 35.
Heterozite, 57.
Heterocline, .
Heulandite, 28.
Highgate-resin, 60.
Hisingerite, 26.
Hohlspath, 26.
Hollowspar, 26.
Honey-stone, 60.
Hornblende, 33.
Hornlead, 57 B.
Hornquiekailver, 59.
Hornsilver, 59.
Hornstone, 22.
Humboldtite, 39.
Humite, 58 A.
Hversalt, 56.
Hyacinth, 26.
Hyalite, 21.
Hyalosiderite, 25.
Hydrargillite, 19.
Hydrolite, 27.
Hydromagnocalcite, 47.
Hydromagnesite, 47.
Hydrophane, 24.
Hydrophite, 35.
Hydrosiderite, 16.
Hydrotalcite, 19.
Hypersthène, 34.
Hypochlorite, 57.
Ice-spar, 30.
Ichthyophthalmite, 27.
Idocrase, 35.
Idrialine-cinnabar, 9.
Idrialite, 60.
Ilmenite, 37.
Ilvait, 34.
Indianite, 19.
Indicolite, 40.
Iolite, 36.
Iridium, 3.
Irite, 2.
Iron, arseniate, 56.
—— axotomous, 37.
—— carbonate, 48.
—— chromate, 39.
—— magnetic, 14.
—— meteoric, 1.
—— native, 1.
—— oxides, 16.
—— phosphate, 56.
—— silicate, 26.
—— sulphate, 55.
—— sulphurets, 6.
—— titanate, 39.
—— tungstate, 40.
Iron-earth, green, 57.
Iron-flint, 21.
Iron-glance, 15.
Iron-mica, 15.
Iron-ochre, 15.
Iron-ore, pisiform, 16.
Iron-pyrites, 6.
Iron-sand, 15.
Iron-spar, 48.
Iron-stone, brown, 16.
—— green, 54.
—— micaceous, 14.
—— red, 15
—— sparry, 50.
Iron-vitriol, 55.
Iserine, 37.
Itacolumite, 21.
Ittnerite, 31.
Ixolyte, 60.
Jade, Chinese, 28.
Jamesonite, 11.
Jasper, 24.
Jasp-opal, 24.
Jeffersonite, 34.
Jenkinsite, 14.
Jet, 60.

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Johannite, 55.
Johnstonite, 38.
Kemmererite, 25.
Kakochlore, 17.
Kakoxene, 57.
Kapnite, 49.
Karpholite, 36.
Kausimkies, 6.
Keffekilite, 25.
Keilhauite, 37.
Keramohalite, 55.
Kermes, 38.
Kerolite, 25.
Kerstenite, 4.
Kibdelophane, 37.
Kimito-Tantalite, 38.
Klaprothite, 57.
Klausthalite,
Kobalt-nickelkies, 12.
Kobellite, 11.
Kohlenblende, 4.
Kollyrite, 26.
Konigine, 58.
Koupholite, 28.
Kraurite, 16.
Krokalite, 27.
Kupferindig, 7.
Krokydolite, 34.
Kupferschaum, 49.
Kyanite, 26.
Labradorite, 30.
Lanarkite, 55.
Lancasterite, 47.
Lapis comensis, 32.
Lapis-lazuli, 55.
Lasionite, 57.
Latrobite, 31.
Laumontite, 28.
Lavezzo, 32.
Lazulite, 57.
Lead, aluminate, 19.
—— arseniate, 57 A.
—— brown, 54.
—— carbonate, 49.
—— chloride, 59.
—— chromate, 39.
—— green, 54.
—— green, 57 A.
—— molybdate, 39.
—— murio-carbonate, 59.
—— native, 1.
—— oxides, 18.
—— phosph-arseniate, 57 A.
—— phosphate, 57 A.
—— red, 41.
—— sulphate, 55.
—— sulphato-carbonate, 55.
—— sulphuret, 8.
—— tungstate, 40.
—— vanadiate, 38.
—— white, 49.
—— yellow, 40.
Leadhillite, 55.
Lead-spar, 49.
Lead-vitriol, 55.
Ledererite, 37.
Leelite, 30.
Lentil-ore, 56.
Lentulite, 56.
Lenzinite, 26.
Leonhardite, 28.
Lepidocrocite, 16.
Lepidolite, 32. 58 A.
Lettsomite, 55.
Leuchtenbergite, 32.
Leucite, 31.
Levyne, 27.
Libethenite, 57.
Liebnerite, 31.
Lievrite, 34.
Lime, arseniate, 56.
—— carbonate, 42—48.
—— fluate, 59.
—— nitrate, 55.
—— phosphate, 53.
—— sulphate, 54.
—— tungstate, 40.
—— garnet, 36.
Limestone, compact, 46.
—— granular, 45.
—— fibrous, 45.
—— fetid, 48.
—— magnesian, 47.
—— stalactic, 45.
—— tufaceous, 46.
Linarite, 55.
Lirioconite, 56.
Lithia-mica, 32. 58 A.
Lithomarge, 25.
Liver-ore, 9.
Liver-pyrites, 6.
Loboite, 35.
Lomonite, 28.
Lonchidite, 6.
Lumachella marble, 46.
Lydian-stone, 21.
Maclurite, 58.
Madreporite, 46.
Magnesia, aluminate, 19.
—— borate, 39.
—— carbonate, 47.
—— phosphate, 57.
—— silicate, 26.
—— sulphate, 55.
Magnesite, 47.
Malachite, 51.
Malacolite, 34.
Malacone, 26.
Malthacite, 26.
Mangan-blende, 5.
Manganese-alum, 55.
—— carbonate, 48.
—— oxides, 13.
—— phosphate, 57.
—— silicate, 26.
—— sulphuret, 5.
Manganese-spar, 48.
Manganite, 13.
Marcasite, 6.
Marceline, 13.
Marekanite, 30.
Margarite, 32.
Marle, 46.
Mascle, 26.
Masonite, 33.
Matlockite, 57
Meerschaum, 25.
Melonite, 31.
Melaconite, 17.
Melan-glance, 11.
Melanite, 36.
Melantherite, 55.
Melilite, 36.
Mellite, 60.
Menacanite, 37.
Mendipite, 57 B.
Menilite, 24.
Mercury, native, 2.
—— chloride, 60.
—— muriate, 60.
—— sulphuret, 9.
Mesitine-spar, 47.
Mesotype, 27.
Mesolite, 27.
Metaxite, 25.
Meteorites, 1.
Miargyrite, 11.
Mica, 32.
Microlite, 38.
Miemite, 47.
Millerite, 6.
Minium, native, 18.
Mispickel, 12.
Misy, 55.
Molybdates, 40.
Molybden-glance, 12.
Molybden-ochre, 39.
Molybdenite, 12.
Molybdic acid, 40.
Monacite, 57.
Monrolite, 32.
Monticellite, 25.
Moonstone, 29.
Morvenite, 29.
Moroxite, 53.
Mosandrite, 37.
Mountain-blue, 51.
Mountain-cork, 34.
Mountain-wood, 34.
Mullicite, 57.
Murchisonite, 30.
Muriacite, 54.
Mussite, 34.
Nagyagite, 3.
Naker-feldspar, 29.
Naphtha, 60.
Natrolite, 27.
Natron, 41.
Needle-ore, 9.
Needle-stone, 27.
Nemalite, 47.
Nepheline, 31.
Nephrite, 29.
Nerchinskite, 26.
Nickel-blende, 6.
Nickel-green, 56.
Nickel-ochre, 56.
Nickel, arseniate, 56.
—— arseniuret, 4.
Nickel, sulphuret, 6.
Nigrine, 37.
Niobite, 38.
Nitre, native, 52.
Nontronite, 26.
Nosine, 37.
Nussierite, 57 B.
Nuttallite, 31.
Obsidian, 30.
Octahedrite, 37.
Œrstedtite, 37.
Oisanite, 37.
Okenite, 28.
Oligist-iron, 14.
Oligoclase, 30.
Olive-malachite, 54.
Olivenite, 56.
Olive-ore, 56.
Olivine, 25.
Ollite, 32.
Onkosine, 26.
Onofrite, 4.
Oosite, 32.
Opal, 24.
Orpiment, 12.
Orthite, 38.
Orthoclase, 29.
Osm-iridium, 2.
Ostranite, 26.
Palladium, 2.
Pargasite, 33.
Parisite, 49.
Paulite, 34.
Pea-iron ore, 16.
Pearl-sinter, 21.
Pearl-spar, 47.
Pearl-stone, 31.
Pea-stone, 46.
Pectolite, 28.
Pegmatite, 30.
Pelloma, 36.
Pennine, 32.
Pennite, 47.
Percylite, 57 B.
Pericline, 30.
Peridot, 25.
Perowskite, 37.
Perthite, 29.
Petalite, 31.
Petroleum, 60.
Petzite, 3.
Phacolite, 27.
Pharmacolite, 56.
Pharmacosiderite, 56.
Phenacite, 26.
Philipsite, 29.
Phlogopite, 32.
Phosgenite, 57 B.
Phosphorite, 54.
Phosphyttrite, 57.
Pickeringite, 55.
Picrophyllite, 25.
Picrolite, 25.
Pigotite, 60.
Pimelite, 25.
Pinguite, 26.
Pinite, 32.
Pisolite, 46.
Pistacite, 35.
Pitch-blende, 17.
Pitch-coal, 60.
Pitch-ore, 17.
Pitticite, 56.
Plagionite, 11.
Plasma, 23.
Platinum, 2.
Pleonaste, 19.
Plomb-gomme, 19.
Plumosite, 10.
Polianite, 13.
Polyadelphite, 36.

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Polyargite, 28.
Polybasite, 11.
Polycrase, 37.
Polyhalite, 55.
Polyhydrite, 26.
Polymignite, 37.
Polysphærite, 54.
Poonahlite, 28.
Porcelain-jasper, 24.
Porcelain-spar, 30.
Potassa, nitrate, 54.
Potstone, 32.
Prase, 23.
Praseolite, 32.
Prehnite, 29.
Psilomelane, 13.
Pycnite, 58.
Pyrallolite,
Pyrargillite, 31.
Pyrgome, 34.
Pyrites, magnetic, 6.
Pyrochlore, 37.
Pyrolusite, 13.
Pyromorphite, 57 A.
Pyrope, 36.
Pyrophyllite, 32.
Pyrophysalite, 58.
Pyrorthite, 38.
Pyrosmalite, 57 B.
Pyroxene, 34.
Quartz, 21, 22.
Quicksilver, native, 2.
Quincite, 24.
Rammelsbergite, 4.
Raphilite, 33.
Realgar, 12.
Retinasphalt, 60.
Retinite, 60.
Rhenite, 57.
Rhodicite, 39.
Rhodochrome, 25.
Rhodonite, 26.
Rhomb-spar, 49.
Riband-jasper, 24.
Ripidolite, 32.
Rock-crystal, 20.
Rock-salt, 59.
Rock-wood, 34.
Roestone, 46.
Romanzovite, 36.
Romeite, 38.
Roselite, 31.
Rubellane, 32.
Rubellite, 40.
Ruby, 19.
Ruby-copper, 17.
Ruby-silver, 11.
Rutile, 37.
Ryacolite, 31.
Rypidolite, 32.
Sal ammoniac, 59.
Sahlite, 34.
Salt, common, 59.
Saltpetre, 52.
Sammet-ertz, 58.
Sapphire, 19.
Sapphirine, 19.
Sassoline, 39.
Satin-spar, 45.
Saussurite, 31.
Scapolite, 31.
Scarbroite, 26.
Schaalenblende, 5.
Scheelite, 38.
Scheel-lead, 38.
Scheererite, 60.
Scherbenkobalt,
Schiller-spar, 35.
Schillerstone, 25.
Schriftertz, 3.
Schrötterite, 26.
Scolicite, 27.
Selenite, 54.
Seleniurets, 4.
Selenium-sulphur, 4.
Sennarmontite, 38.
Serpentine, 25.
Shell-limestone, 45 A.
Shorl, 40.
Siberite, 38.
Siderite, 48.
Sideroschizolite, 26.
Silica, 25, 26.
Sillimanite, 26.
Silver, antimonial, 3.
—— auriferous, 3.
—— chloride, 59.
—— hydrarguret, 2.
—— muriate, 60.
—— native, 2.
—— red, 11.
—— stibiuret, 3.
—— sulphuret, 10.
—— bromide, 59.
Silver-blende, 11.
Silver-copper-glance, 10.
Silver-glance, 10.
Sinter, siliceous, 21.
Skorodite, 56.
Slate-spar, 45.
Slickenside, 8.
Smaltine, 4.
Smaragdite, 31.
Smithsonite, 26.
Soapstone, 25.
Soda, borate, 39.
—— carbonate, 41.
—— muriate, 59.
—— nitrate, 55.
—— sulphate, 52.
Sodalite, 31.
Sodium-chloride, 59.
Somervillite, 35.
Sordawalite, 31.
Spadaite, 26.
Sparkies, 6.
Spartalite, 17.
Sphærolite, 38.
Sphærosiderite, 48.
Sphene, 37.
Spinel, 19.
Spinellane, 37.
Spodumen, 31.
Staurolite, 31.
Steatite, 25.
Steinheilite, 36.
Steinmannite, 8.
Stephanite, 11.
Sterlingite, 17.
Sternbergite, 10.
Stilbite, 28.
Stilpnomelane, 26.
Stinkstone, 48.
Stolzite, 38.
Stones, meteoric, 1.
Stromeierite, 10.
Strontia, carbonate 41.
—— sulphate, 53.
Strontianite, 41.
Struvite, 60 A.
Sulphur, native, 5.
Sulphurets, 5—13.
Sulphuric-acid, 5.
Sun-opal, 24.
Sun-stone, 29.
Surturbrand, 60.
Suzannite, 55.
Sylvanite, 3.
Tachylite, 33.
Tagilite, 57.
Talc, 32.
Talcapatite, 57 B.
Tantalite, 38.
Tarnovicite, 41.
Tellurets, 3.
Tellurium, 3.
Tennantite, 7.
Tenorite, 17.
Tephroite, 26.
Teratolite, 25.
Tesselite, 27.
Tetradymite, 3.
Thallite, 35.
Tharandite, 47.
Thenardite, 52.
Thomsonite, 27.
Thorite, 26.
Thulite, 35.
Tile-ore, 17.
Tilkerodite, 4.
Tin, oxide, 18.
—— sulphuret, 9.
Tincal, 41.
Tin-pyrites, 9.
Tin-stone, 18.
Tinder-ore, 38.
Titan-shorl, 37.
Titanite, 37.
Titanium, 1.
Tombacite, 6.
Topaz, 58.
Tourmaline, 40.
Trauben-ertz, 57 A.
Tremolite, 33.
Triphane, 31.
Triphyline, 57.
Triplite, 57.
Trona, 41.
Troostite, 26.
Tschefkinite, 38.
Tufa, calcareous, 46.
Tungstic-acid, 38.
Tungsten, 38.
Turquois, 57.
Umbra, 16.
Uralorthite, 38.
Uranite, 57.
Uran-mica, 57.
Uran-ochre, 17.
Uranotantalite, 38.
Uran-glimmer, 57.
Uran-vitriol, 55.
Uranium, oxide, 17.
—— phosphate, 57.
Uranium, sulphate, 55.
Uwarowite, 36.
Valentinite, 38.
Vanadates, 38.
Vanquelinite, 39.
Vesuvian, 35
Velvet-ore, 55.
Vermilion, native, 9.
Villarsite, 25.
Violane, 35.
Vitriol, blue, 58.
Vitriol, green, 55.
—— white, 55.
Vitriol-roth, 55.
Vivianite, 57.
Volborthite, 38.
Volcanite, 4.
Wad, 13.
Wagnerite, 57.
Wavellite, 57.
Websterite, 55.
Wehrlite, 34.
Weiss-ertz, 12.
Weissite, 32.
Wernerite, 31.
Wichtyne, 33.
Willemite, 26.
Williamsite, 34.
Withamite, 35.
Witherite, 41.
Wöhlerite, 38.
Wolfram, 38.
Wolkonskoite, 39.
Wollastonite, 25.
Wolnyne, 52.
Wood-opal, 24.
Wood-stone, 22.
Wood-tin, 18.
Wörthite, 26.
Wulfenite, 39.
Xanthite, 35.
Xanthophyllite, 25.
Xenolite, 26.
Xenotine, 57.
Yenite, 34.
You-stone, 28.
Yttria, carb., 49.
—— phosph., 57.
Yttrium fluoride, 59.
Yttrocerite, 58.
Yttroilmenite, 49.
Yttrotantalite, 38.
Yttrotitanite, 37.
Zeagonite, 29.
Zeolites, 27, 28.
Zinc, carbonate, 49.
—— silicate, 26.
—— sulphate, 55.
—— sulphuret, 5.
Zinc-blende,
Zinc-bloom, 49.
Zinc-ore, red, 17.
Zinc-spar, 49.
Zinc-vitriol, 55.
Zinkenite, 11.
Zinkite, 17.
Zircon, 26.
Zirconite, 26.
Zoisite, 35.
Zunder-ertz, 40.

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DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES.

THE collections in this Department are divided into two series. The first, consisting of sculpture, including inscriptions and architectural remains, occupies the Ground Floor of the south-western and western portions of the building; and to this division are now being added some rooms in the basement, not originally designed for exhibition, but which, owing to the extensive acquisitions recently made from Assyria and other countries, furnish the only space at present available for that use. The second series, placed in a suite of rooms on the Upper Floor, comprehends all the smaller remains, of whatever nation or period, such as vases and terracottas, bronzes, coins and medals, and articles of personal or domestic use. To the latter division is attached the collection of ethnographical specimens.

The arrangement of the series of sculptures is still incomplete, a considerable part of the galleries designed for their reception having only lately been erected. So far, however, as that arrangement has been carried, the collections are being so disposed as to admit of being visited, with few exceptions, in chronological order, from the earliest monuments of the Egyptian Pharaohs down to the latest memorials of the Roman dominion in this country. The structure of the Galleries has made it necessary to place the most ancient remains at the north-western extremity, which is remotest from the Entrance Hall: so that a visitor, wishing to pursue the more natural historical course, is recommended to descend the staircase which adjoins the Gallery of Fossils, described in the preceding pages, and enter the Ground Floor series with the Egyptian Vestibule, proceeding through each saloon in the reverse order to that adopted in the ensuing description, which commences with the latest or Roman monuments, and ascends, through the Lycian, Greek, and Assyrian, up to those of Egypt. The arrangement of the four principal series of sculptures may be stated generally as follows: the Roman, including the mixed class termed Græco-Roman, occupies the south side, running east and west: the Greek, strictly so called, the Assyrian, and the Egyptian, form, roughly speaking, three parallel lines, running north and south, at right angles to the Roman. To the left of the Hall, on entering the building, is the

ROMAN GALLERY.

On the south side, under the windows, are miscellaneous Roman antiquities discovered in this country. On the opposite side is the series of Roman Iconographical sculptures, or portraits of individuals, whether statues or busts. Each wall is divided by pilasters into six compartments.*

ANGLO-ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.

COMPARTMENT I.

On the wall. a portion of a tesselated pavement, discovered at Withington, Gloucestershire, representing the head of Neptune. *Presented by H. Brooke, Esq.*, 1812.

* At the two ends of this gallery are at present remaining some Greek sepulchral monuments, and on one or two of the shelves some miscellaneous Roman and other antiquities; but these, as they will shortly be removed, are not here described.

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Underneath: ancient sarcophagus of cylindrical shape, with base and cover of rude unhewn stone, having in the centre a small hole; discovered in 1831, at Harpenden, near St. Alban's. In this sarcophagus were found a glass vase, and four small vases of red Roman ware, which are incorporated in the collection of smaller Anglo-Roman Antiquities in the British and Medieval Room. *Presented by C. W. Packe, Esq., M.P.*, 1843.

Front of First Pilaster.—A Roman altar to Æsculapius and Fortuna Redux, erected by some freedmen and slaves on the restoration of their master to health. On one side are the rod and snake of Æsculapius and sacrificial instruments. On the other are the *cornucopiæ* and rudder of Fortune, a patera and jug. *Found near the Watergate, Chester, in* 1779; *presented by Sir Ph. de Malpas Grey Egerton, Bart.*, 1836.

COMPARTMENT II.

On the wall: four other portions of the Withington pavement, representing birds and animals.

Underneath: three Roman altars, with bas-reliefs in front, one representing Ceres, the other two Mars or Romulus. *Found at King Stanley, in Gloucestershire; presented by the Rev. P. Hawker*, 1812. Two other altars very similar.

Plain Roman altar. *Found by Dr. Ormerod in a tumulus, Ledbury Park, Monmouthshire. Presented by the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland*, 1851.

Front of Second Pilaster.—An altar with a Greek inscription, dedicated by Diodora, a high priestess, to the Tyrian Hercules; on one side is a bull's head, on the other a sacrificing knife, and crown. *Found at Corbridge, Northumberland. Presented by the Duke of Northumberland, in* 1774.

COMPARTMENT III.

On the wall: two more portions of the Withington pavement, and a fragment of the border of a tesselated pavement discovered at Woodchester, Gloucestershire. *Presented by Samuel Lysons, Esq.*, 1808.

Underneath: Roman sarcophagus, discovered at Binstead, in Hampshire. It contained, when found, several very small earthen vessels. *Presented by Henry Long, Esq.*, 1851.

A stone sarcophagus found at Southfleet, in Kent, within the site of a building fifty feet square, in the year 1831; in the sarcophagus were two glass vessels, each containing burnt bones, and much liquid; between them two pairs of shoes of purple leather embroidered with gold. Near the sarcophagus were found the remains of a wooden box, with the brass clamps and round-headed brass nails by which it was held together, and with them two bottles of red pottery, and two pans of the same, on which were some ashes and two small rib bones. At some little distance was found a globular earthen vessel, which contained some burnt bones, and the remains of a small glass bottle, and is capable of holding about six gallons. All these objects are preserved in the British Room up-stairs. *Presented by the Rev. J. Rashleigh, in* 1836.

Front of Third Pilaster.—Six Roman pigs of lead, viz.:—

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A pig of lead, inscribed with the name of the Emperor Domitian when he was consul for the eighth time, A.D. 82, weighing 154 lbs. It was discovered in 1731 under ground, on Hayshaw Moor, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, half-way between an ancient lead mine, north of Pateley Bridge, and the Roman road from Ilkley, *Olicana*, to Aldborough, *Isurium*. *Bequeathed by Sir J. Ingleby, Bart., and presented by his Executors*, 1772.

A pig of lead, inscribed with the name of the Emperor Hadrian, weighing 191 lbs.; found in 1796 or 1797, at Snailbeach Farm, Parish of Westbury, 10 miles south-west of Shrewsbury. *Presented by J. Lloyd, Esq.*, 1798.

A pig of lead, inscribed with the name of the Emperor Hadrian, weighing 125 lbs. Found on Cromford Moor, in Derbyshire. *Presented by A. Woolley and P. Nightingale, Esqs.*, 1797.

A pig of lead, inscribed with the name of L. Aruconius Verecundus, and the letters METAL. LVTVD, probably the mine of *Lutudæ*. Found near Matlock Bank, in Derbyshire. *Presented by A. Woolley and P. Nightingale, Esqs.*, 1797.

A pig of lead, inscribed CL . TR . LVT . BR . EX . ARG, found with three other pigs, and some broken Roman pottery, at Broomer's Hill, in the parish of Pulborough, Sussex, January 31, 1824, close to the Roman road, Stone Street, from London to Chichester. (For a pig of lead with a similar inscription, found on Matlock Moor, Derbyshire, see Archæologia, ix. p. 45.) *Presented by the Earl of Egremont, July* 10, 1824.

A pig of lead, inscribed with the name of Britannicus, the son of the Emperor Claudius; found on the Mendip Hills, Somersetshire. *Presented by James Williams, Esq.*, 1854.

COMPARTMENT IV.

On the wall: portion of tesselated pavement, discovered under the south-west angle of the Bank of England, 1805. *Presented by the Governor of the Bank of England*, 1806.

Underneath: A large stone vessel in form of half an octagon; on four of the sides are sculptured busts in high relief, viz., Venus holding a mirror; Jupiter; Mercury with a caduceus; and Mars with a spear. It was first noticed by Horsley lying neglected in the mill at Chesterford, Essex. *Presented by T. Brand Hollis, Esq., in* 1803.

A Roman Sarcophagus, discovered in Haydon Square, near the Minories, in 1853. In it was found a leaden coffin, the lid of which is exhibited above the Sarcophagus. *Presented by the Rev. T. Hill, Incumbent, and the Churchwardens of the parish.*

In Front of the Fourth Pilaster.—A sepulchral inscription for I. Valerius Pudens, Soldier of the Second Legion, found at Lincoln. *Presented by Arthur Trollope, Esq.*, 1853.

COMPARTMENT V.

On the wall: portion of a tesselated pavement discovered in Threadneedle Street, London. *Presented by Mr. Moxhay*, 1841, and portion of a tesselated pavement found on the site of a Roman villa near Abbot's Ann, Hampshire. *Presented by the Hon. and Rev. S. Best*, 1854.

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Underneath: portion of a sepulchral inscription to Fabius Alpinus Classicianus; scroll termination, probably the end of the lid of a large sarcophagus, of which the inscription may have formed part; sepulchral inscription, much worn, to A. Alfidius Rombo(?); portion of the upper stone of a Roman mill. *These objects were discovered at the foot of London Wall, behind Trinity House Square, and presented by W. J. Hall, Esq.*, 1852. Roman sepulchral inscription to Gaius Valerius, of Lyons, standardbearer of the Second Legion. Discovered on the bank of the river Usk, near Caerleon, in Monmouthshire. *Sloane Collection.*

COMPARTMENT VI.

On the wall: two other portions of tesselated pavement, from Abbot's Ann, Hampshire.

ROMAN ICONOGRAPHY.

This Series is arranged chronologically. The figures within brackets, in the ensuing description, indicate the dates, wherever known, of the birth and death of the person represented; the intermediate date, added in the case of an Emperor, is that of his accession. The periods under which the unascertained portraits are classed can only be regarded as approximate.*

COMPARTMENT I.

Unascertained Persons.

Draped bust of a boy. *Bequeathed by R. P. Knight, Esq.*, 1824.

Bust of a middle-aged man, with a belt crossing his right shoulder. *Bequeathed by R. P. Knight, Esq.*, 1824.

Colossal terminal bust of a young person with dishevelled hair, perhaps a barbarian captive. *Presented by the Hon. Mrs. Damer.*

Male head, quite bald. *Bequeathed by R. P. Knight, Esq.*, 1824.

Bust of a child, undraped.

In front of the Pilaster.—Statue of heroic size, representing a Roman personage draped in the *toga*, and wearing a peculiar kind of buskin. The head, which, though antique, did not originally belong to this figure, resembles the portraits of Pompey the Great on the coins of his sons. *Formerly in the Arundel collection, and presented by W. P. Williams Freeman, Esq.*, 1854.

COMPARTMENT II.

Head supposed to represent Julius Cæsar (B.C. 101—44).

Head of Augustus (B.C. 63, Imp. B.C. 31—A.D. 14). *Purchased in* 1812, *at the sale of the collection of the Rt. Hon. Edmund Burke.*

Head of Tiberius (B.C. 42, Imp. A.D. 14—37). *Purchased with the preceding.*

Head of Nero (A.D. 37, Imp. 54—68.) *Brought from Athens*, 1740. Pt. 10. Pl. VI.

* All the sculptures in this, and in the ensuing Græco-Roman Series, of which the former proprietors are not specified, belonged to the collection of the late Charles Townley, Esq., purchased after his decease, in 1805. More ample descriptions, with plates, of a considerable portion of these sculptures, have been published in Parts. References to the Parts, and to the Plates, are here annexed to the notices of the objects themselves.

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Bust of Domitia, wife of the Emperor Domitian (called by Mr. Townley Messalina). *Found in the Villa Casali, at Rome*, 1775. Pt. 10. Pl. VII.

In front of the Pilaster.—Draped male figure, without a head, and much mutilated; of uncertain period and character.

COMPARTMENT III.

Bust of Trajan, undraped (A.D. 56, Imp. 98—117). *Found in the Campagna of Rome*, 1776. Pt. 3. Pl. I.

Head of a barbarian chieftain, variously attributed to Arminius, Caractacus, Thumelicus, and Decebalus. *Found in the Forum of Trajan, at Rome.* Pt. 3. Pl. VI.

Bust of Hadrian in military costume (A.D. 76, Imp. 117—138). *Found in Hadrian's Villa, at Tivoli.* Pt. 10. Pl. VIII.

Head of Antinous, the favourite of Hadrian, in the character of Bacchus (died A.D. 132?). *Found near the Villa Pamfili, at Rome*, 1770.

Bust of Hadrian, undraped. *Formerly in the Villa Montalto.* Pt. 3. Pl. XV.

In front of the Pilaster.—Statue of Hadrian, of heroic size, in richly-ornamented armour, with the *paludamentum*, and in his left hand a sheathed sword. *Found in Hadrian's Villa at Tivoli, and purchased of Mr. Millingen*, 1821.

COMPARTMENT IV.

Bust of Ælius Cæsar, the adopted heir of Hadrian, in military costume (died A.D. 138). *Bequeathed by R. P. Knight, Esq.*, 1824.

Bust supposed to represent Julia Sabina, the wife of Hadrian (died A.D. 137?), though sometimes attributed to her mother Matidia, the niece of Trajan: the head-dress, elaborately arranged in the form of an *ampyx*, is characteristic of the period. Pt. 10. Pl. IX.

Unascertained female bust, of which the condition, at least, is not antique. *Presented by Peter Ducane, Esq.*, 1838.

Bust of a lady, named Olympias, in a rich head-dress, inscribed with a dedication from her freedman Epithymetus. *Purchased in* 1812, *at the sale of the collection of the Rt. Hon. Edmund Burke.*

Bust of Antoninus Pius, in military costume (A.D. 86, Imp. 138—161). *Formerly in the Grimani collection at Venice, and purchased of Mr. R. C. Lucas*, 1850.

In front of the Pilaster.—Statue of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius, in civil costume (A.D. 121, Imp. 161—180). *Obtained from the French Expedition to Egypt, at the Capitulation of Alexandria*, 1801.

COMPARTMENT V.

Bust of Marcus Aurelius, veiled and crowned with a wreath of corn, as one of the *Fratres Arvales. Formerly in the Mattei collection.* Pt. 3. Pl. IX.

Bust of Annia Faustina the younger, wife of Marcus Aurelius (A.D. 140-175). *From Pozzuolo.* Pt. 10. Pl. X.

Bust of Lucius Verus, the colleague of Marcus Aurelius, in military costume (A.D. 130, Imp. 161-169). *Formerly in the Mattei collection.* Pt. 3. Pl. X.

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Unascertained bust of a man, wearing a *chlamys*: the pedestal is inscribed—L. AEMILIVS. FORTVNATVS. AMICO. OPTIMO. S. P. F. *Found near Genzano*, 1776. Pt. 10. Pl. XV.

Bust of Septimius Severus, wearing the *paludamentum* (A.D. 145, Imp. 193—211). *Found on the Palatine Hill at Rome*, 1776. Pt. 10. Pl. XI.

In front of the Pilaster.—Statue of a person in military costume, about the time of Septimius Severus. *Obtained from the French Expedition in Egypt, at the Capitulation of Alexandria*, 1801.

COMPARTMENT VI.

Bust of Caracalla, in military costume (A.D. 188, Imp. 211—217). *Found on the Esquiline Hill at Rome*, 1776. Pt. 10, Pl. XII.

Unascertained male bust, undraped. *Purchased at the sale of Mr. H. P. Borrell*, 1852.

Bust of a young man draped in the *toga*, inscribed on the pedestal —DECEMVIRI. STLITIBVS. IVDICANDIS. *Found near Rome*, 1776. Pt. 10. Pl. XVI.

Bust of Gordianus Africanus the elder (A.D. 157, Imp. 27 May—6 July, 237); he wears the *toga*, and above it a peculiar vestment supposed to be the *læna*. Pt. 10. Pl. XIII.

Bust, formerly described as Plautilla, the wife of Caracalla, but more probably Otacilia Severa, wife of the Emperor Philip the elder. Pt. 10. Pl. XIV.

FIRST GRÆCO-ROMAN SALOON.

This and the two succeeding Rooms are appropriated to statues, busts, and bas-reliefs, of the mixed class termed Græco-Roman, consisting of works discovered (so far as is known) in Italy, but owing their origin and character, either directly or mediately, to the Greek schools of sculpture. Some few of these may, perhaps, be original monuments of the autonomous or ante-Roman period of Greece, afterwards transported by the conquerors to their own country, but the majority were certainly executed in Italy during the Imperial times, though generally by Greek artists, and in many instances copied, or but slightly varied, from earlier Greek models. The relative age of such works being too uncertain to admit of carrying out satisfactorily a chronological arrangement, they are classified entirely according to their subjects, all the representations of each personage, mythic or real, being placed in juxtaposition.

The present room contains the first portion of the mythological series, consisting of all the examples of the Twelve Olympic Deities, with their several modifications in the Greek and Roman Pantheon. The description commences from the northern, or right-hand side of the western door, which faces the entrance. The Greek names of the divinities, where differing from the Roman, are added within brackets.

Head of Jupiter (*Zeus*), of the type termed *Meilichios*, or Mild. *Formerly in the collection of the Duke of St. Albans.* Pt. 10. Pl. I.

Bust of Jupiter, undraped, heroic size. *Found at Hadrian's Villa Tiburtina, and presented by J. T. Barber Beaumont, Esq.*, 1836.

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Small statue of Jupiter, draped and enthroned, combining with his Olympic attributes the figure of Cerberus, a symbol of Pluto (*Hades*); the arms are modern. *From Rome.* Pt. 10. Pl. XLIII. fig. 2.

Bust of Jupiter Serapis, draped; on his head a *modius* decorated with olive branches; the face anciently painted red. Pt. 10. Pl. II.

Head of a youth, probably Mercury (*Hermes*). *Found near Rome.*

Terminus of a boy, in the character and under the tutelage of Mercury; he wears the *petasus* and *chlamys*; and on the lateral faces of the term are the *caduceus* and cock. *Found near Frascati*, 1772. Pt. 10. Pl. XLII.

Terminal bust of Mercury. *Purchased at the sale of W. Chinnery, Esq.*, 1812. Pt. 2. Pl. XXI.

East Wall.—Votive tablet, with a seated figure of Mercury, and below, a tripod between two snakes, in low relief. *Formerly in the Villa Montalto, at Rome.*

Bust of Minerva (*Athene*), with the helmet and drapery restored in bronze; the eyes originally inlaid with some coloured material. *Found in the Villa Casali at Rome*, 1784.

Head of Minerva, helmeted. *Found near Rome.*

Colossal head of Minerva; on her helmet a serpent. Pt. 1. Pl. I.

Colossal head of Minerva, apparently copied from an archaic bronze; the eyes originally inlaid. *Found near Rome.* Pt. 1. Pl. XVI.

Head of Apollo. *Formerly in the Grimani collection at Venice, and purchased of Mr. R. C. Lucas*, 1847.

Head of Apollo, with hair in formally divided ringlets; of archaic (or pseudo-archaic) style, apparently copied from a bronze. *Brought from Rome by the first Lord Cawdor.* Pt. 3. Pl. IV.

Head of Apollo. *Formerly in the Villa Albani at Rome.*

East Wall.—Bas-relief of Apollo *Musagetes*, playing on the lyre, and receiving a libation from Victory, within a distyle Corinthian colonnade. *From the collection of Sir W. Hamilton.* Pt. 2. Pl. XIII.

South Wall.—Votive tablet; within a porch is Apollo seated on the *cortina*, beside him Latona (*Leto*) and Diana (*Artemis*); a father and two sons, in Roman military costume, appear consulting the oracle; underneath are the remains of a Greek hexameter and pentameter verse, containing an invocation to Apollo. Pt. 2. Pl. V.

Bust of Diana (*Artemis*). *Bequeathed by R. P. Knight, Esq.*, 1824.

Small statue of Diana *Triformis*, or Hecate, a combination of Diana with Luna and Proserpina, called also *Trivia*, from being worshipped at the convergence of three roads; the arms and attributes are modern; the plinth is inscribed—"AELIVS. BARBARVS. AVGVSTORV. LIBERTVS. VILICVS. HVIVS. LOCI. DD. P." *Formerly in the Giustiniani Palace at Rome.* Pt. 10. Pl. XLI. fig. 1.

Mutilated small statue of Diana *Venatrix*; by her side a hound. *Found at Pozzuolo, and presented by W. R. Hamilton, Esq.*, 1840.

Statue of Diana, life-size, draped in a *diploidion*, or long double tunic, and advancing against the wind; restored as though hurling a javelin. *Found near La Storta, in the neighbourhood of Rome*, 1772. Pt. 3. Pl. XIV.

Head of Diana. *From Rome.*

Torso of Venus (*Aphrodite*), life-size, part of a statue broken in

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the fire at Richmond House, Whitehall, December 21, 1791. *Purchased in* 1821.

Head of Venus, of similar type to the Medicean. *From the collection of Sir W. Hamilton.*

Statue of Venus, preparing for the bath, heroic size; by her side a vase, covered with drapery; a variety of the Venus of the Capitoline Museum. *Presented by King William IV.*, 1834.

Small statue of Venus, wrongly restored, having originally held some object in contact with her chin. *Found at Ostia*, 1775. Pt. 2. Pl. XXII.

Small torso of Venus, stooping; placed on a modern pedestal in the form of a vase. *From Rome.* Pt. 10. Pl. XX.

Statue of Venus or Dione, half-draped, heroic size; the right hand and left arm modern. *Found in the Maritime Baths of Claudius, at Ostia*, 1776. Pt. 1. Pl. VIII.

Statue of Ceres (*Demeter*), small life-size, with the attributes of Isis; she wears a long tunic and *pallium*; on her head is a disc between two serpents, surmounted by ears of corn, and in her left hand a *situla*, or sacred bucket; the right is a restoration. *Formerly in the Macarani Palace, at Rome.* Pt. 10. Pl. XIX.

Bust of Juno (*Hera*), wearing a *sphendone*, or broad fillet. *From Rome.*

The West door leads to the

SECOND GRÆCO-ROMAN SALOON.

This small apartment is appropriated to the representations of human personages. They are of two classes, generic and individual.

The following are generic representations:—

Statue of a Discobolus, of Pentelic marble, life-size, in the attitude of throwing the *discus*, or quoit; supposed to be a copy of the celebrated bronze statue of Myro, of which two other antique repetitions in marble, slightly varied, exist at Rome: upon the plinth appear the remains of a defaced inscription. *Found, in* 1791, *in the ruins of the supposed pinacotheca, or picture-gallery, of Hadrian's Villa Tiburtina.*

Mutilated group of two boys, quarrelling over the game of *astragali*, or osselets, life-size; of one figure the right hand and part of the arm alone remain; the plinth is modern. *Found in the Baths of Titus, at Rome, where Pliny says that a bronze of the same subject, by Polycletus, was preserved.* Pt. 2. Pl. XXXI.

Small statue of a fisherman, in a rough woollen garment, holding in his right hand a small fish, and in his left a basket. *From Rome.* Pt. 10. Pl. XXIX.

Small statue of a fisherman, probably votive, with a basket on his left arm, and at his side a dolphin. Pt. 10. Pl. XXVIII.

Small statue of a comic actor, seated, wearing a mask and *socci*, or comic shoes. *Found, in* 1778, *in the Villa Fonsega, Rome.* Pt. 10. Pl. XLIII., fig. 1.

Small statue of an Egyptian or Nubian tumbler, practising his art upon the back of a tame crocodile. *Brought from Rome by the first Lord Cawdor.* Pt. 10. Pl. XXVII.

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The individual representations, or portraits, are as follows:

Terminal bust of Periander, the sage, who was tyrant of Corinth in the 7th century B.C. *Formerly in the Villa Montalto, at Rome.* Pt. 2. Pl. XLII.

Terminal bust of Epicurus, the Philosopher (B.C. 342—271). *Found near Santa Maria Maggiore, at Rome, in* 1775. Pt. 2. Pl. XXXIV.

Bust, supposed to represent Diogenes, the Cynic Philosopher (B.C. 412—324). *Bequeathed by R. P. Knight, Esq.,* 1824.

Bust of an old man, believed to be Hippocrates, the Physician (B.C. 460—375?). *Found near Albano, in the ruins of the supposed Villa of Marcus Varro.* Pt. 2. Pl. XX.

Terminal bust of Pericles (B.C. 497?—429), helmeted, and inscribed with his name. *Found near Tivoli, in* 1781. Pt. 2. Pl. XXXII.

Bust of Demosthenes (B.C. 384—322). *Purchased in* 1818.

Bust, supposed to be that of Aratus, the Poet and Astronomer, who flourished about B.C. 275: the pedestal is erroneously inscribed with the name of Heraclitus. *Found among the ruins of the supposed Villa of Marcus Varro, in* 1770.

Bust of Sophocles, the Tragedian (B.C. 495—406). *Found, about* 1775, *near Gensano,* 17 *miles from Rome.* Pt. 2. Pl. XXVI.

Terminal bust of Homer, in advanced age, wearing a fillet, or diadem. *Found, in* 1780, *among some ruins at Baiæ.* Pt. 2. Pl. XXV.

Terminal bust, probably of a Greek Poet, with a diadem similar to the preceding. *Found, in* 1770, *with the bust of Hippocrates, already described.* Pt. 2. Pl. XLIV.

West Wall.—Large medallion, with the bust, in relief, of an unknown male personage. Pt. 10. Pl. LVII. fig. 2.

East Wall.—Similar medallion, representing apparently the same person. Pt. 10. Pl. LVII. fig. 1.

THIRD GRÆCO-ROMAN SALOON.

This Room contains the remainder of the mythological series, consisting of the representations of divinities of inferior rank to the Olympic cycle, demigods, heroes, and personages associated with religion, poetry, or mysticism, in the Greek and Roman creed. The description commences from the north-west door, leading to the Lycian Saloon.

Terminal statue of an Hermaphrodite, feeding a bird with a bunch of grapes. *Found, in* 1774, *near the Lake of Nemi.* Pt. 10. Pl. XXX.

Small statue of Actæon, defending himself from his two dogs, Melampus and Ichnobates; he wears merely a lion's skin; on his head appear the stag's horns, which sprung up at the command of Diana. *Found in the Villa of Antoninus Pius, near Civita Lavinia, on the site of the ancient Lanuvium.* Pt. 2. Pl. XLV.

Small terminal statue of a female, closely veiled in a species of *peplus;* it has been thought to represent the Venus Archiris of the Phœnicians. *Found near Tivoli,* 1775. Pt. 2. Pl. XXXVII.

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The five succeeding sculptures represent mythic personages of Asiatic origin.

On a bracket over the Actæon: Bust of Atys, in the cap commonly known as "Phrygian." *Found in the Villa Palombara, at Rome.* Pt. 10. Pl. IV.

Group, of small-life-size, representing the rites of Mithras, the Persian deity of the Sun, whose worship was introduced into Rome after the conquest of the Cilician pirates by Pompey. A youthful priest of the god, wearing a Phrygian cap, or perhaps the *cidaris*, the *candys* (or Persian tunic), the *chlamys*, *anaxyrides* (or trowsers), and shoes, is immolating a bull, attacked at the same time by a dog, a serpent, and a scorpion, all probably astronomical symbols. *Brought from Rome by Charles Standish, Esq., and purchased of him in* 1826.

Statue of a youth, small-life-size, attired as the preceding; it has been restored with the attributes of Paris, but is more probably a priest or attendant of Mithras. *Found, with a similar figure now in the Vatican, in* 1785, *on the banks of the Tiber, five miles from the Porta Portese of Rome, and purchased in* 1846.

Small Mithraic group, of coarse material and execution: the subject treated as before, with the addition of two small attendant figures of priests, or genii, one with an inverted torch, the other holding up the bull's tail, and beside the latter, the feet of a raven; on the plinth in front, and on the body of the bull behind, are dedicatory inscriptions to Mithras, from Alcimus, a farm-servant of T. Cl. Livianus.

On the central bracket: Bust of a youth, of androgynous or feminine character, wearing a Phrygian cap, and a veil enveloping the chin and neck, probably Adonis, or Atys. *Formerly in the Villa Montalto.*

Over the large Mithraic group: Small bas-relief, of coarse workmanship, representing four men engaged in cooking, probably for a sacrifice.

Over the small Mithraic group: Bas-relief, much restored, of inferior execution, and uncertain meaning and use; it represents, in three tiers, a Bacchic procession, Venus and Cupid with marine monsters, and a group of huntsmen returning from a boar-hunt. *Formerly in the Villa Montalto.* Pt. 2. Pl. IX.

Male bust, of heroic type, undraped, formerly described as Achilles. *Bequeathed by R. P. Knight, Esq.,* 1824.

Bust of an Homeric hero, sometimes called Diomede, looking upwards, with an expression of pain. *Found in Hadrian's Villa,* 1771. Pt. 2. Pl. XXIII.

Between these busts: Bas-relief representing the Apotheosis of Homer: the scene is Mount Parnassus, on the summit of which Jupiter (*Zeus*) is seated; below him appear the Muses; half way down is the Corycian Cave, with Apollo *Musagetes*, and the Pythoness, within; adjoining is an uncertain figure on a pedestal, in front of a tripod; at the foot of the mountain Homer sits enthroned, crowned by the World (*Oikoumene*), and receiving sacrifices and adoration from various allegorical personages, typical of his universal genius. The figures in the lowest range are all distinguished by their names inscribed in Greek below: while that of the artist, Archelaus, the son of Apollonius, of Priene, is placed beneath the figure of Jupiter. *Found in the middle of the 17th century, at Frattocchi, the ancient*

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Bovillæ, ten miles from Rome, and purchased from the Colonna Palace, in 1819, *for* £1000.

Small statue of a Muse, seated on a rock, and draped in the tunic and *peplus*, the arms and attributes modern; the plinth is inscribed (probably in late times) ΕΥΜΟΥΣΙΑ. Pt. 10. Pl. XLI. fig. 2.

Head of a Muse; the breast wrongly restored as an Apollo; the type resembles that of the Niobides. *Brought from Rome by Mr. Lyde Browne.* Pt. 10. Pl. III.

Statue of Thalia, the Pastoral and Comic Muse, life-size, in the tunic and *peplus*, and crowned with a chaplet of ivy; the right hand is restored with a *pedum*, or pastoral crook. *Found in the Maritime baths of Claudius, at Ostia, in* 1776. Pt. 3. Pl. V.

Head of a Muse, crowned with laurel. *Found near Frascati.*

Small statue of a Muse, probably Erato, wearing the tunic and *peplus*, and on her head a fillet; she is seated on a rock, playing the lyre. Pt. 10. Pl. XXII.

Over the Muse inscribed Eumousia: Bas-relief, much restored, representing the Centaur Nessus, carrying off Deianira; he wears a panther's skin; behind are a tree and a vase on a column. *Formerly in the Verospi Palace, at Rome.* Pt. 2. Pl. XV.

Over the other seated Muse: Bas-relief, of two youthful horsemen, clothed in short tunics; perhaps the Dioscuri, Castor and Pollux; the bridles of the horses have been painted red. *Formerly in the collection of Sir Wm. Hamilton.* Pt. 2. Pl. XI.

Further on, in the same Wall: Bas-relief, of archaic (or pseudo-archaic) style, representing a young man, probably Castor, leading a horse by a rein (which, having originally been of metal, has now perished), and striking him with a stick; they are followed by a dog. *Found in Hadrian's Villa Tiburtina,* 1769. Pt. 2. Pl. VI.

Between these bas-reliefs, on a bracket: Head, believed to be that of a wounded Amazon. *Brought from Rome by Mr. Lyde Browne.* Pt. 10. Pl. V.

Underneath: Female bust, heroic size, of uncertain subject; commonly known as Dione. Pt. 3. Pl. XIII.

Mutilated statue of a youth, small-life-size, commonly described as Hymen; on the head is a wreath of flowers. *Found on the Via Appia, near Rome, in* 1817, *and purchased of the Chevalier Bevilacqua,* 1831.

Bust of a young and beautiful woman, in a tunic fastened with studs, and placed amidst leaves, or petals of a flower; it is variously designated as Clytie rising from the sun-flower, Isis resting on the lotus, and Daphne transformed into a laurel. *Formerly in the Laurenzano collection, at Naples.*

Recumbent statue of a youth, small-life-size, sometimes called Mercury, but more probably Endymion, sleeping upon a rock, and wearing a *chlamys* and *petasus*, or broad-brimmed hat, tied beneath his chin. *Found near Roma Vecchia, in the supposed Villa of Domitian's nurse,* 1776.

Statue of Cupid (*Eros*) bending his bow, life-size, the limbs and accessaries restored; supposed to be one of the many imitations of the celebrated marble of Praxiteles. *Purchased, in* 1812, *at the sale of the collection of the Rt. Hon. Edmund Burke.*

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On a bracket adjoining: Small statue of the same subject and type as the preceding, but with a quiver on the ground, covered with a lion's skin. *Found, in* 1776, *inside a large amphora, at Castello di Guido,* 8 *miles from Rome.* Pt. 10. Pl. XXI.

Recumbent statue of the infant Cupid in the character of Somnus, life-size; he sleeps upon a lion's skin, and beside him is the club of Hercules: two lizards are seen on the ground. *Found near the Flaminian Gate, at Rome.*

On the bracket above: Small statue of Hercules (*Herakles*), seated upon a rock, on which is the lion's skin, and holding his club; the arms are modern. Pt. 10. Pl. XLI. fig. 3.

Above this: Bas-relief, of archaic (or pseudo-archaic) style, representing Hercules seizing by the horns the stag of Mount Mænalus, which he had been commanded to capture by Eurystheus. *From Rome.* Pt. 2. Pl. VII.

Small bust of Hercules, in advanced life. *Bequeathed by R. Payne Knight, Esq.,* 1824.

Colossal bust of Hercules, a variety of the same type as the statue attributed to Glycon, in the Farnese Palace at Naples. *Found at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, and presented by Sir William Hamilton.* Pt. 1. Pl. XI.

Colossal bust of Hercules, apparently copied from an archaic bronze; the hair similarly treated to that of the bas-relief last described. *Found in Hadrian's Villa,* 1769. Pt. 1. Pl. XII.

Bust of Hercules, younger than any of the preceding representations; a type similar to that on the coins of Philip of Macedon, and supposed to have resembled that monarch himself. *Formerly in the Barberini Palace.* Pt. 3. Pl. XII.

On a bracket: Terminal bust of the youthful Hercules, crowned with leaves of the poplar. *Found near Gensano, in* 1777. Pt. 2. Pl. XLVI.

On the next bracket: Female head, wearing a turreted crown, probably Cybele (*Rhea*); the eyes are hollowed to receive precious stones, or coloured composition.

Above these: Bas-relief, of coarse workmanship, an *ex voto* to the rural nymphs, three of whom are represented with shells, standing between Jupiter and Pan.

Underneath: Statue of a nymph, small-life-size, resting after the chase; she is draped in the tunic, and beside her lies her bow; the head and extremities are modern. *Found, in* 1766, *near the Salarian Gate, at Rome.* Pt. 2. Pl. XXVIII.

Statue of a recumbent female, small-life-size, half-draped, and wearing a *stephanos*, or crown, of embossed metal, and an *armilla;* it has been restored as a water-nymph, with an urn overturned.

On the first bracket above: Unknown head, formerly described as androgynous, but more probably representing a female, her hair bound with a *mitra*, or broad band, wound two or three times round the head; it is apparently copied from a bronze. *Found near Gensano, about* 1784. Pt. 10. Pl. XVII.

The remaining sculptures on this side of the room are all of personages belonging to the Dionysiac, or Bacchic, cycle.

Statue of Libera, the female Bacchus, or perhaps Ariadne, life-

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size; she is draped in a long tunic and *peplus*, and crowned with ivy leaves; in her right hand she bears a *thyrsus*, in her left a bunch of grapes, and beside her is a small panther. *Found in* 1776, *at Roma Vecchia.* Pt. 10. Pl. XXIII.

Bas-relief representing an old Satyr seizing the robe of a nymph, under a tree. Pt. 2. Pl. I.

Below, on the second bracket: Head of the youthful Bacchus (*Dionusos*), crowned with an ivy wreath. *Purchased at the sale of the late Lord Mountnorris,* 1852.

Terminus of the bearded or Indian Bacchus, wearing a diadem, the execution of the hair resembling bronze; the whole is in unusually good preservation. *Found, in* 1771, *at Baiæ.* Pt. 2. Pl. XXIX.

Statue of Bacchus as a boy, life-size, crowned with an ivy wreath, and wearing a goat's skin; the arms are modern. *Found in the Villa of Antoninus Pius, near the ancient Lanuvium.*

On a bracket above: Head of effeminate type, bound with a diadem; formerly attributed to Apollo, but more probably Bacchus.

Terminal bust of the bearded Bacchus, of similar type to the terminus just described. *Found on the same spot, at the same time.* Pt. 2. Pl. XXX.

Small statue of a beardless Satyr, with goat's ears and horns, entirely naked; the arms are modern: on the trunk of a tree, which supports it, is a Greek inscription, recording that the figure is the work of Marcus Cossutius Cerdo, the freedman of Marcus. *Found in the Villa of Antoninus Pius, near Civita Lavinia,* 1775. Pt. 2. Pl. XLIII.

Group of Bacchus and Ampelus, small-life-size; Bacchus, crowned with an ivy chaplet, and wearing only a panther's skin, leans upon Ampelus, who is represented at the moment of transformation into a vine-tree, and is offering his patron some grapes: a small panther, wearing a collar of ivy leaves, is furtively snatching a bunch from the tree, upon which also a lizard is climbing. *Found, in* 1772, *near La Storta,* 8 *miles from Rome.* Pt. 3. Pl. XI.

Small statue of a Satyr, slightly varied from that just described, and somewhat more restored; in the Greek inscription the words "Freedman of Marcus" are omitted. *Found with the companion figure.* Pt. 2. Pl. XXXIII.

Terminal bust of the bearded Bacchus, wearing a diadem, and long formally arranged hair. *Brought from Rome by Mr. Lyde Browne.* Pt. 2. Pl. XXVII.

Terminal heads of the bearded Bacchus and Libera, placed back to back, the hair of each formally and similarly arranged, and bound with a common diadem; a type of the *dimorphous* or androgynous character of this deity. *Found near Rome.* Pt. 2. Pl. XVII.

On the bracket above: Head of an uncertain personage, possibly Bacchus, bound with a diadem. *Purchased of Signor Campanari,* 1846.

Terminal bust of the bearded Bacchus, wearing a diadem, of archaic or pseudo-archaic style. *Found in the supposed Pinacotheca of Hadrian's Villa Tiburtina,* 1790. Pt. 2. Pl. XIX.

Small terminal statue of Pan, in his pastoral character, playing on a *tibia* or pipe: the head, which is of an archaic type, is bound with a diadem, and the figure draped in a tunic and *chlamys.* *Found in the*

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Villa of Antoninus Pius, near Civita Lavinia, 1779. Pt. 2. Pl. XXXV.

Statue of a youthful Satyr, life-size, entirely undraped, with a chaplet of ivy on his head. *Found at Antium, and obtained, by exchange, from the Museum of Dresden*, 1838.

Small statue of a beardless Satyr, wearing the *nebris*, or hind's skin, and laughing; the extremities restored by Algardi, but without due observation of the muscular action of the knees, which is that of a figure on tip-toe. *Formerly in the Macarani Palace, at Rome.* Pt. 2. Pl. XXIV.

Head of a beardless Satyr, laughing. *Found, in* 1772, *four miles from the Porta Maggiore of Rome.*

Terminal statue of a Satyr, life-size, the head somewhat resembling the preceding.

On the bracket above: Bust of a youthful Satyr. *Bequeathed by R. Payne Knight, Esq.*, 1824.

Head of a Mænad, or Bacchante, the hair tied in fantastic knots. *Found outside the Porta San Pancrazio of Rome*, 1776.

Bas-relief of a Bacchic procession or dance: a Bacchante, loosely draped, and playing the tambourin, is followed by a Satyr blowing a double pipe; the muscles of his cheek are aided by a *capistrum*, or bandage, and he wears a panther's skin, and has a horse's tail; a third Satyr, brandishing a similar skin and a *thyrsus*, and accompanied by a panther, follows in a state of intoxication. *Found, in* 1776, *on the supposed site of the ancient Gabii.* Pt. 2. Pl. XII.

Below this: Statue of a Satyr or Silenus, small-life-size, naked, and falling on the ground; it seems originally to have formed part of a struggling group, but has been restored as a single figure, intoxicated.

Statue of a Satyr, commonly known as the "Rondinini Faun;" it is life-size, entirely undraped, and in a dancing attitude; but the head and extremities are modern. *Formerly in the Rondinini Palace, at Rome, and purchased in* 1826.

Bas-relief of Bacchus visiting Icarius, king of Attica,—a subject of which several antique repetitions remain. The god is represented under his Indian type, attended by a train of Satyrs and Sileni: Icarius receives him, reclining on his couch, beside which is a table with viands, and on the ground some masks; behind appears the house, exhibiting several curious details of architecture and decoration; the entrance to it is screened by a curtain. *Formerly in the Villa Montalto.* Pt. 2. Pl. IV.

Below this: Small statue of a recumbent Pan, with goat's legs, ("*semicaper*"), wearing a goat's skin, and holding the remains of a *pedum*.

Small statue of a Pan, of the usual grotesque type, holding a *pedum*; the right hand restored. *Brought from Rome by Lord Cawdor.* Pt. 2. Pl. XXIV.

At the Western extremity of the Room: Caryatid statue, heroic size, representing a female bearing on her head a *modius*, which originally supported part of the entablature of a portico; she is draped in a *diploidion*, or double tunic, with a species of *peplus* attached by *fibulæ* to each shoulder, and is richly adorned with necklaces, bracelets, and ear-rings. *Found, with four similar figures, one of which is inscribed*

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with the names of the sculptors Criton and Nicolaus, on the site of a supposed temple of Bacchus, near the Via Appia, a few miles south-east of Rome. Pt. 1. Pl. IV.

Near the Staircase: Small statue of Fortuna (*Tuche*), draped in a tunic and *peplus*; on her head a *modius*, in her right hand a rudder resting on a globe, in her left a *cornucopiæ*. *Found near the Via Ixatina, a few miles from Rome.* Pt. 2. Pl. XVIII.

Above this: Bas-relief, probably an *ex voto*, symbolical of the rites of the god of Lampsacus; representing a terminus of that deity, with a *syrinx* and *pedum*, a funereal column, a stork (the symbol of piety), and three geese. Pt. 2. Pl. III.

The adjoining staircase leads to the

GRÆCO-ROMAN BASEMENT ROOM.

This apartment is appropriated to miscellaneous monuments of the Græco-Roman series, of subordinate rank to the ideal or historical sculptures, such as representations of animals, architectural or decorative fragments, and articles of actual use, religious or secular. With them are united a few monuments of purely Roman character, though not, like the preceding, found exclusively in Italy. They are arranged in classes, to illustrate their original application or employment.

I. VASES, *and fragments of vases.*

At the foot of the Staircase: Large vase, or *Tazza*, with handles formed of swans' necks intertwined; the stem restored. *Presented by Lord Western*, 1839.

On the North, or left-hand side, of the Room: Oviform two-handled vase; the body encircled with a continuous bas-relief, representing Dionysiac orgies; several Satyrs, Bacchantes, and a goat-legged Pan, performing, or exciting to, the inspired dance; below which, in lower relief, is a frieze of *chimæræ*. *Found in the Villa of Antoninus Pius, at Lanuvium.* Pt. 1. Pl. VII.

Oviform vase, much restored, with handles springing from the necks of swans; in front, a bas-relief of a Bacchic dance, performed by three Satyrs, and a Bacchante; round the neck of the vase, branches of ivy. Pt. 1. Pl. IX.

Between these: Fragment of the body of a vase, with figures, in relief, of Apollo, and a Muse playing on the lyre.

Above this: Handle of a vase. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

In the first window:

II. PATERA, or bowl, used for libations; in the interior, a bas-relief of a Bacchante dancing, encircled by a wreath of ivy; probably sacred to Bacchus. *Found in Hadrian's Villa.*

III. LABRA, CISTERNS, *or* BASINS.

In the middle of the Room: Cistern of green basalt, perforated at the bottom, for a bath; on each side two rings carved, in imitation of handles. *Formerly in the collection of Queen Christina of Sweden, afterwards in the Odescalchi Museum; purchased in* 1776.

Between the first and second windows: Oblong granite basin, decorated at the sides with sculptured mouldings, and supported by two ornamental standards; perhaps originally a *perirrhanterion*, or font, at the entrance of a temple, for the purification of those who

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sought admission to a sacrifice. *Purchased, with the preceding, from the Odescalchi collection.*

IV. CANDELABRA, *and fragments of Candelabra.*

In the second recess: Seated sphinx, from the base of a magnificent candelabrum: it combines the head of a woman, the body and legs of a greyhound, the wings of a bird, and the tail of a lion; between the shoulders is a columnar block, which supported probably one angle of the candelabrum. *Found, in* 1780, *in the Villa of Antoninus Pius, near Civita Lavinia, on the site of the ancient Lanuvium.* Pt. 10. Pl. XXXI.

Against the adjoining pier: Bas-relief representing, on a sunk panel, a candelabrum surmounted by a lighted lamp, and decorated with *lemnisci*, or fillets, which terminate in poppy-heads, perhaps in honour of Ceres: it is probably from the interior wall of a temple. *Formerly in the Mattei Collection.* Pt. 2. Pl. II.

Underneath: Panel supposed to have ornamented the triangular base of a candelabrum: upon it, a Bacchante in bas-relief, wearing a linen cap, and thin floating drapery, and brandishing, as she dances, a knife, and the hind part of a kid: supposed to be copied from the Βάκχη χιμαιροφόνος of Scopas, who flourished about B.C. 360. Pt. 10. Pl. XXXV.

Triangular base of a candelabrum, resting on three lions' feet, and the sides decorated, in bas-relief, with a tripod, a raven beside a laurel-tree, and a gryphon, all sacred to the Hyperborean Apollo. *Formerly in a Palace in the Strada Condotto, at Rome.* Pt. 10. Pl. LIV. fig. 1.

Triangular base of a candelabrum, of which three other repetitions exist in foreign Museums; the upper angles are decorated with rams' heads, and the lower with the fore-parts of sphinxes; on the panels are infant Cupids bearing armour; perhaps sacred to Mars (*Ares*). Pt. 1. Pl. VI.

Between these: Base of a small candelabrum, ornamented, in low relief, with festoons of fruit and flowers, with a stork on one side, and a vase on another. Pt. 10. Pl. LVI. fig. 1.

In the third recess: Candelabrum with a modern base, which is decorated with three bas-reliefs originally belonging to another candelabrum, and representing the frantic Agave dancing with the head of her son Pentheus, a Victory pouring a libation, and a Satyr bearing a wine-skin. *The upper part found in the Villa of Antoninus Pius.* Pt. 1. Pl. V.

V. ANIMALS.

On the first bracket: Butterfly, held in the left hand of a female, life-size; perhaps belonging to a statue of Psyche.

On the second bracket: Small ram's head, in the right hand of a child.

Between these: Fragment of a bas-relief, with four horses' heads, and the hand of a man leading the foremost; part of a *quadriga*.

In the second window: Group of two greyhounds, life-size, seated, and fondling each other. *Found, in* 1774, *with several other sculptures of dogs, on Monte Cagnuolo, within the precincts of the Villa of Antoninus Pius, near Civita Lavinia, on the site of the ancient Lanuvium.* Pt. 10. Vignette.

On the third bracket: Head of a goat, life-size.

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On the fourth bracket: Small eagle, with wings displayed.

Between these: Bas-relief of a cow suckling her calf, and drinking out of a round vessel. Pt. 2. Pl. XVI.

Between the two middle windows: Eagle, small-life-size, with wings closed. *From Rome.* Pt. 10. Pl. LVIII. fig. 2.

Swan, in red marble, small-life-size. *Found near the Villa Pinciana, at Rome.* Pt. 10. Pl. LVIII. fig. 1.

Between these: Bas-relief of a cow standing beneath a tree; on the ground an axe. *Presented by S. Chambers Hall, Esq.*, 1855.

VI. HUMAN FEET.

Between the second and third windows: Colossal left foot, with remains of a sandal, probably a votive offering to Jupiter Serapis, or Fortuna Redux.

Smaller foot, with a sandal, and a serpent twined round the ancle; apparently an offering to Æsculapius in gratitude for a cure. *Brought from Rome by the Duke of St. Albans.* Pt. 10. Pl. XL. fig. 5.

Similar foot. *Acquired with the preceding.* Pt. 10. Pl. XL. fig. 6.

Between the middle windows: Colossal right foot; supposed to be a fragment of a statue of Apollo. *Presented by Sir William Hamilton, in* 1784.

VII. TRAPEZOPHORA, *or supports for tripodial and other tables* (*here all inserted in modern pedestals*).

Between the middle windows: Trapezophoron, formed of a lion's head and leg, of which the lower part is restored; the junction of the two members is covered with foliage. Pt. 1. Pl. III.

Upper part of a trapezophoron, considerably restored; a lion's head, surmounted by goat's horns, and encircled by large leaves. *Found in Hadrian's Villa, near Tivoli,* 1769. Pt. 1. Pl. XIII.

Against the opposite pier: Trapezophoron, formed of a panther's head and leg, covered at the junction by foliage, and supporting a truss similarly decorated. Pt. 3. Pl. III.

Porphyry trapezophoron, consisting of the head and leg of a panther; the eyes and teeth, originally of some other material, have perished. *Found in the Forum, under the Palatine Hill, at Rome,* 1772. Pt. 3. Pl. VIII.

Between these:

VIII. A semicircular SUN-DIAL, the base of which is ornamented with lions' heads and feet, united similarly to those of the trapezophora; the lion was an emblem of the Sun. *Purchased in* 1821.

IX. DOMESTIC FOUNTAINS.

In the fourth recess: Fountain in the form of a shaft, decorated with foliage, in three divisions, each springing from a kind of calyx with broad petals; the lowest division is encircled with olive branches, the next with ivy, and the highest with small unknown leaves; round the second is entwined a serpent, in whose mouth is the remnant of a leaden pipe, from which the water issued. *Found, in* 1776, *near the road from Tivoli to Præneste.* Pt. 1. Pl. X.

In the third window: Small fountain, consisting of a square basin with an octagonal elevation in the centre, each face of which is decorated, in relief, with shells and heads of animals. *Presented by Charles Towneley, Esq.* (*the founder of this collection*), *in* 1786.

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In the fourth window: Small circular fountain; ornamented, diagonally, with four small gradines, and between them, four bas-reliefs of Bacchic figures. *Presented with the preceding.*

X. MASKS.

Over the sun-dial are arranged the following: Mask of the youthful Bacchus, crowned with ivy-berries bound into a diadem; it was originally suspended by a loop of metal still remaining, either as an ornament in a theatre, or perhaps from the branch of a tree in a vineyard, to produce fertility, like the "*oscilla*" of Virgil. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.* Pt. 10. Pl. XL. fig. 7.

Below: Mask of a bearded satyr, or Silenus, also originally suspended in one of the modes referred to.

Between these: Small Mosaic, representing a mask of a satyr, Silenus, or perhaps a Pan, expressing in his own features the wild terror attributed to his influence.

The masks at the sides of this are distinctly scenic (*personæ*).

Bas-relief of a comic and a tragic mask, the former crowned with the ferula, a plant sacred to Bacchus. Pt. 2, vignette.

Small female tragic mask, the hair in formal plaits.

Below, on a pedestal: Similar mask, of larger dimensions. *Formerly in the collection of Sir W. Hamilton.*

On the other pedestal: Female mask, such as was placed on the face of a corpse. *From the same collection.*

Against the next pier: Representations of masks, such as were used in the satyric drama of the Greeks.

Above: Marble panel, revolving on a pivot, sculptured on one side with a *thyrsus* and four masks, representing a bearded Bacchus, a Satyr, and two Bacchantes; on the other side, in lower relief, the mask of a Bacchante. Such panels, fixed in this manner, were used in Roman houses for windows or ventilators. *Purchased in* 1818.

Underneath: Bas-relief of a mask of Pan, with a *syrinx.*

XI. ORNAMENTAL DISCS (*clypea*), *sculptured in relief on both sides; originally suspended by chains in the intercolumniations of colonnades, in Pompeian and Roman houses, and also probably in theatres.*

Between the fourth and fifth windows, on a bracket: Disc, having on one side the full face of a bearded Satyr, or Pan, crowned with ivy, and encircled by an oak-wreath; on the other, in low relief, the head of a Silenus, a branch of ivy, and a lighted altar. Pt. 2. Pl. XL.

On the adjoining bracket: Disc, having on one side an eagle seizing a hare, encircled by an ivy-wreath; on the other, Cupid sacrificing to the god of Lampsacus. *Found near Rome.* Pt. 2. Pl. XXXVIII.

Between the fifth and sixth windows, on a bracket: Disc, probably from a theatre; on one side, a bearded mask, with the legend NEVIVS . POETA . CAP., intended apparently as a memorial of the early Roman dramatist: on the other, a panther, with a *thyrsus. From the collection of Sir W. Hamilton.*

On the remaining bracket: Disc, having on one side a Pan, holding in his right hand a mask of Silenus, and in his left a *pedum;* on the other, a Silenus, bearing a basket and a *thyrsus,* before an altar. *From the same collection.*

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XII. ALTARS.

On the North side of the Room: Altar sacred to Bacchus; in front, a bas-relief of Silenus riding on a panther, and holding a *thyrsus;* above, a pair of cymbals suspended; on one side of the altar, a *præfericulum,* or ewer; on the other a *patera,* both emblems of the libations offered upon it. *Purchased at Rome from Piranesi,* 1771. Pt. 10. Pl. LV. fig. 1.

Altar, profusely decorated on the front and sides with masks, festoons of fruit and flowers, and birds; at the back are ears of corn: probably dedicated to Ceres.

Altar, having in front two birds drinking from a vase, under a festoon suspended from *bucrania,* and at the sides the *præfericulum* and *patera.* Pt. 10. Pl. LIV. fig. 2.

Altar, of which the angles are decorated with sphinxes, both at the top and bottom; in front, a bas-relief of Apollo holding a lyre at a table, on which are a raven, a tripod, and three rolls of manuscripts; on one side is a preparation for sacrifice; on the opposite side the upper part of the original bas-relief has been replaced by an unfinished block; at the back is Diana *Lucifera* feeding a deer. *Presented by Sir W. Hamilton,* 1775.

Small altar sacred to Apollo; in front, a raven standing upon a laurel wreath; at the sides, laurel trees. Pt. 10. Pl. LIII. fig. 2.

Altar, adorned at the front angles with heads of Jupiter Ammon, at the back, with those of rams; on the principal face is an ibis contending with a serpent; above this, and at the sides of the altar, festoons, birds, and instruments of libation. *Formerly in the Villa Burioni, at Rome.*

Between the fourth and fifth windows: Altar, of Romano-Egyptian design; in front, a priest kneeling, with a shrine and various emblems; on one side, Harpocrates, in a car drawn by two hippopotami, amidst the reeds of the Nile; on the other, the bull Apis; at the back, a personification of Autumn. *Formerly in the Odescalchi collection.* Pt. 10. Pl. LII.

Small altar, inscribed in front with a dedication to Diana from Aurelius Timotheus; the sides have rude allegorical bas-reliefs.

Altar resembling the companion altar, but having on the right side two priests, with a roll and a torch, and at the back, a figure of Spring; partly sculptured in *cavo-relievo,* in imitation of the Egyptian style. *Formerly in the Odescalchi collection.* Pt. 10. Pl. LI.

Between the fifth and sixth windows: Altar sacred to Silvanus: in front, a bas-relief of the god, with various attributes, and a dedicatory inscription from Callistus, farm-servant of Caius Cœlius Heliodorus (?); on one side, a boar and a *patera;* on the other, a ram and a *præfericulum;*—all symbols of sacrifice. *Formerly in the Villa Burioni, at Rome.*

Small altar, dedicated by C. Tullius Hesper and Tullia Restituta to the Bona Dea Annianensis, or guardian goddess worshipped near the river Anio: the sides decorated with the *præfericulum* and *patera. Found on the banks of the Anio, near Tivoli.* Pt. 10. Pl. LIII. fig. 1.

Front face of an altar, inserted in a modern frame, with a dedicatory inscription to Fortuna Redux from Antonius, a freedman, for the safe

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return from some expedition of the Emperor Septimius Severus, his sons Caracalla and Geta, and his wife Julia Domna; the name of Geta has been subsequently erased in pursuance of the edict of Caracalla.

XIII. CIPPI, *or low columns, erected by the Romans for various purposes, chiefly monumental.*

In the fifth window: Capital of a cippus, perhaps originally used as the boundary of a vineyard; the bas-reliefs, chiefly of Bacchic symbols, represent, in front, two birds drinking beside a terminus; on one side, two masks of Satyrs, each placed on a *cista*, or mystic basket; on the other, masks of a Satyr and Pan, similarly placed, with a terminus between them; and at the back, two geese pecking at a festoon of fruit. *From Rome.* Pt. 1. Pl. XIV.

In the fifth recess: Large monumental cippus, or perhaps pedestal of a statue, having in front a dedicatory inscription from three colonial municipalities, and certain military authorities, to Caius Antonius (supposed to be the brother of Marcus Antonius, the Triumvir), and on the side, a trophy in bas-relief. *Found on the plain of Troy, and purchased of Mr. Patterson, in* 1853.

In the sixth window:

XIV. CHAIR of pavonazzo marble, apparently a *sella balnearis*, used for the vapour-bath; perforated in the centre for the ascent of steam, and having wheels sculptured in relief on the sides, in imitation of a wheel-chair. *Found in the Baths of Caracalla at Rome, and brought over by Mr. Lyde Browne.*

XV. ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENTS *and* DECORATIONS.

On the North side of the Room: Slab, which appears to have ornamented a triumphal arch or column; upon it, in bas-relief, armour captured from the Dacians or Sarmatians, similar to that represented upon the base of Trajan's Column, at Rome.

Against the Eastern Wall of the Room: Ornamental console, which originally fronted the key-stone of a triumphal arch: a double volute, elegantly enriched by foliage, supports a small figure of Victory, nearly detached. *Found near Frascati.* Pt. 1. Pl. XV.

On each side of the preceding: Small group, representing Victory alighting on the back of a bull, which she is about to immolate, her hair and slight drapery still inflated by the breeze; the back portions unfinished, the pair having probably formed ornaments of a triumphal arch. *Found on the Monte Cagnuolo, within the precincts of the Villa of Antoninus Pius near Lanuvium, in* 1773. Pt. 10. Pl. XXV. XXVI.

Over the left-hand group: Convex slab, apparently part of the external frieze of a circular edifice, ornamented, in low relief, with foliage and birds. *Formerly in the Cavaceppi Collection.* Pt. 2. Pl. XIV.

Over the right-hand group. Concave slab, from the interior of a circular building, with a bas-relief of vine-branches suspended from *bucrania*, and, above them, a mask of a laughing Satyr, crowned with ivy. *From the same collection.* Pt. 2. Pl. X.

On each side of the two preceding slabs: Capital of a pilaster, originally engaged in the wall of a building, decorated with acanthus leaves; amidst these is an eagle grasping in his talons a thunderbolt,—a symbol of Jupiter. They are sculptured in the volcanic stone which abounds in the neighbourhood of Rome.

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Below these: Two small shafts of columns, in granite.

On the floor: Part of a Mosaic pavement, representing the head of Neptune (*Poseidon*), the hair of the head and beard terminating in sea-weed. *Found in the ruins of Carthage, and presented by Hudson Gurney, Esq.*, 1843.

Near these are placed two architectural models:

In the Centre of the Room: A model, in cork, of the Flavian Amphitheatre at Rome, commonly known as the Coliseum. *Made, in* 1771, *from the measurements and drawings of Thomas Hardwick, Esq., F.S.A., and presented by Philip Hardwick, Esq., R.A.*, 1851.

In the sixth recess: Model of the Temple of Vesta, at Tivoli. *Presented by the Marquis of Exeter.*

In the sixth window, on the sill:

XVI. A PIG of lead, inscribed M. P. ROSCIEIS. M. F. MAIC. *Found at Carthagena, in Spain, and presented by Viscount Palmerston, M.P.*, 1849.

Returning to the head of the staircase, the door on the left leads to the

LYCIAN SALOON.

The Sculptures in this Room consist of the remains of ancient cities in Lycia, one of the south-west provinces of Asia Minor, inhabited by a mixed population of an aboriginal race called Solymi and Termilæ, and by the Greeks, who had colonised it at an early period before the epoch of the Trojan war. These monuments were removed from that country by two expeditions undertaken by Her Majesty's Government in the years 1842—1846, under the directions of Sir C. Fellows, by whom the greater part of them were discovered. They consist of sculptured remains, ranging in date from the subjugation of the country by the Persians, B.C. 545, to the period of the Byzantine Empire. With them are exhibited some plaster casts of certain other sculptures, of which the removal was not found practicable, but of which facsimiles were necessary as illustrations of the history of art, and as documents for the study of a language and written character found in Lycia, and apparently peculiar to that part of Asia Minor. These objects are all from the city of Xanthus, except when otherwise specified.

No. 1. Bas-reliefs from the Harpy tomb, which stood on the Acropolis, close to the Theatre. The sculptures, as will be seen by the model placed near it, decorated the four sides of a rectangular solid shaft, about seventeen feet high, weighing eighty tons, and supported a roof with a moulding, inclosing a chamber seven feet six inches square, entered by a small low door on the west side. This monument was never finished, the projection for raising the shaft still remaining, and the shaft having been polished only half way up. Its base was shaken, probably, by one of those earthquakes by which the country is known to have been visited, and two of the slabs on the western side were found thrown on the ground. Various conjectural explanations of the sculptures have been proposed. The scene on the west side [*b*] has been supposed to represent Hera or Juno seated, and holding a cup before the sacred cow of Io and Epaphus, Aphrodite, and the three Charites or Graces; others consider that the two seated figures represent Demeter (Ceres), and Kora (Proserpine), and

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the group between them the Three Horæ or Seasons, or the Erinnyes or Furies. Three different explanations have been proposed for the scene on the east side [*a*]. 1. Tantalus bringing to Pandarus in Lycia the golden dog stolen from Crete. 2. Asclepios (Æsculapius), the seated figure, in front Telesphorus, or Ganymedes and Artemis, behind him Charis and Pitho, two of the Graces. 3. Neptune seated, before him a boy offering a cock, and a man leaning on a staff; behind, Amphitrite and Amymone. On the north side [*c*], at the corners, are two Harpies flying away with two of the daughters of Pandarus, having been sent for that purpose by Zeus, to avenge the theft and perjury of their father; a third daughter, Aedon, who was saved from destruction, is represented fallen on her knees and deploring the fate of her sisters. On this side also is a seated divinity, conjectured to be Zeus, or Pluto, under whose chair is an animal, either a bear or boar; before him stands an armed man; they hold a helmet between them. On the south side [*d*], at the corners, are two Harpies bearing off two of the daughters of Pandarus. In the centre is a seated divinity, supposed to be Zeus, and a female offering a dove, perhaps Aphrodite.

Nos. 2—8. Sculptured slabs representing satyrs, a lion devouring a deer, panther, dog, bull, and boar. These form a kind of frieze; they are executed in the stone of the country. *Acropolis.*

Nos. 9—16. Narrow frieze of cocks and hens, executed in the same style. *Acropolis.*

Nos. 17—21. Frieze, perhaps from a tomb; a procession of two chariots, with old men and youthful charioteers, a led horse, a horseman, five figures of priests and priestesses with wands and torches, an armed female and a youth standing at the side of a column and chair. *Acropolis.*

No. 21*. Fragment, apparently part of a chair.

No. 22. Bas-relief, part of two draped females wearing sandals, one raises with her left hand the border of her talaric tunic.

No. 23. Triangular fragment, probably the gable end of a tomb; a male and female figure seated, one on each side of an Ionic column, on the top of which is a Harpy. Traces of colour remain on this slab. *Acropolis.*

Nos. 24—27. Fragments, apparently gable ends of a tomb with recesses, having on them the Sphinx, represented with the face of a female, the body of a lion, and the wings of a bird, as the daughter of the Chimæra, the indigenous monster of Lycia. *Acropolis.*

Nos. 28—30. Draped torsos of three architectural figures, in diploid talaric tunics, one edge of which they seem to have been raising.

No. 30 a. Fragment, apparently of a similar figure.

No. 31. Chest, or *soros*, found on the top of one of the *stêlæ* or pillar tombs. At the end, in bas-relief, is a lion fondling its cubs; and on one side a man standing and stabbing with a sword a lion standing on its hind paws; at the other side, a man mounted on horseback, followed by another on foot, and a hoplite holding a large Argolic buckler.

No. 32. Fragment, apparently from the other end of the same or a similar sarcophagus; on it a lioness fondling two cubs, one of which she holds in her mouth.

No. 33. Square block, from the sides of which issue the fore parts of

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two lions. It was found at the foot of the inscribed monument, of which it was probably the *epistema* or crowning decoration. Compare the representation of a building surmounted by a sphinx and two lions in No. 61.

Nos. 34—140. These sculptures and architectural members formed part of the building, of which a restored model, with a ground plan of the remains as they were found *in situ*, and a picture of the scene of the discovery, are placed in this room. The model, made under the direction of Sir C. Fellows, and presented by him, exhibits an Ionic peristyle building, with fourteen columns running round a solid *cella*, and the statues in the intercolumniations, placed on a base, which stands upon two steps. The general dimensions are as follows:—Height from top of the pediment to base, 35 ft. 9 in.; 12 ft. 9 in. height of base; 3 ft. 4 in. breadth of broad frieze; 2 ft. breadth of narrow frieze; 10 ft. 5 in. height of columns; 1 ft. 6 in. breadth of frieze of *cella*; 1 ft. 6 in. breadth of external frieze; 3 ft. 1½ in. height of pediment; 20 ft. breadth of base; 28 ft. length of base; 9 ft. breadth of *cella*; 15 ft. length of ditto.

The object of this building has not yet been clearly ascertained; by some it has been considered as a trophy in memory of the conquest of Lycia by the Persians under Harpagus, in the 3rd year of the 58th Olympiad, B.C. 545, and probably erected about the 76th Olympiad, B.C. 476; by others the sculptures have been placed as late as the 83rd or even 96th Olympiad, B.C. 450—395. Another conjecture is that their subject represents the suppression, by the Persian satrap of Lycia, of the revolt of the Cilicians against the Persians, B.C. 387, Olymp. 98, 2.

Nos. 34—49. Sculptures of the broader frieze which is supposed to have been placed round the base: they represent a series of contests of warriors armed in the Greek manner with helmets, crests, and Argolic bucklers, *thoraces* and greaves, and more lightly armed antagonists, some being only in tunics, or naked, and wearing only helmets; horsemen, &c. On Nos. 39 and 46 will be seen Asiatics wearing the pointed cap called *cidaris*, and long tunics, fighting against Greeks. On No. 45 is a warrior to whose shield is attached the object called by Homer λαισήϊον, and used as a protection for the legs against missiles.

Nos. 50—68. The narrow frieze which ran round the upper part of the base. On Nos. 50, 51, 52, 53, is seen the attack of the town and main gate of a city, supposed to be Xanthus; this gate is defended by a low flanking tower with windows; the besiegers have planted a scaling ladder, which two warriors are supposed to be holding on securely by ropes. Three hoplites, having taken off their sandals, are seen mounting the ladder; a fourth has already marched into the tower; the other troops, called on by their officers, advance rapidly to the attack. Nos. 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, represent a general combat between Greeks, some armed as hoplites, against others wearing long tunics. Nos. 60, 61, a walled city with its buildings, within which are tombs and temples, and the heads of the besieged looking over the battlements. On No. 62, a Persian satrap or monarch seated, supposed to be Harpagus, attended by his guards, and a slave holding over his head an umbrella—the emblem of sovereignty—receiving a depu-

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tation of two elders from the besieged city. Nos. 65, 66, sally from the town; the garrison appear on the walls, while the women throw up their arms, shrieking in despair. No. 67 is supposed to be the retreat of the defeated Lycians into the city.

No. 69. Capping stones of the east front of the base, which was decorated with a double band of egg-and-tongue ornament: on the corner ones are sculptured the antefixal ornament.

Nos. 70—74. Columns and portions of columns from the peristyle of the building.

Nos. 75—84. Statues which were placed in the intercolumniations: they represent females having at their feet marine emblems, such as a dolphin, crab, eel, and the sea bird halcyon, and passing through the air rapidly, as we see by the action of the drapery. These figures are supposed to have reference to the arrival of Latona, with her children, Artemis and Apollo, at Xanthus, or to the naval victory over Evagoras, or to represent the Ionian and Æolian cities, which assisted Harpagus in the taking of Xanthus.

Nos. 85—91. Fragments of similar figures.

Nos. 92, 94. The capitals of the two pilasters of the east front of the building, with capitals of leaves and fleurons.

Nos. 95—105. The narrow frieze which was disposed round the *cella* of the building: the subject is an entertainment, the guests reclining upon couches, served with wine and attended by female singers and musicians, and a sacrifice of rams, bulls, and goats.

Nos. 106—109. Six of the lacunaria or coffers of the ceiling, which are supposed to have come from the eastern front; the details of architectural ornaments, consisting of an egg-and-tongue moulding, antefixal ornaments, &c., were painted on them.

Nos. 110—123. The narrow frieze which is supposed to have gone round the exterior of the building; it represents presents of dresses, horses, &c., brought to a satrap; the hunt of the bear and of the wild boar, and a battle of horsemen and foot-soldiers.

No. 124. Moulding from the north corner of the eastern pediment.

No. 125. Eastern pediment with sculptures executed in relief, representing male and female figures, probably divinities, seated, and others standing.

No. 126. Half of the western pediment—six warriors on foot, the first fallen, sustaining the charge of a horseman.

Nos. 127, 128, 129, 130. Upper corner stone of the eastern pediment. No. 127 is the keystone of the pediment, and shows the manner in which it was tenoned into the roof.

No. 131 a.—f. Six lions' heads which decorated one of the sides of the roof.

No. 132. Draped figure of a female in rapid motion, from the south *acroterium*, like those previously described, 75—84.

Nos. 133, 134. Figures of youths bearing females, conjecturally placed on the apex of the pediment.

No. 135. Draped female figure, similar to No. 132, from the north *acroterium* of the pediment.

Nos. 136, 137. Lower portion of two figures in rapid motion, from the north and south ends of the west pediment.

Nos. 138 a.—d. Roof tiles from the building.

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Nos. 139, 140. Two crouching lions, found at the base of the monument, and conjecturally placed in the intercolumniation in the model.

No. 140*. Fore and hind foot of a similar lion.

No. 140**. Fragment of sculpture from an angle of a building, crouching warrior and bull, found between the Harpy tomb and the Acropolis.

No. 141 a. Cast of the stêle or pillar, a portion of the monument called the Inscribed Monument; it is covered on the four sides with a long inscription in the language of the ancient Lycians, in which there is mention of the son of Harpagus, and several Lycian towns and states; on the north side is a Greek inscription of twelve hexameter lines, which, commencing with the first line of one of the epigrams of the poet Simonides, who flourished B.C. 556, records the warlike exploits of the son of Harpagus, and that this column was erected in consequence in the agora, or market-place of the twelve gods.

No. 141 b. Fragment of a bas-relief representing two figures, one armed and advancing, the other fallen; found at the base of the inscribed stêle.

No. 142. Tomb of a satrap of Lycia named Paiafa, resembling a wooden coffer or roofed house, with beams issuing forth at the sides; the upper part roofed with an arch resembling the early Gothic. The groove in the ridge surmounting the arch was probably for the insertion of a bull's head of some other material, these tombs being represented so decorated in the Lycian rock sculptures. On each side of the roof is an armed figure, perhaps Glaucus or Sarpedon, in a chariot of four horses, and along the ridge a combat of warriors on horseback, and a Lycian inscription recording that the tomb was made by Paiafa, a satrap; at the east side are two naked figures and sphinxes, at the west two sphinxes and a small door for introducing the corpse. On the north side below is a combat of warriors on foot and horseback, and the satrap Paiafa seated, attended by four figures. On the east side other figures of men or gods, and an inscription recording that the tomb was made by Paiafa. On each side of the roof are two water-spouts in the form of a lion's head, and the name of another person, Ikmse, who made that part of the tomb.

No. 143. Roof of a tomb, similar to No. 142, apparently of a person named Merewe; on the ridge, south side, is an entertainment, the crowning an athlete, a scene of reception; on the north side, combat of warriors and foot; in the panels are sphinxes and divinities. On each side below is Bellerophon in a chariot attacking the Chimæra.

No. 143*. Fragment of lion's head.

No. 144. Part of the cornice from the entrance of a rock tomb, representing blocks of wood.

Nos. 145—149. Casts from a tomb excavated in the solid rock at *Pinara*. No. 145 is a portion of the pediment. No. 146 is one of the Gorgons' heads with which the ends of the dentals were decorated. No. 147 is the frieze, representing warriors on horse and foot escorting captives, and Nos. 148, 149, casts from the walls of the tomb within the portico, representing an ancient walled city.

Nos. 150—152. Three plaster casts taken from the sculptures of a rock tomb at *Cadyanda*, exceedingly interesting from bilingual in-

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scriptions in the Greek and Lycian languages, which accompany the figures. No. 150, from the panel of the door, represents Salas standing, holding an *œnochoe*. No. 151, females conversing, one of whom is named Mesos; and the nursing of a child. No. 152, an entertainment; on the first couch to the right recline Endys and Seskos; in the next, Molos or Molas and Kparmos, and two seated children, one named Hecatomnas; under these couches are dogs; in the next couch reclines a female named Sipho, to whom a child, Periaps, stretches out its arms from the next couch, in which are Salas and the female named Mesos; beyond these is Eldas, the son of Salas, and two persons, one playing the double flute; on the extreme right is a naked figure named Hecatomnas.

No. 153. Cast of the inscription of the name of Hector, over a fighting warrior; *Cadyanda*.

No. 154. Cast of an inscription in the language of the ancient Lycians, from a sarcophagus at *Antiphellus*.

No. 155. Cast of a bilingual inscription in the ancient Lycian and Greek languages, from *Lavisse*, near Telmessus; it records that Apollonides and Laparas, son of Apollonides, have made a tomb for themselves and their family.

No. 156. Cast of a bilingual inscription, from a tomb at *Antiphellus*, in the ancient Lycian and Greek languages, recording that Iktasla, a native of Antiphellus, had made the monument for himself and his family.

No. 156*. Fragment of an ancient Lycian inscription, being part of a sepulchral formula threatening a fine upon any one who shall violate the monument.

No. 157. Casts from a portion of a monolithic pedestal at *Tlos*, decorated with sculptures representing combats and athletic sports; a view of the attack of a city, probably Tlos. The principal hero bears the Lycian name Esrasa.

No. 158. Cast taken from the interior of the portico of the rock tomb at *Tlos*; it represents Bellerophon mounted on Pegasus, hurling a lance at the Chimæra.

No. 159. Bilingual inscription in the Greek and Lycian languages, in honour of Pixodarus, King of Caria, B.C. 340. Found near the Horse-Tomb. (No. 142.)

No. 160. Cast from the gable end of a tomb; it represents two females, probably Naiad nymphs, dressed in short tunics, dancing.

No. 161. Cast from a tomb; it represents a gable end, on which are two lions devouring a bull, above, a Lycian inscription; from a rock tomb near the Chimæra tomb.

No. 162. Fragment of the corner of a building, with return of egg moulding.

Nos. 163, 164. Fragments of egg moulding from a tomb.

No. 165. Inscription, containing part of a decree of the city and archons of Xanthus, dated in the month Lous, the 9th year of Ptolemy Philadelphus.

No. 166. Casts of the sculptures of a rock tomb at *Myra*, coloured to represent its present condition; on the exterior [*a*] is a standing male figure, apparently a divinity, and on the right hand of it [*b*] a young man, attended by a boy, leaning on a staff, offering a fruit or flower to a

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veiled female attended by two females, one of whom holds a *pyxis;* on one of the interior walls is a reposing bearded figure, probably Dionysos, or Pluto, holding a *rhyton* in the right and a cup in the left hand, on whom attends a boy with wine [*d*]; on the other interior wall a seated veiled female [*c*], probably Proserpine or Aphrodite, draped by a female attendant, Pitho, and having before her a naked youth, Eros (?) holding a *lecythus* and strigil.

No. 167. Two feet sandalled, from statues.

No. 168. Remains of a Roman sarcophagus, found in a mausoleum containing four sarcophagi; on the cover have been a male and female figure reclining, the man holding in his hand a roll; one end only remains of the chest, representing a combat of warriors on horse and on foot; at the back a torch, placed vertically, towards which on each side a gryphon advances.

No. 169. Portion of a sarcophagus with its roof cover, in the pediment of which is a shield; on it boys or cupids trundling hoops and playing at ball, and a horseman.

No. 170. Part of the base of another sarcophagus; on it are lower parts of the figures of a hunt.

No. 171. Portion of another sarcophagus; on it are the lower portions of figures in a vestibule of twisted columns.

No. 172. Two metopes with the head of Artemis, or Diana, full face, and triglyphs from the Roman arch at Xanthus, erected in the reign of Vespasian.

No. 173. Monument found in a Roman bath; on one side are Plutus and Tyche standing, full face; on the other is a Persian shooting arrows in a cave, in which are an ox, a stork, a dog, a boar, a lizard, grasshopper, and fox.

No. 174. Torso of a male warrior.

No. 175. Part of the interior frieze of a tomb at *Antiphellus*, probably representing nymphs.

No. 176. Inscription recording that Aurelius Jason, son of Alaimis, and Chrysion, daughter of Eleutherus, have purchased a tomb for themselves, in the 13th of the month Artemisios, during the priesthood of Callistratus; found at Uslann, near the mouth of the river Xanthus. *Presented by Lieut. Harvey, R.N.*

No. 176*. Cippus, in shape of an altar, having in front, in bas-relief, a man reclining upon a couch, on which is seated his wife; at the foot of the couch a slave standing: on one pillar is a wreath voted by the city. Below, the name of Hellanion of Tarsus. *Presented by J. Scott Tucker, Esq.*, 1851.

Bas-relief, representing six soldiers dragged as prisoners, their hands and arms tied behind them. *Presented by J. Scott Tucker, Esq.*, 1851.

Nos. 177—183. Fragments of Byzantine architecture which appear to have decorated a church; they were found amidst the remains of a Christian village under the Greek monument (No. 34 and following), and seem to have been buried by the earthquake which overthrew it.

In a glass case, at the end of the room, are the following smaller objects, found in the *Acropolis*:—

Two stone fragments, apparently ornaments; found inserted in the walls of the *Acropolis*.

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Small torso of Venus, draped below the waist, in Parian marble, of good workmanship.

Fragment of the left side of a female head, bound with a *sphendone*.

Left elbow of a female statue. This and the preceding, which are both of small-life-size, in Parian marble, of archaic but good workmanship, were found, with numbers 28 and 29, built into the walls of the *Acropolis*.

Portions of leaden and iron cramps; found inserted in the earlier sculptures of the *Acropolis*.

Three small vases, a broad-rimmed cup, and four small lamps, in terracotta.

Twenty-five small fragments of glass vessels.

Lower portion of a small bowl of embossed red ware.

Small fragment of a vase of so-called Samian ware, stamped with a cross, of the Byzantine period.

Fragment from the bottom of a cup, of the same ware.

Two fragments from the side of a painted cup.

Six fragments of vases, with fine black glazing, in the style of Nola.

Fragment of the lip of a large crater, red, with an ivy wreath painted in black.

Small bronze tripodial vessel, one foot resembling a duck's head.

Bronze handle of a jug.

Leaden grating for the drain pipe numbered 184.

Fragment of a leaden pipe.

Handle of a terracotta amphora, stamped with a circular band, inscribed, in the Doric dialect, with the name of Hippocrates (an eponymous magistrate of Rhodes), and inclosing a rose, in low relief.

Similar handle, with an oblong stamp, exhibiting a small caduceus, and the name of the magistrate Himas.

Small votive human foot, and part of the leg, in marble, of rude workmanship.

Various fragments of painted cement, from the walls of early Christian edifices.

The preceding objects were all found in excavating the base of the monument numbered 34 *et seq.*

The following were found in the houses overwhelmed by the fall of the monument:—

Five round flat pieces of terracotta, each perforated with two holes, and apparently intended for weights.

Two sickles, and several hooks, nails, and staples, of iron.

Small leaden weight.

Eight small fragments of glass windows.

Small pyramidal block of terracotta, of the kind supposed to have been hung round the necks of cattle.

The following were found at *Pinara*:—

A mass comprising fragments of human bones, tiles, and cement, conglomerated by the deposit of lime filtering from the rock of a tomb.

Fragment of stucco, with marks of sculpture, used to fill up the fissures of the rock of the tombs.

Fragment of cement, used for the lining of a water cistern.

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The door on the north side of this Saloon leads to the

GREEK GALLERIES.

The small ante-room, and large Saloon adjoining it, which unite the Lycian with the Elgin Saloon, and are at present unoccupied, are intended for the reception of a portion of the Greek Sculptures, now preserved in the Elgin and Phigaleian Saloons, where the deficiency of space precludes the possibility of arranging them upon the desired system.

ELGIN SALOON.*

As many of the sculptures in this Room have been referred to, in various publications, by the numbers with which they were marked in their former situation, those numbers have been retained; but, to facilitate a reference from the Synopsis to the marbles, a fresh set of numbers, adapted to their present disposition, has been added in *red*. The original numbers are subjoined to the descriptions. Those which have the letter A prefixed refer to such articles as were originally placed in the room then denominated the Fourteenth.

The objects themselves are described in the following order:—

1. The Metopes.
2. The Frieze.
3. The Pedimental Sculptures.
4. Miscellaneous objects, statues, inscriptions, &c.

1. THE METOPES.

Nos. 1—16. Sixteen of the metopes belonging to the Parthenon, (of which No. 9 is a cast in plaster, from the original in the Royal Museum at Paris,) which, alternately with the triglyphs, ornament the frieze of the entablature surmounting the colonnade: they represent the battle between the Centaurs and Lapithæ, or rather between the Centaurs and Athenians, who under Theseus joined the Lapithæ (a people of Thessaly) in this contest. In some of these sculptures the Centaurs are victorious, in others the Athenians have the advantage, while in others, again, the victory seems doubtful. These magnificent specimens of ancient art are executed with great spirit in alto-rilievo; they were seen originally at a height of nearly forty-four feet from the ground. (11, 2, 8, 12, 15, 6, 4, 5, 13, 7, 1, 3, 9, 14, 10.)

No. 16a. Metope of the right angle of the north side of the temple, representing two females, one seated on a rock, the other standing.

No. 16b. Metope from the left corner of the west façade, representing a horseman.

* All the articles in this room, except a few which are particularly specified, belonged to the Earl of Elgin.

In this room are placed two models of the Parthenon at Athens, made by R. C. Lucas; one exhibits the condition in which this temple appeared after the bombardment by the Venetian general, Morosini, in A.D. 1687; the other the same edifice restored.

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No. 16c. Cast of a metope; Centaur bearing off a female. Recently discovered at Athens.

The sculptures from 17 to 90 (inclusive) compose the exterior frieze of the cella of the Parthenon, which embellished the upper part of the walls within the colonnade, at the height of the frieze of the pronaos, and which was continued in an uninterrupted series of sculpture entirely round the temple. It is in very low relief. The subject represents the sacred procession which took place at the great Panathenæa, a festival which was celebrated every fifth year, at Athens, in honour of Minerva, the patroness of the city. The bas-reliefs which compose this frieze are arranged, as nearly as can be ascertained, in the order in which they were originally placed in the Parthenon, several alterations having been made on their removal to their present situation, in consequence of a more careful examination and minute comparison of them with drawings made before their removal from the temple. Those on the principal front of the temple, namely the east, commence on the left hand of the visitor as he enters the room, then follow those of the north, and lastly those of the west and south.

2. THE FRIEZE.

Nos. 17—24. That portion of the above-mentioned frieze which occupied the east end of the temple. On two of the slabs which compose this part of the frieze are represented divinities and deified heroes, seated; namely, Castor and Pollux, Ceres and Triptolemus, Jupiter and Juno, Æsculapius and Hygeia. A third slab, which represented four other divinities, also seated, has been destroyed. On the right and left of these sacred characters are trains of females with their faces directed to the gods, to whom they are carrying gifts: we see also directors or regulators of the procession, among whom are the officers whose duty it was to receive the presents that were offered. These females appear to have headed the procession, and to have been followed by the victims, charioteers, horsemen, &c., both on the north and south sides of the temple, which together formed a procession up to the same point in two separate columns. Nos. 20 and 23 are casts in plaster, presented by Sir Francis Chantrey. The original of the latter is in the Royal Museum at Paris. The upper parts of two of the figures in No. 21, the legs and right arm of the youthful figure in No. 22, and the two figures placed under the latter number, are also of plaster, from moulds made before the destruction of these figures, which took place before the marbles came into the possession of Lord Elgin. (16, 17, 18, 18*, 19, 20, A 100, 21.)

Nos. 25—46. A portion of the same frieze, taken from the north side of the temple. No. 25 is a fragment of a much larger slab; it represents two of the *Metœci*, or strangers, who settled at Athens, and were allowed to take part in the procession. They carry on their shoulders a kind of tray filled with cakes and other articles. The remainder of this part of the frieze represents charioteers and horsemen. Among the latter are seven slabs, (Nos. 37—43,) which, whether we consider the elegance of the compositions, or the spirit with which the figures of the men and horses are executed, present us with the highest effort of the art of sculpture in the class of low relief. No. 46 having been placed at the south-west corner of the temple, the figure sculptured

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at the end of it belongs to that part of the procession which decorated the west end of the cella. It is repeated in plaster, that the whole of the western frieze may be seen by the spectator at one view. (22, 24, 23, 34, 98, 177*, 35, 35*, 37, 178*, 36, 35**, 38, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 38*, 32, 33.) The portions No. 25a, No. 25e, No. 26a, No. 26e, No. 61*, No. 62*, are casts from portions recently discovered at Athens. A fragment of slab (38) has been presented by *J. H. Smith Barry, Esq.*, 1850.

No. 47. A single slab of the frieze from the west end of the temple. It represents two horsemen, one of whom is riding before the other, and seems to be in the act of urging his companion to quicken his pace. The direction of these figures is the same as that on the north side, namely, from right to left. (39.)

There is a peculiarity in the frieze of the west end, which distinguishes it from that on the north and south sides of the temple. The subjects represented on the slabs of those two sides run one into another, that is, what was left imperfect in one slab is completed in the next; whereas in the west end the subjects are nearly complete on each piece of marble. The western frieze is likewise distinguished from those of the two sides of the temple, by the comparatively few figures introduced into it.

Nos. 48—61. Fourteen plaster casts, composing the remainder of the frieze at the west end of the temple. (A. 75—88.)

Nos. 62—90. That portion of the same frieze which enriched the south side of the temple. It represents a procession of victims, charioteers, and horsemen, and is very similar, in its general character and appearance, to the frieze on the opposite or north side. With respect to the victims, none are represented on the part of the frieze from the north side of the temple yet remaining to us; but that they formed a part of the procession on that side, as well as on the south, cannot be doubted, since Stuart, in his celebrated work on Athens, has engraved a fragment of one of them. The figure sculptured at the end of No. 90, (on the right of the entrance,) belongs to the eastern portion of the frieze. No. 62 was presented by C. R. Cockerell, Esq., R.A. (40*, 41, 41*, 38**, 46, 50, 47, 52, 40, 42, 49, 45, 48, 43, 44, 51, 35***, 53, 54, 56, 55, 15*, 57, 59, 61, 60, 58, 96, 62.)

At the south side of the room above the frieze are casts of the metope at the left angle of the western façade of the Parthenon, representing a horseman, and of the metope of the right angle of the north side, representing a female, probably a divinity, seated, on a rock, and another standing before her. Between them are casts of the portions of the frieze recently discovered. At the north end of the room is a cast of the twelfth metope of the south façade of the Parthenon, representing a centaur bearing off a female, and some additional casts of that part of the frieze which exhibits the victors in their cars.

3. The Pedimental Sculptures.

Nos. 91—106. Of these Nos. 91 to 98 are from the Eastern Pediment, on which was represented the birth of Minerva: Nos. 99 to 106 are from the Western Pediment, on which was represented the contest between Minerva and Neptune for the honour of giving name to the

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city of Athens. These sculptures are placed in the order in which they originally stood in the building.

No. 91. The upper part of the figure of Hyperion, or Helios, rising out of the sea. His arms are stretched forward, in the act of holding the reins of his coursers. This figure, which represents the approach of Day, occupied the angle of the pediment on the left of the spectator. (65.)

No. 92. The heads of two of the horses belonging to the car of Hyperion or Helios. They are just emerging from the waves, and seem impatient to run their course. (66.)

No. 93. A statue of Theseus, the Athenian hero; he is represented half reclined on a rock, which is covered with the skin of a lion. Theseus, it is well known, professedly imitated the character of Hercules: and it is worthy of remark, that the attitude here given to Theseus is very similar to that of Hercules on some of the coins of Crotona. (71.)

No. 94. A group of two goddesses, probably intended to represent Ceres and her daughter Proserpine; the latter is leaning on the right shoulder of her mother. They are sitting on low seats, which are nearly alike in their construction, both of them being furnished with cushions, and ornamented with mouldings of a similar style. (77.)

No. 95. A statue of Iris, one of the daughters of Oceanus, and the messenger of the celestial deities, particularly of Juno. Iris is represented in quick motion, with her veil inflated and fluttering behind her; and she appears evidently in haste to execute the mission on which she is sent, that of communicating to the distant regions of the earth the important intelligence of the birth of Minerva. (74.)

No. 96. A torso of Victory. The wings of this figure were probably of bronze: the holes in which they were fastened to the marble may still be seen. (72, 262.)

No. 97. A group of the three Fates. (67, 68.)

No. 98. The head of one of the horses belonging to the chariot of Night, Selene, or the Moon, which was represented plunging into the ocean on the right angle of the east pediment, that is to say, the right angle in reference to the spectator. The car of Day has been already described, (Nos. 91, 92,) as it was represented rising out of the waters on the opposite angle of the same pediment. (68.)

No. 99. A recumbent statue, supposed to be of the river-god Ilissus. The Ilissus was a small stream that ran along the south side of the plain of Athens. This figure, which, with the exception of the Theseus, is the finest in the collection, occupied the left angle of the west pediment. (70.)

Cast of the mutilated group supposed to represent Hercules and Hebe.

No. 100. The torso of a male figure, supposed to be that of Cecrops, the founder of Athens. (76.)

No. 101. The upper part of the head of Minerva. (See the following No.) This head was originally covered with a bronze helmet, as appears from the holes by which it was fastened to the marble: and the sockets of the eyes, which were originally filled with metal or coloured stones, are now hollow. (118.)

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No. 102. A fragment of the statue of Minerva, one of the principal figures in the west pediment, and of nearly the same proportions as the torso of Neptune, from the same pediment. (No. 103.) This fragment consists of a portion only of the chest of the goddess, which is covered, as usual, with the ægis. The angles of the ægis appear to have been ornamented with bronze serpents, and the centre of it to have been studded with the head of Medusa, of the same metal; the holes in which these ornaments were fastened to the marble are plainly visible. The upper part of the head of this statue, the feet, and a portion of the Erichthonian serpent, are preserved in the collection. See Nos. 101, 256, and 104. (75.)

No. 103. The upper part of the torso of Neptune, one of the principal figures in the west pediment. (64.)

No. 104. See No. 102. (271.)

No. 104*. Cast of a head in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris, supposed to have belonged to one of the statues of this pediment, and *presented by M. Charles Lenormant*, 1846.

No. 105. The torso of Niké Apteros, or Victory without wings, who was represented in this manner by the Athenians to intimate that they held their gifts in perpetuity, and that she could not desert them. This goddess was represented driving the car of Minerva, on the west pediment; the car approached Minerva, as if to receive her into it, after her successful contest with Neptune. (69.)

No. 105*. Cast of the head of the Victory without wings in the car of Minerva, in the western pediment of the Parthenon. *Presented by the Count de Laborde*, 1846.

No. 106. A fragment of a group which originally consisted of Latona with her two children, Apollo and Diana. This group was placed on the right side of the west pediment. All that remains in the fragment before us, is the lap of Latona, with a small portion of the figure of the infant Apollo. (73.)

4. MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS, STATUES, INSCRIPTIONS, &c.

No. 106*. Cast of the head of a female in fine workmanship, found in excavating for a building in Mercury Street, Athens, between the temple of Theseus and the ancient gate of the Peloponnesus.

No. 107. The celebrated Sigean inscription, first published by Chishull, in his "Antiquitates Asiaticæ," and afterwards more correctly by Chandler in his "Inscriptiones Antiquæ." It is written in the most ancient Greek characters, and in the *boustrophedon* manner, that is to say, the lines follow each other in the same direction as the ox passes from one furrow to another in ploughing. The purport of the inscription is to record the presentation of three vessels, namely, a cup, a saucer or stand, and a strainer, for the use of the Prytaneum, or hall of justice, at Sigeum. The name of the donor was Phanodicus, the son of Hermocrates, and a native of Proconnesus. (199.)

No. 108. A piece of the ceiling of the temple of Erechtheus at Athens. (299.)

No. 109. The lower part of a female statue covered with drapery. (299*.)

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No. 110. A piece of the shaft of an Ionic column, belonging to the temple of Erechtheus at Athens. (312.)

No. 111. A colossal statue of Bacchus, from the choragic monument of Thrasyllus, at Athens, B.C. 320. It is a sitting figure covered with the skin of a lion, and with a broad belt round the waist; it was originally placed on the summit of the edifice, at a height rather exceeding twenty-seven feet. (205.)

No. 112. The capital, and a piece of the shaft of one of the Doric columns of the Parthenon. (207.)

No. 113. An imperfect statue of a youth; of the size of life, and of the most exquisite workmanship. (306.)

No. 114. A piece of the shaft of a column, belonging to the temple of Erechtheus at Athens. (304.)

No. 115. Part of the jamb of a door, from the eastern side of the same temple.

No. 116. Fragment of a leaf moulding, from the north side of the same temple.

No. 117. Part of one of the coffers of the same temple.

No. 118. Egg and tongue moulding, from the portico under the ceiling. These fragments are from the collection of the late J. Inwood, Esq. For other fragments from the same temple, see Nos. 125—127, 219—228.

No. 119 is now 113.

Nos. 120, 121, are now 187*, 187**.

No. 122. A sepulchral solid urn, having three figures in bas-relief on the front. The first of these is a warrior with a helmet and a shield, who is joining hands with an elderly man dressed in a long tunic; the third figure is a female. The inscription underneath these figures probably contained the names of the parties, but is too mutilated to admit of being deciphered. (167.)

No. 123. A sepulchral column, inscribed with the name of Anaxicrates, an Athenian, the son of Dexiochus; beneath the inscription is the representation of a sepulchral urn, executed in very low relief. (249.)

No. 124. Another monumental urn, of the same kind, inscribed with the name of Phædimus of Naucratis. (A. 51.)

No. 125. The capital of an Ionic column, from the portico of the Erechtheum, at Athens. The building to which this singularly beautiful piece of architecture belonged, was a double temple dedicated to Minerva Polias and Pandrosus. (A. 47.)

Nos. 126, 127. A portion of the shaft, and the base, of the same column. (A. 48, 49.)

No. 128. An architectural statue; it was one of the Caryatides which supported the roof under which the olive-tree of Minerva was sheltered in the temple of Pandrosus at Athens. (A. 42.)

No. 129. A piece of the shaft of an Ionic column. (A. 43.)

No. 130. A capital of a Doric column, from the Propylæa at Athens. (206.)

No. 131. A part of a Doric entablature, from the Propylæa at Athens. (308.)

No. 132. A solid monumental urn, or cenotaph, with a bas-relief in front, not inscribed. (A. 50.)

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No. 133. The capital of an Ionic column belonging to a temple of Diana at Daphne, on the road from Athens to Eleusis. (A. 44.)

No. 134. A piece of the shaft of an Ionic column, belonging to the same temple. (A. 45.)

No. 135. The base of an Ionic column, likewise belonging to the same temple. (A. 46.) See also No. 231.

Nos. 136—149. Casts in plaster from the frieze of the pronaos of the temple of Theseus. The subject of this frieze is a battle fought in the presence of six divinities, who are represented sitting in the midst of the combatants. (A. 55—68.)

Nos. 150—154. Casts in plaster from the frieze of the posticus of the same temple. The subject of these sculptures is the battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ. (A. 69—73.)

Nos. 155—157. Casts in plaster of three of the metopes of the north side of the temple of Theseus at Athens. The first represents Theseus killing Creon, king of Thebes; the second, Theseus overcoming Cercyon, king of Eleusis, in a wrestling match; and the third, Theseus killing the Crommyonian sow. (A. 52—54.)

Nos. 158, 158*, 159. Two bas-reliefs, and plaster cast of a third, which formed part of the frieze of a temple of the Ionic order (near the Propylæa at Athens), and dedicated to the Wingless Victory. The subject represented on them is a combat between the Greeks and Persians. (258, 257.)

Nos. 159*, 160*, 161*. Three slabs from bas-reliefs of the frieze, which decorated the substructure of the same temple; they represent two females leading a bull, a third standing, and the fourth adjusting her sandal.

Nos. 160, 161. Two bas-reliefs, from the same temple: the combatants appear to be all Greeks. (259, 260.)

No. 162. Fragment of a Greek inscription, very imperfect. (182.)

No. 163. Ditto. (183.)

No. 164. A bas-relief, representing a narrow upright vase with one handle: the form of this vase very much resembles that of the solid urns, so often used by the Greeks as sepulchral monuments. (276.)

No. 165. A Greek inscription from Athens, signifying that certain gifts, which are specified, had been consecrated to some goddess, probably Venus, by a female who held the office of lighter of the lamps, and interpreter of dreams, in the temple of the goddess. The name of this female, which was no doubt inserted at the beginning of the inscription, is now lost. (88.)

No. 166. An agonistic inscription, in Greek, consisting of the names of those who had conquered in the foot-race of the stadium, and double stadium; in wrestling; in boxing; in the *pancratium*; and *pentathlon*. (93.)

No. 167. A fragment of a Greek inscription: it consists of twenty lines of very ancient characters, and seems to be a part of a treaty. (286.)

No. 167*. A very ancient Greek inscription, known by the title of the "Marmor Atheniense." It relates to a survey of some temple at Athens, supposed to be the Erechtheum. *Brought to England by Dr.*

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Chandler, and presented to the British Museum, in 1785, *by the Dilettanti Society.*

No. 168. A Greek inscription, imperfect, and very much defaced. It seems to be an inventory of valuable articles contained in some temple. (277.)

No. 169. A fleuron, from the temple of Ceres at Eleusis. (173.)

No. 170. A capital of a pilaster. (174.)

No. 171. A fragment of a very ancient Greek inscription from the Acropolis: it contains an account of certain expenses defrayed by those to whom the care of the public games was confided. The name of the Archon, under whom the stone was engraved, is effaced. (159.)

No. 172. A fragment of a decree; the beginning is wanting, and what remains is much mutilated. At the conclusion of the decree it is ordained that the people of Hierapytna in Crete shall affix to it the public seal. (157.)

No. 173. A Greek inscription written in two columns; it contains a list of names arranged in the order of the tribes to which they respectively belonged. (92.)

No. 174. A votive Greek inscription, dedicated by some sailors, as a mark of their gratitude, to the Apollo of Tarsus. (223.)

No. 175. A sepulchral column, of large dimensions; it is inscribed with the name of Aristides, who was the son of Lysimachus, and a native of Histiæa. (305*.)

No. 176. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing a figure standing upright in a dignified attitude; it is probably intended for Bacchus. (107.)

No. 177. A piece of a frieze, or architectural ornament, from the tomb of Agamemnon at Mycenæ. The sculpture is exceedingly ancient, and consists of two kinds of scroll-work, one of which represents the curling of the waves, and the other a series of pateræ, which are perfectly flat and plain. This stone is of a brilliant green colour. (220.)

No. 177*. Bas-relief representing a bearded man, named Xanthippus, seated on a chair, and holding in his right hand a votive foot, his left hand presses to him a child, whose looks are directed towards the foot; another girl looks towards him. Brought from Athens, by Dr. Antony Askew, A.D. 1775, and purchased by Mr. Townley.

No. 178. A fragment of a colossal female statue, from one of the pediments of the Parthenon; it has belonged to a sitting figure, of which the only remaining part is the left thigh, covered with drapery. (156.)

No. 179. A circular altar, from the island of Delos; it is ornamented with the heads of bulls and festoons in very bold relief. (106.)

No. 180. A piece of frieze, or architectural ornament, from the same place as No. 177. It consists of three rows of scroll-work, all of which are similar representations of the revolving of the waves. The colour of the stone is bright red. (221.)

Under No. 180 are—

Two fragments from the pillars of the tomb of Agamemnon, at Mycenæ. *Presented in* 1843, *by the Institute of British Architects.*

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No. 181. A sepulchral column with an inscription to the memory of Theodotus, who was the son of Diodorus, and a native of Antioch. (225.)

No. 182. A sepulchral solid urn, with a bas-relief representing three figures, one of which is seated. The inscription presents us with the following names: Archagoras, Pythyllis, and Polystrasus. (274.)

No. 183. A sepulchral column inscribed with the name of Socrates, son of Socrates, and a native of Ancyra, a city of Galatia. (164.)

No. 184. A sepulchral column of Menestratus, the son of Thoracides, and a native of Corinth. (168.)

No. 185. A Greek inscription, imperfect, containing an account of the treasures of some temple, probably those of the Parthenon. The characters which we see on this marble are of a much more modern form than in the inscription of the same kind, No. 379. (216.)

No. 186. A sun-dial, with four different dials represented on as many faces. The inscription imports that it is the work of Phædrus, the son of Zoilus, of the deme Pæania. From the form of the letters of this inscription, the sun-dial cannot have been made much earlier than the time of the Emperor Severus. It was found at Athens. (285.)

No. 187. A fragment of a Greek inscription: it is a decree of the people of Athens in honour of Hosacharus, a Macedonian. This decree was passed in the Archonship of Nicodorus, in the 3rd year of the 116th Olympiad. (280.)

No. 187*. Part of the capital of an Ionic column. (306*.)

No. 187**. A circular altar, brought from the island of Delos. It is ornamented with the heads of bulls, from which festoons of fruit and flowers are suspended. (307.)

No. 188. A solid urn, or cenotaph, in the front of which two figures, a man, and a woman named Ada, are represented joining hands. The former is standing, the latter is seated. (110.)

No. 189. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing a procession of three figures, the last of which carries a large basket on his head: they are accompanied by two children. (284.)

No. 190. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing two of the goddesses, Latona and Diana, in procession. Similar bas-reliefs, in a more perfect state, are preserved in the Albani Collection. The temple which is here introduced is probably that of Apollo, which stood in the street at Athens, called "The Tripods." (103.)

No. 191. A fragment of the upper part of a sepulchral stèle. (95.)

No. 192. A solid funeral urn, of large dimensions. It has a bas-relief in front, representing Pamphilus, son of Mixiades, of the deme Ægilia, standing and joining hands with Archippe, his sister, who is seated. (237.)

No. 193. A bas-relief, representing a Bacchanalian group, found among the ruins of the theatre of Bacchus, on the south-west of the Acropolis. It consists of four figures, each carrying a thyrsus; viz., Bacchus, dressed in the Indian costume, who with his right hand is holding out a *cantharus*, into which a female Bacchante is pouring wine from an *oinochoe*. On each side of these figures is Silenus,

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in a dancing attitude, and one of them is glancing his eye at the contents of a large *crater* of wine placed on the ground. (235.)

No. 194. The upper part of the head of the goddess Pasht; it is remarkable for being ornamented with a crown of serpents, similar to that which is mentioned in the Rosetta inscription. (105.)

No. 195. A very large funeral urn, solid, and without any inscription. It has three figures in bas-relief; the first of these is clothed in a tunic and is seated; the second is a warrior standing up and joining hands with the former; and the third is a boy carrying a large circular shield. (228.)

No. 196. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing a female figure seated in a chair, with a child standing by her side; the upper part of the woman is wanting. This fragment is probably part of a sepulchral monument. (162.)

No. 197. A bas-relief, imperfect, representing a charioteer driving four horses at full speed; a figure of Victory is flying towards him with a crown. (236.)

No. 198. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing part of the body and legs of a boy. (109.)

No. 199. A cinerary urn, ornamented in front with four standing figures; two of these in the centre, are joining hands, the other two are in a pensive attitude. The names of all the figures were originally inscribed on the urn; the first name is not legible; the others are Philia, Metrodora, and Meles. (148.)

No. 199*. A bronze urn, very richly wrought. It was found inclosed within the marble vase in which it now stands, in a tumulus on the road that leads from Port Piræus to the Salaminian ferry and Eleusis. At the time of its discovery, this beautiful urn contained a quantity of burnt bones, a small vase of alabaster, and a wreath of myrtle in gold. (300.)

No. 199**. A large marble vase; it is of an oval form, and within it was found the bronze urn described in the preceding number. (301.)

No. 199***. A circular votive altar, ornamented with the heads of bulls, from which festoons are suspended. The inscription, in Greek, near the bottom, is a prayer for the prosperity and health of a person named Casiniax. (91.)

No. 200. A small female figure, covered with drapery; it is without a head. (90.)

No. 201. A sepulchral column of Thalia, the daughter of Callistratus, of Aexone. (149.)

No. 202. A votive Greek inscription, dedicated by Gorgias the gymnasiarch. (224.)

No. 203. A decree of the people of Tenos, in honour of Ammonius, their benefactor: this decree is directed to be engraved on marble, and affixed in the temple of Neptune and Amphitrite. Strabo and Tacitus mention a celebrated temple that was dedicated to Neptune in this island, and it is highly probable that the same temple was dedicated to Amphitrite, as well as to Neptune. Neptune and his symbols frequently occur on the coins of Tenos. (231.)

No. 204. A fragment of a bas-relief, on which are represented part of the skin of an animal and the branch of a tree. (158.)

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No. 205. Fragment of a Greek inscription, very imperfect. (178.)

No. 206. A fragment of a Greek inscription, engraved in very ancient characters. It seems to be a treaty between the Athenians and the people of Rhegium, a town of the Bruttii, in Italy. (282.)

No. 207. Small statue of Ganymede; part only of the eagle's claw remains upon the left thigh. (293.)

No. 208. A sepulchral column of Mysta, a native of Miletus, daughter of Dionysius, and wife of Rhaton, who was a native of Thria, a town belonging to the tribe of Œneis. (111.)

Nos. 209—218. Ten small votive tablets: they represent (with two exceptions) various parts of the human body, and have been offered up to Jupiter Hypsistos, praying for the cure of diseases in those parts, or in gratitude for cures already received. The part of the body which had received a cure has been broken off from No. 212; but the inscription implies, that Syntrophus presents it as a mark of his gratitude to Jupiter Hypsistos. No. 213 is a prayer in behalf of Euphrosynus. (247, 245, 249, 252, 241, 251, 248, 246, 253, 250.)

Nos. 219, 220. Two pieces of the architrave belonging to the temple of Erechtheus at Athens. (291, 85.)

No. 221. A fragment of a boy, holding a bird under his arm, and feeding it. (81.)

No. 222. A sepulchral column, inscribed with the name of Botrychus, son of Euphanus, and a native of Heraclea. (278.)

No. 223. A Greek inscription, imperfect, engraved in very small characters: it is an enumeration of the sacred dresses which belonged to some temple. (283.)

No. 224. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing the fore legs and part of the body of a bull. (160.)

No. 225. Fragment of a Greek inscription; very imperfect. (180.)

No. 226. A fragment of a Greek inscription; it is the latter part of a decree in honour of a person who had deserved well of some particular city. It is directed, as in the inscription No. 203, that the decree shall be engraved on marble, and placed in the temple of Neptune and Amphitrite. (230.)

No. 227. A small figure of Telesphorus, completely enveloped in a cloak; it wants the head. (78.)

No. 228. A sepulchral column, with an inscription to the memory of Biottus, who was the son of Philoxenus, and a native of Diradium. (275.)

No. 229. A sepulchral stèle, with a bas-relief, representing Erasippus, the son of Callinicus, of the deme Oe, in Attica, clothed in a tunic. (212.)

No. 230. A solid sepulchral urn, with a bas-relief, representing five figures, executed in a singularly rude style. The first of these figures is a boy carrying a large circular shield, the second is a warrior, named Sosippus, joining hands with a third person, who is seated before him: the group is completed by the introduction of a child, and of a female whose attitude evinces a dejected state of mind. (239.)

No. 231. The capital of an Ionic column, from the temple of Diana, at Daphne. (80.) Cf. Nos. 133, 134, 135.

No. 232. The upper part of the shaft of a small Ionic column. (310.)

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No. 233. The capital of a Corinthian column. (308*.)

No. 234. A fragment of a Greek inscription; it is too imperfect to admit of a full explanation, but it seems to have been in honour of a person who had distinguished himself on some occasion by great humanity. (170.)

No. 235. A fragment of a decree made by a society which is distinguished by a number of epithets, among which are two derived from the names of Hadrian and Antoninus. The Society appears to have been formed of musicians, and the decree to have been passed in honour of Bacchus and the Emperor Antoninus Pius. A patera is represented on the upper part of this marble. (161.)

No. 236. A sepulchral inscription, in six elegiac verses, to a young man of the name of Plutarchus, who died in Ausonia, at a distance from his native country. (242.)

No. 237. A Greek inscription, imperfect. (287.)

No. 238. An amphora. (215.)

No. 239. An unknown female head, the hair of which is concealed within a close head-dress. (122.)

No. 240. A fragment of an unknown female head. (255.

No. 241. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing an unknown female head: from the style of the hair, which is curiously plaited, we may fix the sculpture to about the time of Antoninus Pius. (123.)

No. 242. A head of the bearded Hercules. (120.)

No. 243. A head of the bearded Hercules, similar to the last, but of larger dimensions. (117.)

No. 244. A large head. (266.)

No. 245. A female torso, covered with drapery. (296.)

No. 246. A large head. (263.)

No. 247. An unknown bearded head, very much mutilated: it is larger than life, and is crowned with a very thick cord-shaped diadem. (119.)

No. 248. The head of a middle-aged man, with a conical bonnet; it appears to have had very little beard, and is most probably the head of a mariner. (116.)

No. 249. A fragment of a head, crowned with vine leaves; it appears to have been executed at a declining period of the arts. (121.)

No. 250. An unknown female head, the hair of which is confined within a close elegantly-formed cap. The same style of head-dress is observable on some of the silver coins of Corinth. (114.)

No. 251. The head of a laughing figure, executed in the early hard Æginetan style of sculpture. (115.)

No. 252—255. Four pieces of the frieze from the temple of Erechtheus at Athens; they are enriched with flowers and other ornaments, which are designed with the most perfect taste, and are chiselled with a degree of sharpness and precision truly admirable. (127—130.)

No. 256. The base on which a statue has stood; the feet, which still remain, are very wide apart, and shew that the figure must have been in powerful action; they are presumed to be the feet of Minerva, from the west pediment of the Parthenon. See No. 102. (201.)

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No. 257. An amphora. (171.)

No. 258. The upper part of a sepulchral stêle, having the inscription, as well as the arabesque ornament on the summit, perfect. The inscription is to the memory of Asclepiodorus the son of Thraso, and Epicydes the son of Asclepiodorus; both the deceased were natives of Olynthus, a city in Macedonia. (169.)

No. 259. The upper part of a sepulchral stêle, inscribed with the name of Euphrosynus. (155.)

No. 260. A piece of Doric entablature, originally painted. (154.)

No. 261. A Greek inscription, imperfect at the end, being a contract respecting the letting of some lands and salt pits by the people of Piræus. *Presented, in* 1785, *by the Dilettanti Society.* (289.)

No. 262. An unknown bust. (100.)

No. 263. A sepulchral solid urn, ornamented with reeds, and inscribed with the name of Timophon, the son of Timostratus, and a native of Anagyrus, whose inhabitants were of the tribe of Erechtheis. (163.)

No. 264. The capital of an Ionic column belonging to a temple of Diana, at Daphne, in the road to Eleusis. (295.) Cf. Nos. 133, 134, 135.

No. 265. A piece of the shaft of a small Ionic column, the lower part of which is fluted and reeded. (297.)

No. 266. A sepulchral stêle, with a very ancient inscription to the memory of Aristophosa and others. A peculiarity occurs in this inscription, namely, that the letters *υο* are twice used for *υιου*. (214.)

No. 267. A Greek inscription, engraved on two sides of a thick slab of marble. It is an inventory of the valuable articles which were kept in the Opisthodomos of the Parthenon at Athens. (305.)

No. 268. A fragment of the capital of a Corinthian column: it is ornamented with the leaves of the laurel and acanthus. (102.)

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No. 269. Fragment of a Greek inscription, very imperfect. (193.)

No. 270. Ditto. (190.)

No. 271. Ditto. (197.)

No. 272. Ditto. (189.)

No. 273. Fragment of a Greek inscription. (179.)

No. 274. A sepulchral Greek inscription, engraved on a piece of entablature. It consists of two lines in prose, and sixteen in pentameter verse. The name of the deceased was Publius Phædrus, a native of Sunium, son of Theophilus and Cecropia, and grandson of Pistoteles. The inscription states that he was of noble family, and that his death was followed by the universal regret of the Athenians, on account of his youth, learning, wisdom, and personal accomplishments. (153.)

No. 275. A fragment of a cinerary urn, on which are represented four figures in bas-relief. The two central figures consist of a young man and woman who are joining hands, and whose names are inscribed above in Greek characters, Demostrata and Callistus. Two other figures are standing by the side of these, in a pensive attitude. (104.)

No. 276. A Greek inscription, engraved on two sides of a large piece of marble. It is an inventory of the sacred treasures belonging to the Parthenon. (298.)

No. 277. Fragment of a figure. (147.)

No. 278. A bas-relief, representing Hygieia feeding a serpent out

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of a patera. She is seated on a throne which is covered with a cushion, and her feet are placed upon a footstool. She wears a high ornament, or *tutulus*, on her head, and she has a fan, in the shape of an ivy leaf, in her left hand. (238.)

No. 279. A bas-relief, imperfect, representing a goddess seated on a chair or throne, behind whom are seven figures, four of which are children; one of the latter is leading a ram to an altar, the rest are in the attitude of devotion. (94.)

No. 280. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing a female sitting. (279.)

No. 281. Fragment of a figure. (146.)

No. 282. A Greek inscription, engraved on two surfaces of a tablet of marble. It is an inventory of articles of gold and silver belonging to the Parthenon, and which the quæstors of the temple acknowledge that they have received from their predecessors. (311.)

No. 283. The upper part of a sepulchral stêle, inscribed with the name of Eumachus, who was the son of Eumachus, and of the city of Alopece. *Presented, in* 1785, *by the Dilettanti Society.* (292*.)

No. 284. Fragment of a Greek inscription, very imperfect. (184.)

No. 285. A fragment of a Greek inscription, containing a *list* of Athenians, with twelve different townships to which they respectively belonged; namely, according to the order in which they occur, Sunium, Ionidai, Alopece, Pallene, Halæ, Ericea, Colonus, Sphettus, Ceriadæ, Thoricus, Hephæstia, and Bate. (222.)

No. 286. The upper part of a sepulchral column, with an inscription to the memory of a person named Simon, who was the *son* of Aristus, and a native of Halæ in Attica. (217.)

No. 287. Fragment of a Greek inscription, very imperfect. (185.)

No. 288. Ditto. (187.)

No. 289. A portion of the cornice from the portico of the Erechtheum at Athens. (165.)

No. 290. The upper part of a sepulchral stêle, ornamented with leaves and flowers; the inscription is to the memory of Chabrias. (226.)

No. 291. A Greek inscription, engraved on three sides of a piece of marble. The characters are extremely ancient; but unfortunately the marble has been very much mutilated, and the letters defaced. (308.)

No. 292. An amphora. (211.)

No. 293. A bas-relief, representing a votive figure of Cybele, seated in a kind of small temple. (97.)

No. 294. Fragment of a Greek inscription, very imperfect. (192.)

No. 295. A fragment of a sepulchral stêle from which the bas-relief has been almost entirely broken away; the inscription is to the memory of Hieroclea, the daughter of Leucius. (218.)

No. 296. Fragment of a Greek inscription, very imperfect. (188.)

No. 297. A small tile, in terracotta, which has been used to cover the joints of the larger tiles. The front is enriched with a fleuron and is also inscribed with the name of the maker, Athenæus. (113.)

No. 298. A votive monument with two Greek verses, signifying that Horarius had dedicated some lamps, which he won in the games, to Mercury and Hercules. The bas-relief above, which probably represented the two deities here mentioned, is almost entirely broken away; only the feet of one figure remain. (219.)

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No. 299. Fragment of a Greek inscription, very imperfect. (198.)

No. 300. A small bas-relief, imperfect, representing Cybele seated. *Presented, in* 1820, *by John P. Gandy Deering, Esq.* (103*.)

Nos. 301—309. Fragments of figures, many of which have belonged to the metopes of the Parthenon. (131—134, 136—140.)

Nos. 310—315. Fragments of colossal statues, some of which have probably belonged to figures which stood in the pediments of the Parthenon. (261, 264, 267, 270, 272, 271*.)

No. 316. A small statue of a Muse, without a head; it was probably intended to represent Polyhymnia. (208.)

No. 317. A sepulchral column, inscribed with the name of Callimachus, who was a native of the deme of Aexone, and the son of Callistratus. (209.)

No. 318. A base of a column brought from the plains of Troy. (210.)

No. 319. Fragment of a figure. (143.)

No. 320. Fragment of No. 327. (141.)

No. 321. The chest of a female figure, covered with drapery; it has probably belonged to one of the metopes of the Parthenon. (79.)

No. 322. Fragment of No. 327. (142.)

No. 323. A fragment of a metope of the Parthenon; it is the torso of one of the Lapithæ. (294.)

No. 324. An oblong shallow vessel for containing holy water. The front is ornamented with a bas-relief representing five figures, one of which, probably Juno, is seated on a throne; of the remaining figures, three females are imploring the benediction of the goddess in behalf of their children, whom they are carrying in their arms, and a fourth is bringing oblations. From Cape Sigeum, near the plain of Troy. (99.)

No. 325. A colossal head, much mutilated; it was found in the temple of Nemesis, at Rhamnus, in Attica, and is supposed to be the head of Nemesis. *Presented, in* 1820, *by John P. Gandy Deering, Esq.* (273.)

No. 325*. A female statue without head and arms, found in the temple of Themis at Rhamnus in Attica. *Presented, in* 1820, *by John P. Gandy Deering, Esq.* (307*.)

No. 326. The feet of a male statue, on the plinth. *Presented, in* 1820, *by John P. Gandy Deering, Esq.* (107*.)

No. 327. A torso of a male figure, probably that of Æsculapius. (202, 135, 151.)

No. 328. A sepulchral column to the memory of Callis, who was the daughter of Strato, and a native of the city of Gargettus. (209.)

No. 329. A base of a column, brought from the plains of Troy. (204.)

No. 330. A fragment of a square altar, which has probably been dedicated to Bacchus. The ornaments on two of the sides only have been preserved; these represent female Bacchantes in dancing attitudes. One of the figures holds a shawl or veil in her hands, the other brandishes a thyrsus. (112.)

No. 331. A fragment of a sepulchral stèle; the inscription is very

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imperfect, but records the name of Musonia. The summit is ornamented with the figure of a butterfly on some fruit. (150.)

No. 332. A fragment of a statue of Hygieia. (125.)

No. 333. A small fragment of a very ancient Greek inscription, written in the *boustrophedon* manner. *Presented, in* 1785, *by the Dilettanti Society.* (81*.)

No. 334. An imperfect Greek inscription, engraved on three sides of a piece of marble, in very ancient letters. *Presented, in* 1785, *by the Dilettanti Society.* (87.)

No. 335. A fragment of a bas-relief, with part of an inscription. (126.)

No. 336. A bas-relief, imperfect, inscribed with the names of Aristodice, Aristarchus, and Athenais, natives of Sestus. *Presented, in* 1785, *by the Dilettanti Society.* (236*.)

No. 337. Part of the stem of a candelabrum ornamented with four female figures, one of which is playing on the lyre, and the others, with joined hands, are leading the dance. (124.)

Nos. 338, 339. Fragments of colossal statues. (265, 269.)

No. 340. A part of a colossal foot, probably belonging to a figure in one of the pediments of the Parthenon. (244.)

No. 341. The left knee of a colossal statue of very fine work: it has probably belonged to a figure in one of the pediments of the Parthenon. (256.)

No. 342. Fragment of a statue. (268.)

No. 343. Ditto. (144.)

No. 344. An amphora. (176.)

No. 345. A funeral inscription to the memory of Polyllus; it consists of one line in prose, and two in verse. The line in prose gives us only the name and titles of Polyllus, and the verses intimate that Polystratus had erected a statue to the deceased, and had placed it under the protection of Minerva; the marble on which this inscription is cut formed a part of the base on which the statue stood. (292.)

No. 346. A Greek inscription, relating to the Erythræans: the characters are very ancient. (288.)

No. 347. A fragment of a decree of the Athenians, engraved on a very large piece of marble. So much has been broken away from this inscription, that the precise object of it is not easily collected: it is ordained, however, that the decree shall be fixed up in the Acropolis. (281.)

No. 348. A very ancient Greek inscription, which has served as an epitaph on the tomb of the Athenian warriors killed at Potidæa. This inscription, which originally consisted of twelve elegiac verses, has suffered from the injuries of time. (290.)

No. 349. Fragment of a figure. (145.)

No. 350. Fragment of a Greek inscription, very imperfect. (195.)

No. 351. A sepulchral stêle, with an ornament of flowers on the summit. It is inscribed with the names of Hippocrates and Baucis. (175.)

Nos. 352—360. Casts in plaster of the frieze of the Choragic Monument of Lysicrates, commonly called the Lanthorn of Demosthenes, erected in honour of a victory in a musical contest, B.C. 334.

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The subject of this frieze is the story of Bacchus and the Tyrrhenian pirates. (A. 89, 97, 96, 95, 94, 93, 92, 91, 90.)

No. 360*. Cast in plaster of the capital of a column from the same monument.

No. 361. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing an elderly man before one of the gods, probably Bacchus, who appears to hold a vase in his right hand. (84.)

No. 362. A fragment of a decree of the people of Tenos, in honour of some benefactor, whose name is not preserved on the marble. (232.)

No. 363. A fragment of a public act relating to the people of Athens and Myrina. (234.)

No. 364. A fragment of a public act of the Athenians; it consists of twenty-one imperfect lines, and seems to relate to the repair of the pavements and roads in the neighbourhood of Athens. (233.)

No. 365. An architectural fragment, which has formed one of the ornaments of a roof. (243.)

No. 366. A sepulchral Greek inscription in ten verses, of which the first two and the last two are in the elegiac measure, and the rest are hexameters. The inscription is in memory of a young lady of extraordinary beauty, named Tryphera, who died at the early age of 25 years. (152.)

No. 367. An architectural fragment, similar to No. 365. (254.)

No. 368. A Greek inscription relating to Oropus. *Presented, in* 1820, *by John P. Gandy Deering, Esq.* (106*.)

Nos. 369, 370. Fragments of Greek inscriptions, very imperfect. (191, 196.)

No. 371. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing Minerva placing a crown upon a person's head. (89.)

No. 372. A sepulchral stêle with a Greek inscription, consisting of four lines and a half, part of which is written in prose and part in verse. The inscription informs us that the monument was erected by a mother to the memory of her two sons, Diitrephes and Pericles, the former of whom was a soldier of Parium; and also to the memory of her daughter, whose name was Agnes, and that of her brother, Demophoon, who was a soldier of Parium. (172.)

No. 373. A sepulchral stêle. The bas-relief in front, the lower part of which is broken away, represents two females joining hands, one of whom is seated and veiled, the other standing. Between these appears an old man, clothed in a tunic, and standing in a pensive attitude. (229.)

No. 374. A votive Greek inscription of Antisthenes, the priest of Pandion: he was the son of Antiphates, and belonged to the tribe of Pandionis. (86.)

No. 375. A bas-relief, representing a young man standing between two goddesses, Vesta and Minerva, who are crowning him. (82.)

No. 376. A bas-relief, representing two divinities, namely, Jupiter seated on a throne, and Juno standing before him; the latter is removing the veil from her face, as if to address the king of the gods. (227.)

No. 377. A Greek inscription, imperfect, but of which fifty-five lines remain. It is written in the Bœotian Æolic dialect, and is a

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treaty between the cities of Orchomenus in Boeotia and Elatæa in Phocis, respecting some payments due from the Orchomenians to the Elateans. These payments were for the rent of certain pastures which the people of Elatæa had let out to the Orchomenians. The treaty confirms the payment of the stipulated sums, and renews the letting of pasturage for four years. (177.)

No. 378. A Greek inscription, engraved on two sides of a tablet of marble. It is a decree of the council of the Boeotians, ordaining the election of three extraordinary magistrates, who, in concert with the ordinary magistrates, were to take charge of the re-casting of some articles of gold and silver, belonging to the temple of Amphiaraus, and which had been injured by the effects of time. (302.)

No. 379. A Greek inscription, imperfect, engraved in very ancient characters: it seems to be an inventory of some treasures, probably those contained in the Parthenon, and which the Quæstors acknowledge to have received from their predecessors in the same office. The inscription not only fills one side of the marble, but also the right edge. (200.)

No. 380. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing three figures sacrificing before an altar. (101.)

No. 381. A Greek inscription in the Doric dialect; it *is* a dedication to Bacchus, by Aleuas the son of Nicon, and Cephisodorus the son of Aglaophædas, who had both been victorious in the choruses of men. (83.)

No. 382. Fragment of a Greek inscription, very imperfect. (186.)

No. 383. A bas-relief, imperfect; it represents three goddesses, one of whom is seated on a throne. (108.)

No. 384. A sepulchral stêle, in which an equestrian figure, with an attendant on foot, is represented in bas-relief. Above the figures is an inscription, consisting of three verses, of which the second is a pentameter, and the two others hexameters; they record the name of the deceased, Aristocles, who was the son of Menon, and a native of Piræus. (213.)

Nos. 385, 386. Fragments of Greek inscriptions, very imperfect. (194, 181.)

No. 387. A Greek inscription, being a decree of the people of Athens, and of the Piræus, in honour of Callidamas. *Brought from Athens to England by Dr. Chandler, and presented to the British Museum in 1785 by the Dilettanti Society.*

No. 388. Inscription, found at Halicarnassus, offering the sale of the priesthood of Diana Pergaia, and reciting the emoluments of that office. It is dated in the month of Heraclius, under the sedileship of Charmylus; Menecles, son of Phormio, being the *prytanis*, and Diodotus, son of Hedonicus, the scribe. *Presented by J. Taylor, Esq.*

No. 389. Part of one of the antefixal ornaments of the Parthenon.

No. 390. Antefixal ornament from the Parthenon, cast in plaster.

No. 393. Lion's head, from the roof of the Parthenon.

No. 397. Fragment of a small female figure, from the plains of Marathon. *Formerly in Dr. Gideon Mantell's collection.*

No. 398. Capital of an Ionic column, supposed to have anciently formed part of the temple of Artemis Eucleia at Athens.

No. 399. Part of the painted Meander, ornament from the inside of the peristyle of the Parthenon.

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No. 400. Part of the volute of a Corinthian capital, from the interior of the Parthenon.

No. 401. Fragment of a tablet, found near the Acropolis of Athens; on it is a crown and the word Ο ΔΗΜΟΣ, showing that the person for whom it had been erected had a crown voted from the state.

No. 402. Astragal, egg, and dental moulding.

No. 404. Volute of one of the capitals of a column, from the temple of Nike Apteros.

No. 405. Fragment of a stêle, with an elegant acroterium.

No. 406. Fragment of a sepulchral tablet, inscribed with the word Eucleia.

No. 407. Part of an elegant moulding.

No. 410. Volute found near the north front of the Acropolis of Athens.

No. 411. Elegant antefixal ornament, from the temple of Aphrodite, in the Gardens at Athens.

No. 412. Antefixal ornament, from Athens.

No. 413. Antefixal ornament, from Athens.

No. 414. Antefixal ornament, from Athens.

No. 415. Plain sepulchral tablet; on it the name of a person, the son or daughter of Charippe. From Athens.

No. 417. Antefixal ornament or roof-tile, from Athens.

No. 418. Elegant fleuron, from Athens. *From Mr. Inwood's collection.*

No. 419. Fragment of a large bas-relief, representing the upper part of a draped female figure, from Athens.

No. 420. Fragment of a small tablet; on it, in bas-relief, the lower part of the figure of Pallas Athene, standing, holding a patera in her right, and a spear in her left hand.

No. 421. Fragment of an inscription.

No. 422. Fragment of the head of a warrior, from a bas-relief.

No. 423. Fragment of a tablet; youth and elderly man bidding adieu.

No. 424. Fragment of a sepulchral tablet, in red marble, with commencement of a name—Dein. .—such as Deinarchus, or Deinomachus; from Laconia. *From Mr. Inwood's collection.*

No. 425. Fragment of an honorary inscription of citizenship, in favour of a benefactor . . . in red marble; from the Acropolis of Cythera.

No. 426. Fragment of a tablet, in red marble, portion of a name.

No. 427. Fragment of a sepulchral stêle, in red marble; on it part of a female figure; from Mycenæ. *From Mr. Inwood's collection.*

No. 428. Fragment of a sepulchral stêle, in red marble; on it the word *foreweall*; from Mycenæ. *From Mr. Inwood's collection.*

No. 429. Part of a tablet, above feet of two human figures, lion and three balls; from Mycenæ.

No. 429*. Small tablet, representing a votive offering to Eilithyia, by two females and a child; from Laconia.

No. 430. A small bas-relief, representing two females and a child offering crown and palms; from Laconia.

No. 431. Part of a bas-relief, upper part of a recumbent male and female figure; from Laconia.

No. 432. Bas-relief; upper part of a half-draped youth, standing,

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and elevating his left hand, in which he holds a lantern (?); before him is a boy or slave, and a column on which is a cat; from Athens.

No. 433. Cast of a small tablet, on which, in bas-relief, is Pan, seated on a rock, having before him a nymph enveloped in drapery, probably Echo; from Athens.

No. 434. Cast of a tablet, on which, in bas-relief, is a bearded man holding a patera, reclining on a couch, under which is a dog; at the foot of the couch is a female seated on a chair, and a youth ministering wine; at the head a draped bearded man; from Athens.

No. 435. Cast of the tablet of Euthydea, daughter of Diogenes, who is represented bidding adieu to her parents, or other members of her family; from Athens.

No. 436. Tablet, surmounted with an elegant fleuron, and inscribed with the name of Epicrates, son of Cephisus, and of the demos of the Ionidai; from Athens.

No. 437. Plaster cast of a fleuron, from the top of a sepulchral tablet; from Athens.

No. 438. Cast of a sepulchral tablet; a youth holding his horses by the bridle, making an offering to a serpent twined round a tree, on the top of which is a crow; a slave boy brings *him his* helmet, his thorax and shield lying at the side of the tree; from Athens.

No. 439. Cast of the tablet of Nikê, daughter of Dositheos, a native of Thasos, seated and bidding adieu to her husband; a child looks towards her.

No. 440. Tablet inscribed with the name of Timon, a native of Sinope.

No. 441. Tablet of Smichylion, son of Eualcides, one of the corporation of potters. From Athens. *Presented by A. Robinson, Esq. R.N.*

No. 442. Bas-relief representing a shield, on which are inscribed the names of the *ephebi* of Athens, under Alcamenes, when he held the office of *cosmetes*. Removed from a church at Athens by Dr. Antony Askew, and said to have formerly belonged to the Parthenon.

PHIGALEIAN SALOON.

In the middle of the Room is placed:—

No. 2*. A statue of Apollo, of very early Greek work. Purchased in 1818, at the sale of the Comte de Choiseul-Gouffier's Antiquities.

Around the sides of the Room are temporarily deposited the following sculptures:—

On the floor, eleven bas-reliefs, formerly part of the celebrated mausoleum at Halicarnassus, a tomb erected in honour of Mausolus, King of Caria, by his wife Artemisia, in the 4th year of the 106th Olympiad, B.C. 353. This monument, one of the seven wonders of the world, was built by the architects Phiteus and Satyrus, and adorned with sculptures by five sculptors, viz.: Pythis, who made a quadriga for the top; Scopas, or Praxiteles, who sculptured the eastern; Bryaxis, the northern; Timotheus, the southern; and Leochares, the western side; all artists of the later Athenian school. The subject of the frieze is the battle of the Greeks and Amazons, and Hercules appears among the combatants. The style of at least two artists can be traced in these sculptures; and apparently more sculptures from different parts of the

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building have been preserved. In A.D. 1522, these sculptures were discovered amidst a heap of ruins, and employed by the Knights of Rhodes in the construction of the castle of St. Peter at Halicarnassus, the present fortress at Boudroum, in the walls of which they remained encased till their removal in 1846, when they were presented by the Sultan Abd-al-Mehjid to Sir Stratford Canning, H.M. Ambassador at Constantinople, and by him to the British Museum. In this room are also placed a circular altar, with a subject in bas-relief, which formerly stood on the sea-shore of Halicarnassus, and a draped female statue without a head, supposed to represent a Roman Empress in the character of Isis, which was also inserted into the walls of the fortress of Boudroum; and two bas-reliefs representing gladiatorial combats; and two others, votive offerings to Pluto or Æsculapius; from Boudroum; also *presented by Sir Stratford Canning.*

Bas-relief from a frieze representing an Amazon on horseback galloping to the left. Found at Halicarnassus, and supposed to have formed part of the sculptures of the mausoleum. *Presented by Commander Spratt, R.N.*

Above the preceding, and attached to the Wall, are—

Nos. 1—23. Bas-reliefs, representing the battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ, and the combat between the Greeks and Amazons; they were found in the ruins of the temple of Apollo Epicurius (or the deliverer) built on Mount Cotylion, at a little distance from the ancient city of Phigalia in Arcadia. These bas-reliefs composed the frieze in the interior of the Cella. The battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ is sculptured on eleven slabs of marble (1—11). That of the Greeks and Amazons occupies twelve (12—23). The direction of the slabs belonging to the former subject was from right to left; that of the latter from left to right.

A circumstance which adds very much to the interest of these marbles is our knowledge of the precise time when they were executed; for Pausanias, in his description of this temple, informs us that it was built by Ictinus, an architect contemporary with Pericles, and who built the Parthenon at Athens. These marbles are all engraved and fully described in the fourth part of the description of the Museum Marbles.

Underneath the Phigaleian frieze are—

No. 24. A fragment of a Doric capital of one of the columns of the peristyle. From the same temple.

No. 25. A fragment of an Ionic capital of one of the columns of the cella. From the same temple.

Nos. 26, 27. Two fragments of the tiles which surmounted the pediments, and formed the superior moulding. From the same temple.

Nos. 28—38. Fragments of the Metopes, found in the porticos of the pronaos and posticus, which were enriched with triglyphs. From the same temple.

No. 39. A small tile, which was used for the purpose of covering the joints of the greater tiles; the ornament in front surmounted the cornice. From the same temple.

No. 40. Another tile used for the same purpose, but on the point of the ridge. From the same temple.

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No. 41. Large fragment of a bas-relief, No. 106, belongs to the Elgin collection: it represents Hercules preparing to strike Diomed, king of Thrace, whom he has already knocked down, and is holding by the hair of his head.

No. 42. Small statue of Hercules, wanting the head, arms, and feet; the paws of the lion's skin, and part of a child, probably Telephus, are seen below. From the coast of Laconia. *Presented by Colonel Leake*, 1838.

No. 44. Hermaic stèle of Demeter; dedicated by Chœonis. From Mantinea, in Arcadia. *Presented by Colonel Leake*, 1838.

No. 45. Torso of a naked statue of Apollo. From Luku, probably the ancient Thyrea, in the Peloponnese. *Presented by Colonel Leake*, 1838.

No. 46. Small inscriptions dedicated to the Favourable Winds.

No. 47. Head of Jupiter, the Thunderer, of coarse workmanship, dedicated by a person named Agesilaus. From Dorylæum in Phrygia.

No. 48. Sepulchral inscription of the tomb of Hermes and Thoiodote, children of Apollodorus, forbidding, under the direst curses, any one except members of the family to be placed in the sepulchre or the monument to be removed. From Halicarnassus.

No. 49. Votive tablet by soldiers on the march from Nacaleia to the Chersonesus.

No. 51. Bas-relief, representing a dedication of hair to Poseidon by Philombrotus and Aphthonetus, children of Deinomachus. Found in the ruins of Phthiotic Thebes in Thessaly. *Presented by Col. Leake.*

No. 54. Part of a sepulchral tablet of Theophila, a lady.

No. 55. Pedestal of the statue of Jupiter Urius, which stood within the temple of that god at the mouth of the Euxine. The statue was dedicated by Philon, son of Antipator, to the god, and was subsequently removed by Verres.

No. 56. Torso of Triton, in alto-rilievo, from Delos. The lower part of the body has been ornamented with metal work.

Several other sculptures and inscriptions, all from different parts of Greece and the Greek colonies, are deposited round the sides of the room and against the pilasters; but being as yet unarranged, and likely to be shortly removed, they are not here particularly described.

At the sides of the Room, over the Phigaleian frieze, are two pediments, of precisely the same form and dimensions as those which decorated the eastern and western ends of a Temple, perhaps that of Jupiter Panhellenius, in the island of Ægina. The ruins of this temple were visited in 1811 by Mr. Cockerell and other gentlemen, and extensive and careful excavations were carried on, by which all the members and details of the cornice and mouldings have been ascertained; and the minute and accurate measurements then made have been the authorities from which these imitations have been constructed. The greater part of the statues which adorned these pediments were at the same time discovered, and every circumstance illustrative of their original position, with relation to the architecture of the temple, was noted with as much accuracy as the case would admit. From the notes then made, and from long and careful study of the sculptures themselves, and the place which they occupied, Mr. Cockerell composed the groups very

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much in the mode in which they are now exhibited. From the violence with which the temple had been destroyed, probably by an earthquake, all the statues had been in some degree mutilated, and some so entirely destroyed that it was in vain to attempt their restoration. Those which were capable of repair were committed to the hands of Mr. Thorwaldsen, and in uniting the broken fragments, and restoring the parts of them that were deficient, that eminent artist has shown the greatest care and sagacity.

The pediment at the north side of the room is taken from the western end of the temple; it contains ten figures, and it is supposed that there was originally one more, who was stooping down to assist the fallen warrior, who is wounded, at the feet of Minerva. The subject is supposed to be the contest between the Greeks and Trojans for the body of Patroclus; Ajax, assisted by Teucer and Diomed, endeavouring to recover the body, Hector, Paris, and Æneas to seize it.

Of the figures which adorned the other pediment only five now remain, and the loss of the rest is the more to be lamented, as the sculptures of this eastern end are of a much higher character than those of the western. From the few figures which are still spared to us, it appears that the subject of this picture was similar to that of the other pediment, modified only by the taste and skill of the artist, perhaps the expedition of Hercules and Telamon against Troy.

At the ends of the room are casts of the metopes of the old temple at Selinus, which are considered some of the earliest specimens of Greek art; they represent Hercules and the Cercopes, or two thieves of Ephesus; Perseus, assisted by Pallas Athene, killing the Gorgon Medusa, out of whom leaps Pegasus; a female divinity who has killed one of the giants; and a figure in a biga attended by two others on horseback. *Presented by Samuel Angell, Esq.*

The East side of this Room opens into the

ASSYRIAN GALLERIES.

A suite of three long and narrow apartments, running North and South to a length exceeding 300 feet, with an additional room, or transept, crossing from their Southern extremity, contains the collection of sculptures excavated, chiefly by A. H. Layard, Esq., M.P., on the site, or in the vicinity, of ancient Nineveh. The discoveries were for the most part made in extensive mounds, formed by the natural accumulation of the soil over the *débris* of ruined edifices, in the three following localities:—Nimroud, on the Tigris, about twenty miles below the modern Mosul; Khorsabád, a site about ten miles to the North-east of Mosul, which was excavated for the French Government by M. Botta, and from which a few specimens have been obtained for the British Museum; and Kouyunjik, on the Tigris, nearly opposite Mosul. This classification of localities, which correspond broadly with three successive periods in Assyrian history, forms the basis of the arrangement under which the sculptures are here exhibited. The requirements of space, however, have compelled, in one instance, a deviation from the chronological order in which the collections are now generally disposed; the monuments of Khorsabad being unavoidably placed in the transept at the Southern extremity, although in age they intervene

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between those of Nimroud and Kouyunjik. The visitor, entering from the Greek Galleries, finds himself in the Nimroud Central Saloon; but in accordance with the system here pursued, of ascending continuously, as far as possible, from the later monuments to the earliest, he should turn to the left, and pass through the North door of this room into the

KOUYUNJIK SIDE-GALLERY.

The collection of bas-reliefs in this room was procured by Mr. Layard, in 1849 and 1850, from the remains of a very extensive Assyrian edifice excavated by him in the great mound of Kouyunjik. This edifice appears, from the inscriptions remaining on many of its sculptures, to have been the palace of Sennacherib, who is supposed to have reigned from about B.C. 716 to B.C. 698. It was subsequently occupied by his grandson Ashurakhbal, or Ashurbanipal (as the name is read by Sir Henry Rawlinson), who reigned towards the middle of the seventh century, B.C. Monuments of both these kings are included in the collection. Those of Sennacherib are sculptured generally in gypsum or alabaster, those of Ashurbanipal in a harder limestone. Most of the sculptures were split and shattered by the action of fire, the palace having apparently been ruined by a conflagration, probably at the destruction of Nineveh: indeed, many single slabs reached this country in 300 or 400 pieces. These have been simply rejoined without attempt at restoration. Immediately to the left on entering is

1. A cast from a bas-relief cut in the rock, at the mouth of the Nahr-el-Kelb River, near Beyrout, in Syria, placed here in illustration of the Kouyunjik series, which succeeds it. It represents Sennacherib, standing in the conventional attitude of worship, with sacred or symbolical objects above him, and is covered with a cuneiform inscription. In the rock, adjoining the original relief, are six similar Assyrian tablets, and three Egyptian bas-reliefs, with hieroglyphic inscriptions, bearing the name of Rameses II., who at an earlier period is supposed to have passed through Palestine. *Presented by the Duke of Northumberland, K. G.*

The sculptures on the left, or West side of the Gallery, are all of the period of Sennacherib, and illustrate the wars he carried on, and the tributes he received. They are, for the most part, fragments of more extensive works. The subjects represented are as follows:—

2. A galley, with a long straight *rostrum*, or beak, propelled by two banks of rowers; on the upper deck are warriors, whose shields are arranged along the side of the galley. In the water appears a crab devouring a fish.

3. Part of a river, in which are seen fish of various kinds. The bank is overgrown with reeds. Beside these is an unarmed horseman attacked by an Assyrian warrior on foot, and raising his hand for quarter.

3*. Fragment of a head from a colossal figure of an eunuch.

4—8. A series of Slabs, mutilated in the upper part, from a chamber marked XXVIII. in Mr. Layard's ground-plan of the Palace of Kouyunjik; they commemorate apparently the expedition of Sennacherib

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into Southern Babylonia against Merodach Baladan, who is called in some of the Assyrian inscriptions the king of Kar-Duniyas.

The first portion represents a piece of water, probably part of the Tigris or Euphrates, on which are seen seven boats, among islands overgrown with marsh plants. To the left (4), on a reed-covered bank, are figures escaping from a boat boarded by the invaders; one of the latter has landed, and is spearing a fugitive; another holds up a head in triumph; a third is slaying a captive in the boat; and a fourth warrior stands making a signal, whilst a prisoner kneels and holds up his hands for quarter. Beyond, in the water, is a dead man, and another boat, in which apparently a combat is still going on; two of the slain are falling over the side. Next (5), beside a small island, is a raft buried amidst the reeds, upon it five figures are crouching for concealment. Beyond are two more boats, the upper conveys Assyrian archers; the lower, belonging to the enemy, has been boarded by the invaders, who have slain one of the crew, whilst three others, unarmed, are escaping or imploring quarter. Adjoining is a small boat, with three of the vanquished raising their hands in supplication. Above appears a raft, sheltered as before by reeds, in which are archers shooting, with other figures seated. Another raft, with three crouching fugitives, is seen in the foreground; beside it is a headless body in the water. Further on is a boat with some Assyrians returning in triumph; one rows, two others apparently hold up heads of the slain, and five prisoners accompany them. Beyond, in another boat, which is dragged to the shore by a soldier, are two Assyrians, with two prisoners manacled. In the water, between the islands, are numerous fish and crabs. Slabs 6, 7, 8, represent the shore, with a procession of captives and of booty, in two tiers. The upper exhibits prisoners handcuffed, with oxen; the lower has male and female prisoners bearing wine-skins and vases, attended by archers of the guard, and spearmen, and warriors carrying heads or driving oxen. At the right extremity of No. 8, stand two officers registering the amount of the spoil. Behind is a row of date palm-trees; and along the bottom of the slabs is a tributary stream of water, with fish.

9. Fragment of a battle scene; slingers in double file advance, discharging their slings, and holding in their left hands stones. The back-ground is curiously sculptured to represent (apparently) mountain-scenery, or perhaps jungle; parts of two trees are introduced.

10. Fragment of a similar scene; three archers are shooting, each accompanied by a comrade, who supports in front a screen of wattling. The back-ground is similar to the preceding.

11. Fragment, with two foot soldiers in full armour, each leading a horse, through the same country as before. In the back-ground is a tree much resembling the Banana.

12. Similar subject to the preceding.

13. Fragment from a procession, commencing with part of the wheel of a chariot, which belonged to a slab now lost; behind it are two warriors bearing (apparently) maces, followed by two spearmen, leading horses; all are in full armour.

14. Fragment representing three led horses, the last attended by an eunuch, holding in his right hand a whip.

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15, 16, 17. A series, of which the upper portion is lost, representing the return from battle.

To the extreme left (15) are two officers registering the spoils brought in. In front of them are laid arms, couches, vessels, &c. Two warriors are piling the heads of the slain, others follow, bringing up prisoners in couples, fastened together by the wrist. Behind these (16) are women carrying wine-skins, driven by a soldier on foot, then a chariot drawn by two bulls, in which are three women or eunuchs, and lastly, three male captives, driven by a soldier. In the background of these slabs are palm-trees in full fruit, and beyond them some water with fish. The sculpture is continued on the edge of slab 17, which originally stood at a projecting angle in the wall of the chamber to which it belonged.

15*. Cast of a mutilated inscription at the back of No. 15.

18, 19. Fragment of a military procession; first come warriors armed with spears, swords, large round shields, and peaked helmets; then two, who are apparently royal mace-bearers; afterwards, two horses attached to a chariot, probably of the king, which was represented on the adjoining slab, now lost. On the upper part of No. 18 are the legs and feet of three men, belonging to a tier above.

20—29. Part of a series of bas-reliefs, from the chamber marked XIV. in Mr. Layard's plan, representing the siege of a fortified city, which occupies the centre of the composition, and is assailed by the Assyrians on both sides. The whole series is blackened by fire, and the sculptures are much mutilated, particularly in their upper portions. 20, 21, 22, are consecutive slabs. First, to the left, appear two warriors leading horses, and armed with spears, and bows carried in cases at their backs; next is a long file of advancing troops with spears, shields, and peaked helmets; then (22) two, perhaps chiefs, with crested helmets, and shields, of which the inner side is seen, and which appear formed of wickerwork; then four slingers, discharging stones, and holding in their left hands other stones; and then an archer, shooting. Above the figures is a row of trees, amongst which appears the vine, loaded with grapes, thus indicating the season of the year. On the upper part of No. 22 may be discerned the feet of another body of troops, belonging to a tier above, now lost. Between 22 and 23 occurs a break, from a slab having perished. Next (23) are seen three fully-armed warriors, shooting from behind screens, held by attendant warriors; then three light-armed archers, the two foremost (24) kneeling, and all directing their arrows at the town represented on the next slab. Behind them are seen three towers, perhaps belonging to an outwork, which has been carried by the besiegers: on the highest tower is an Assyrian chieftain, bending on one knee for the fight. Beyond these, running across slabs 23, 24, the row of trees is continued. On No. 25, planted on a high dome-shaped hill, is the besieged city. The upper part of the slab is mutilated, but a portion remains of an inner fortress or keep, within the outer wall; above which is a fragment of an inscription, intended probably to record the name of the place. In the outer wall is a round-arched gate; and at the foot of the hill appears to have been a river; water being introduced, which is continued along the whole series of slabs. All

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the walls and towers of the city are embattled, and lined with defenders, discharging arrows, or throwing down stones. Upon the acclivity of the hill, to the left, is an Assyrian preparing to scale the walls. In front of it appears to be an artificial mound, thrown up by the invaders, on which are planted five warriors, fully armed, all kneeling, and two of them shooting up at the walls from behind screens. Below these are trees, similar to the preceding. To the right (26), the attack is carried on upon the other side of the city. On the ground are archers, kneeling, and shooting from behind their screens; above them are others, mounted apparently on an outwork like that on No. 24, and likewise shooting at the walls; whilst above these again is a higher tier, in which other archers, some with screens, others without, are similarly engaged. Immediately behind these are trees, extending into the distance, where the ruggedness of a mountain-side seems conventionally indicated by angular lines. The two upper rows of archers are each headed by a warrior, advancing with spear and shield to an escalade. After No. 26 occurs another break, the connecting slabs of the series being lost. On 27—29 are seen the results of the contest. Five warriors (28) are carrying in triumph the heads of the slain, followed by three male captives manacled, one of whom is being struck by an attendant; then (27) two women, bearing wineskins and vessels, and accompanied by a child. The warriors are met by others, armed with peaked helmets, spears, and shields. The connecting portion of No. 29 is lost; on what remains are two soldiers leading horses. Above the figures, along slabs 27—29, the row of vines and other trees is continued; and higher up are the remains of an upper frieze, in which the collection of the heads is again represented, before two scribes with writing materials, who register the number brought in.

30. Fragment from the siege of a city. A bowman, shooting from behind a screen held by an attendant soldier; behind them, two slingers discharging stones. Underneath are the legs and feet of five combatants, the remains of a bas-relief, of which the upper portion has been removed to make room for the present sculpture, thus forming a species of palimpsest.

31. Plaster cast of a horseman, unarmed, in full flight.

32. Cast of an Assyrian horseman, pursuing, and discharging an arrow. The sculptures from which these two casts were taken were not brought home for the Museum.

33. A slab from Chamber VI. in Mr. Layard's plan; it represents a male figure, with hair falling over his shoulders in large flowing curls, and armed only with a dagger in his belt; his left hand is raised; his right, which is destroyed, appears to have grasped an object of uncertain character, planted upon the earth before him, apparently a staff surmounted by a fir-cone, or spear-head.

34—48. Part of a series of sculptures which originally lined the two walls of a long narrow gallery leading, by an inclined plane, from Kouyunjik towards the Tigris. On the one side, descending the slope, were fourteen horses, led by grooms; on the other, ascending into the palace, were servitors bearing food for a banquet. The figures are somewhat smaller than life, designed with much freedom and truth; and by comparison with the Panathenaic frieze in the Elgin Saloon, they may

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furnish a good point of view for estimating the capabilities and defects of Assyrian art.

The first two groups of consecutive slabs (34, 35) and (36, 37, 38) present grooms, wearing short tunics fringed with fur, and embroidered belts, leading each a horse by a halter twisted round his lower jaw.

39. Slab returned at a projection in the wall, and bearing on it a figure similarly attired to the grooms, but with a small staff in his hand,—perhaps a marshal or chamberlain.

39*. Cast of an inscription at the back of No. 39.

40. Slab which originally, as here, adjoined No. 39, presenting another horse and groom.

41. Slab from the opposite side of the gallery to the preceding, representing three attendants or servitors; the first (to the left) bearing in each hand a rod fringed with two rows of dried locusts, which are even yet consumed as food by the Arabs; the next, carrying two birds; and the foremost, two wine-skins.

42, 43. Two consecutive slabs, with five similar figures, forming two couples, and half of a third; each couple bearing between them, on their shoulders, trays laden with pomegranates, grapes, apples, and other articles of food.

44. A semicircular-headed slab, with a small mutilated figure standing, apparently in adoration, before a table of offerings, near which are various astrological symbols. Beside, and beneath him, is a long inscription, divided in the middle by a broad band.

At this end of the Room, on the floor, is a fragment from a pavement slab, with flowers, and an ornamental fringe, sculptured in relief.

On the South side of the door is a highly-interesting series of sculptures on six consecutive slabs, which formed the only remaining decorations of Chamber XXXIII. in Mr. Layard's plan. This Chamber was erected by Sennacherib, whose name occurs in the inscriptions at the back of the slabs, but the bas-reliefs were only sculptured in the time of his grandson, Ashurbanipal, whose victories they represent. Although broken into hundreds of minute fragments by fire, yet, from the greater hardness of the material, which is a fossiliferous limestone, the surface appears in better preservation than that of the alabaster remains, and the outlines of the sculpture are more sharply displayed.

45—47 represent a battle, which appears, from the inscriptions inserted in various parts of the scene, to have taken place in Elam, or Susiana. The troops of Ashurbanipal are armed with spears, bows, daggers, peaked, and sometimes crested, helmets, coats of mail, and large shields, generally square at the bottom; in a few instances they wield the battle-axe and mace, weapons not found in the earlier bas-reliefs. The enemy use merely the bow: many, however, are in chariots, which are drawn sometimes by mules, animals for which modern Susiana is still famous. They have no defensive armour; their hair is worn long, and bound with fillets. According to the uniform practice in all these monuments, the Assyrians appear not merely victorious, but even exempt from individual injury. The number of figures is so great, and the composition so involved, that it

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is impossible to distinguish more than the principal incidents in the ensuing description.

45. To the left is seen the side of a high arched mound, down which the invaders are driving the Elamites in confused rout. To the right the figures are disposed in four horizontal tiers. The highest, which is greatly mutilated, represents some of the victors torturing or slaying their prisoners. In the next tier below is a chariot, apparently taken from the enemy, as it differs in construction from the Assyrian; four of the conquering party, seated within it, are galloping from the field. Above this is a mutilated inscription, containing originally the name of the vanquished king; but this is now lost. Behind the chariot is a tent, the sides of which are supported by cords, but the covering is lost: within it are three captives, and two Assyrians receiving the heads of the slain. Other battle scenes occupy the two lower tiers, with the usual incidents of rout and slaughter.

46. The tiers of sculpture are continued, but the uppermost is entirely lost. In the highest which remains, amongst heaps of the slain, is a chariot, from which the occupants have fallen, and with which the horses are entangled. Around and below appear trees, amongst which the slaughter is continued. In the middle of the slab is a mutilated inscription.

47. Portions here remain of two upper tiers, presenting trains of captives, driven by soldiers; amongst them are women and children, the latter generally naked. Below, the same battle-scene is continued, in a mass of confusion, up to the banks of a river, probably the Eulæus, which bounds the sculpture to the right, washing down men, horses, bows and quivers, amidst shoals of fish and crabs. The plain is strewn throughout with the dead and dying; on the upper part of the slab birds of prey are fastening on their remains. In the middle are two inscriptions.

The next three slabs are a continuation of the series, which, in the original chamber, was interrupted by a doorway between 47 and 48. The bas-reliefs represent the reception of prisoners and spoils by the victors. Each slab was divided horizontally into six tiers, of which the highest is now considerably mutilated, but the remainder are generally well preserved.

48. At the top is part of a procession of warriors returning from the battle. In the second tier, in front of another procession, are two prisoners, fastened by the hands and feet to pegs fixed in the ground, and flayed by the victors. Above this is an inscription. In the next tier, two led horses, two prisoners wearing caps, with two Assyrian attendants, are ushered by an eunuch: before them are seen two of the vanquished, put to tortures. In the next tier a file of warriors is advancing, behind whom are fir-trees. In the fifth tier appears an Assyrian war-chariot, with two warriors behind it, on foot, raising their shields as if in exultation, and, in front, two led horses, with attendants. In the lowest tier is a mixed procession of troops;—to the left a horseman, with a spear; then a car, taken, apparently, from the enemy, with two heavily-armed soldiers beside it; then an Assyrian chariot, bearing two warriors; then attendants on foot.

48*. Cast of an inscription at the back of No. 48.

49. A continuation of the preceding bas-relief.—In the highest

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tier only the feet of some Assyrian soldiers are preserved. In the second, to the left, are the remains of a group, collecting heads of the slain; behind them, several figures are approaching, amongst whom is one of smaller proportions and marked Hebrew physiognomy, wearing a cap and pointed shoes, which appear to have been the national costume of the Israelites; behind these again are nine other figures, marching in the opposite direction. In the tier below is another group of victors, with captives; one of the latter, wearing a cap, and fettered at the ancles, appears to have a human head slung round his neck, and to be expostulating with an Assyrian, who is spitting in his face and striking him: the latter is followed by five figures similar to those immediately above them: then appears a procession advancing in the opposite direction, preceded by two bowmen, two captives in the Israelitish costume, and two attendant eunuchs. The fourth tier presents two lines of light-armed figures meeting in a grove of firs. The fifth and sixth exhibit the submission of the Elamites. Above, six figures prostrate their faces to the ground, whilst ten others kneel, with their hands raised in obeisance or supplication. Below, in the sixth tier, stands an eunuch chieftain, or Tartan, grasping by the wrist a captive who follows him. Over their heads is an inscription, recording (as interpreted by Mr. Layard) that the prisoner was a son of the King of Susiana, who fell in battle near the city of Shushan, or Susa, and that an Assyrian general had been nominated by the conqueror to succeed him. Before the chieftain is a crowd of figures, making obeisance, like those above; behind these is a car drawn by a mule, and a led horse. The seventh or lowest tier, represents a warrior leading a horse, and heading the procession represented on No. 48: before him are eight of the vanquished, making obeisance. These are followed by a band of musicians, the three foremost of whom, harpers, are dancing as they play, whilst a fourth blows the double pipe.

50. The last slab of the series is much mutilated on the right side. In the highest tier are trees: immediately below is the king, Ashurbanipal, receiving the prisoners represented on the preceding slab: the royal chariot, which was richly decorated, is preceded by two guards, and two eunuchs bearing whips, and one of them a small box, or perhaps an inscribed tablet. The figure of the king seems to have been purposely mutilated, perhaps by the subsequent captors of Nineveh: he is accompanied by a charioteer, and an attendant, who holds the parasol, both also much defaced. Above the chariot is an inscription. In the third tier is a continuation of the light-armed men, and led horses, marching through a wood. Beneath is the representation of a city, standing at the confluence of a large and small river, perhaps Susa, between the Eulæus and Shahpúr. A continuous wall encircles several detached flat-roofed houses, with square doors, but no windows: without the wall are fortified towers, and trees: in the middle is inscribed a name not yet satisfactorily deciphered. Below the city is a continuation of the band of musicians, who are here all females; the majority are performing on the harp, but one on a double pipe, and another on a species of small drum; they are followed by other women and children, clapping their hands to the measure. To the extreme right appears a wood, in which is a piece of water. Along the bottom

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of the three slabs flows a stream, bearing down men, horses, cars, bows and quivers.

The remaining bas-reliefs in this room belong all to the period of Sennacherib. The next six formed part of a series in the great hall marked VI. in Mr. Layard's plan, and illustrate the architectural works of the Assyrian king. They are all considerably defaced.

51, 52. The monarch superintending the movement of a colossal human-headed bull. On the summit of a high mound to the left is the royal chariot, drawn by two attendants. The king is within it, alone; before him stands his mace-bearer; behind, an attendant supporting his parasol. On the brow of the mount kneels an officer turning to receive the orders of the king. Four lines of workmen succeed, lashed to as many cables, and toiling up the acclivity. The two lowest lines are headed by overseers; and beside the highest and lowest are drivers, plying their sticks on the shoulders of the men. The bull (52) is laid sideways on a sledge, to which the cables are attached, its front facing the spectator: the head is defaced, but the outline of the body is distinctly preserved: upon it stand four officers, the first clapping his hands to time the movement, or call attention; the second speaking through a trumpet, the case for which he bears on his back; the third, also a trumpet-bearer, addressing some one in front; whilst the fourth, kneeling, gives directions to the workmen behind. Immediately before the sledge is a man placing rollers, to assist its progress. The weight behind is relieved by a lever, pulled downwards by men with ropes, whilst another inserts a wedge-shaped block as a fulcrum below. Behind this is represented another gang of labourers constructing a mound, by carrying up earth and stones to the summit on their shoulders. Above these is a tier of soldiers, probably the body-guard, consisting alternately of bowmen and heavily-armed troops. Beyond, crowning both slabs, is a range of rugged mountains, covered with vines, firs, and fig trees. Along the bottom runs a stream, probably the Tigris, in which is an island: upon the latter are three men, raising water, by means of poles and buckets, —a contrivance still used in the south of Europe for irrigation, and called in Egypt the *shadoof*. Slab 52 having originally stood at a projecting angle in the hall, the edge is sculptured with a continuation of the subject: a further portion of the artificial mound is seen, with labourers depositing earth and stones on its summit; and the remainder was doubtless represented on the adjoining, or return slab.

53. A slab from the same hall as the preceding, representing a portion of a similar subject. Along the top is a range of mountains, covered, as before, with trees. Below them, a row of guards, like those on slabs 51, 52. Beneath these, to the left, part of a mound constructed by labourers, probably prisoners of war, as they all wear caps, and some have their ancles fettered; they ascend the mound in three rows, with loaded baskets, which they empty upon the summit; whilst a fourth row descends with baskets empty. In the centre of the slab is an inscription, recording the building of the palace by Sennacherib. Below this is a representation, now much defaced, of a quadrangular plot of ground covered with workmen, either a stone-quarry or clay-pit, where the materials of construction are being prepared; on the upper side are men bearing loaded baskets, below are others seated at

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their work. Along the base of the slab appears a line of guards, like those above.

54. Fragment of a series from another part of the same hall, representing the moving of some weighty piece of sculpture. The lower portion, and part of the right side, have perished. At the top is seen a piece of water, abounding with fish; two small boats, and a raft formed of four timbers, each bear men with blocks of wood, or other objects required for the operations. To the extreme right is a shore overgrown with reeds, and along the middle of the slab a row of fir-trees. Below these are men drawing probably a colossal bull, represented on the lost portion of the slab. Four rows of them are seen, each dragging a thick cable, to which they are lashed by ropes. Above the highest row is the driver plying his stick; and immediately behind, three overseers with their right hands extended, and in their left truncheons. Below these are five men placing rollers before the sledge.

55. Fragment from a series in the same chamber, representing the removal of a colossal bull. Along the upper part runs a river or lake, in which are three boats, bearing each four men, with objects probably required for the erection of the bull. In the water appear two fishermen, seated astride on inflated skins, each drawing up a fish with hook and line; abundance of other fish surround them, one of which is devoured by a crab. On the shore below this is a row of fir-trees. Below them are seen a line of porters, carrying various articles in their hands,—weapons, vessels, blocks of wood, saws, picks, spades, &c. Behind are two carts, each drawn by two eunuchs, and bearing ropes and wooden spars. To the left, below the row of porters, are four overseers with hands extended; behind them is the bull on a sledge. Standing on the top of it are three superintendents, the first extending his arms, apparently giving directions, the second clapping his hands, and the third holding his speaking-trumpet at his side. In front are seen the upper portions of three men, placing rollers, the bottom of the slab, on which the rest was sculptured, having been lost. The progress of the sledge is assisted by a large lever, worked like that on No. 52. Over the lever appear five porters, one bearing a saw and two axes, two others carrying forked props for supporting the scaffolding on the sides of the bull, when raised; a fourth with a long spar, and a fifth with ropes. At the right extremity of the slab are three more carts, with ropes and spars; and beneath them, two men supporting the forepart of an enormous pole, probably a spare lever.

56. Another slab from the same chamber, belonging to another similar series. In the upper part is a dense jungle of reeds, disposed in two horizontal lines; in the higher appear two does; in the lower, a wild sow with her young, and a stag. Below, near the centre of the slab, is the king, Sennacherib, in a richly-ornamented chariot, drawn by two eunuchs, supporting the pole, which terminates in a carved horse's head. Behind him walk two other eunuchs, bearing his parasol and fly-flapper, and followed by three attendants with maces. Six attendants, also with maces, precede the chariot. The lower part of the slab has perished; but the upper portion of several men carrying forked props, ropes and spars, and amongst them, a cart with cables and poles, still remain. In the middle of the slab is an inscription, partly effaced.

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57—59. Three slabs from the great central hall of the palace, marked XIX. in Mr. Layard's plan; they represent the siege and capture of a city, situate on the further bank of a broad river. Round the back of the city (57), and nearly insulating it, flows a stream, or moat, whose banks are fringed with weeds. The invading army, having crossed this stream near its confluence with the river, occupy some open ground before the city. To the left is a horseman, armed with mail and helmet, and discharging an arrow at the walls; before him are two archers on foot, two warriors with spear and shield preparing for the assault, and another archer shooting from behind a screen held by a comrade. Next is seen the city, constructed, as usual, with embattled walls and towers, but with square-headed, instead of arched, gates. The upper portion is mutilated, but from a remaining tower a wounded man is falling: on the walls further on (58) appear two of the besieged, raising their hands in despair, or imploring mercy. The rest of this, and the succeeding slab, are occupied by a procession of prisoners and spoil, without the city walls. The rear is brought up by a warrior on foot, with spear, shield, and crested helmet, apparently striking a manacled prisoner; before these is another such prisoner, with a driver; then a cart drawn by an ox, and containing vessels and articles of furniture; next, four women bearing skins and vestures, one of them carrying a child, and all preceded by a soldier. Then (59) appear some oxen, executed with much spirit and truth; and before them, another soldier, driving four male captives, with wine-skins on their shoulders. Beyond the figures is seen a row of date-palms, in full fruit. Below this scene, the river is carried across the whole in a broad band; it is, as usual, stocked with fish and crabs. Along the bottom of the slabs is represented the nearer bank, upon which the king and his army are returning from the contest, beside another avenue of palms. To the left (57) are two horses led by warriors in peaked helmets; then three eunuch warriors in similar helmets; then the king in a sumptuous chariot drawn by two richly-caparisoned horses; he is accompanied by a charioteer, and an eunuch bearing the parasol and fly-flapper, and is followed on foot by an armed attendant with the mace: the yoke over the horses' shoulders is surmounted by a kind of tablet, with a figure carved in relief, probably representing the *ferouher*, or attendant deity. In front of the royal group are two attendants; then a file of soldiers (58) variously armed, and advancing to the spot where the spoil is collected (59). Here are seen captured spears and bows, couches, vases, goblets, &c. Below them is a pile of human heads, which two officers on the left (58) are registering, whilst on the right (59), a warrior is bringing in another with animated movements. Behind the latter a prisoner approaches, raising his hands for quarter, followed by six others in couples, attached together by the wrist, and bearing on their shoulders wine-skins; amongst these is a soldier conducting them.

60. The last slab is from the long gallery marked XLIX. in Mr. Layard's plan. It represents a figure of uncertain meaning, whether a mythical personage, or simply a mime or harlequin. The form is human, but with a lion's head, and feathers on the neck. He is undraped above the waist, but wears over his shoulder a sword-belt. His

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right hand raises a dagger; the left, as well as the legs and feet, are lost.

In the middle of the Room stands an obelisk in white calcareous stone, much corroded by weather, which was found near the centre of the mound at Kouyunjik. The apex is shaped into three gradines, and on each side are eight small bas-reliefs, representing the exploits of Sardanapalus the Great, an Assyrian king who reigned about two centuries before Sennacherib, and whose principal monuments are to be seen in the Nimroud collection. The king appears in different scenes, engaged in battle, or besieging cities, concluding treaties, receiving tribute, hunting the wild ass or the oryx, or seated without the gate, as if delivering judgment. In other reliefs are warriors collecting spoil of cattle and horses, and carrying bowls, and bags with booty; a ceremony, apparently sacrificial, before two altars; and a procession with instruments and music. On the apex, and between some of the bas-reliefs, are remains of an inscription.

Towards the North end of the room is the upper part of an obelisk, also found at Kouyunjik, but belonging to the same king as the preceding. In a sunk panel on one side is a figure, apparently of a king, holding in each hand some objects now defaced, and receiving four other figures, who from their head-dress and gestures, and the smaller scale of representation, may be considered captives, or tribute-bearers. Above are seen two hands, probably of a Deity, issuing from a species of aureole, and one holding a bow; on either side of them are sacred or mystic objects. The obelisk is surmounted by two gradines, and on its back and sides is an inscription in honour of Sardanapalus. This, and the preceding monument, were obtained in 1855, having been excavated at Kouyunjik under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry C. Rawlinson, K.C.B., H. M. Consul-General at Baghdàd.

Towards the South end of the Room is a circular bowl in limestone, much mutilated. Round the exterior is a frieze of small figures in relief, representing groups of men and lions in combat, probably forms of the Assyrian Hercules. This object was procured by Mr. Layard, with the bas-reliefs already described.

NIMROUD CENTRAL SALOON.

With this room commences the series of sculptures excavated by Mr. Layard, in 1847 and 1850, in different parts of the great mound at Nimroud. They are, with a few exceptions, executed in a species of alabaster, abounding in Mesopotamia, which is easily decomposed either by moisture or fire.

To the left of the door, on entering from the Kouyunjik Gallery, is a group of sculptures found in a ruin termed by Mr. Layard, with reference to its position on the mound, the South-West Palace. This edifice was erected by Essarhaddon, the son and successor of Sennacherib, with materials obtained, in great measure, from the spoliation of the palaces erected by the earlier Assyrian dynasty on the North-West side, and in the centre of the mound.

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Against the North wall, by the door, are two slabs; on the upper is a horseman, wearing a crested helmet, pursued by two Assyrian horsemen, who are wounding his horse with their spears.

Below this is a fragment of a subject representing the siege of a city; a bucket, lowered by a pulley, is seen through the walls; one of the besiegers is cutting its rope.

Over the slabs is a head from a small statue, apparently of an eunuch; the nose, which was originally a separate piece let in, has been lost.

On the adjoining wall is a large bas-relief, divided horizontally into two tiers, the upper of which bears a representation of a strong city on a mound or hill, having walls with battlements and towers, and from which sheep, and captives bearing spoil, are being driven by Assyrian warriors. The lower scene represents a king in his chariot moving in procession, part of another chariot appearing before him. The king is attended by a parasol-bearer and a charioteer, and his horses are led by two ushers. Between the tiers is part of an inscription, originally extending over several adjoining slabs, upon one of which is mentioned the receipt of tribute from Menahem, King of Israel. This sculpture must therefore have been executed either for Pul, who invaded Samaria about 769 B.C., and is stated, in 2 Kings xv. 19, to have levied tribute from Menahem; or perhaps for his successor, Tiglathpileser, with whose history, in the opinion of Dr. Hincks, the account more nearly tallies.

Above this slab is another, on which are two horsemen in conical helmets pursuing a third, and thrusting him from his horse with their spears. Behind is a vulture, bearing off the intestines of a fallen warrior.

In front of these is a colossal head, in a triple-horned tiara, of a winged and human-headed bull, on a larger scale than any yet brought to Europe, and executed in a style which seems to prove that, unlike the slabs just described, it belongs to the time of Essarhaddon himself.

The remaining sculptures in this room, together with those of the succeeding gallery, belong to the period of the earlier dynasty of Nineveh. Of these, the bas-reliefs on the West wall of the room, which were discovered in the central ruin of the mound of Nimroud, are supposed to be the latest in date.

Commencing on the Southern, or left-hand side of the passage to the Phigaleian Saloon, the lowest bas-relief represents the evacuation of a captured city. Beneath the walls stand two battering engines, unemployed. Two carts, each containing two females and a child, and drawn by a pair of bullocks, are leaving the city. In the distance are eunuchs driving away the captured cattle, and scribes making an inventory of the spoil.

Above, to the left, is a slab, on which is represented an eunuch followed by two pairs of prisoners, with their hands bound behind them.

To the right of this is a slab, having sculptured upon it a flock of sheep and goats, and a driver, whose figure is nearly effaced.

Over these is a slab, having on it two horsemen with spears pursuing a flying figure on a camel. Beneath their feet are three dead men.

Continuing along the Western Wall, on the other side of the

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entrance to the Phigaleian Saloon, the lowest slabs bear representations of two sieges.

That to the left, which has an inscription underneath, has pourtrayed upon it the walls of a city, against which a battering engine is brought to work upon an artificial mound. Two archers behind screens are discharging arrows at the besieged, one of whom appears on the walls, begging quarter; in the distance are three impaled persons, and at the foot of the mound lie two of the slain.

The right-hand slab represents a similar attack of a city on the banks of some water, beside which are trees.

Above this bas-relief is a third siege. The city is defended by a triple tier of walls, with battlements, from which archers are shooting; the besiegers are working a battering engine, with three archers on the top, running upon an inclined plane; in the field are several warriors fighting, falling from the walls, or lying wounded: a date palm-tree is introduced, torn up by the roots.

To the left of this bas-relief is another, representing a female leading three camels, and carrying a vase, originally belonging to the same frieze as the corresponding slab on the other side (with the flock of sheep), but separated, as here, by an intervening space.

Over these is the head of a human-headed and winged bull in bas-relief, with double horns, and a richly-decorated tiara.

In the centre of the room stands the most important historical monument as yet recovered from Assyria. It is an Obelisk of black marble, with the top truncated, and divided into three gradines. Each of its sides has five oblong panels, sculptured in bas-relief, separated horizontally by single lines of cuneiform inscription; and the remaining surface, both above and below the bas-reliefs, is covered with similar inscription. On the eastern, or principal face, the highest panel represents a king holding two arrows and a bow, attended by two armour-bearers, and receiving homage from a captive or tributary, who prostrates himself at his feet; behind the latter figure are two royal attendants, standing with clasped hands; above are representations of the sun and of a *ferouher*. The side-panels on the same level show the tribute brought to the king; that on the northern face has a horse, with three Assyrian figures; the remaining two exhibit foreigners, attired like the two large figures on slab No. 19, in the Side-Gallery, and leading camels, or bearing miscellaneous offerings on their shoulders. The four panels next below these are similar in subject; upon the principal one the king is represented standing with a cup in his hand, and attended by four eunuchs, one of whom screens him with a parasol, another fans him with a fly-flapper; above appear the *ferouher*, and the sun. On the return panels are two royal attendants, followed by tributaries bearing wine-skins, vessels, &c. The third row of panels has men in Assyrian costume leading or driving animals, two camels, an elephant, three monkeys, and two large apes. In the fourth row are two lions and a stag, and Assyrians bearing vestures, tusks, &c. In the fifth, foreigners and Assyrians intermixed, with wine-skins, fruits, vessels, &c. The inscription on this monument records the conquests of Divanubara, son of Sardanapalus the Great, who is thought to have reigned about 902–860 B. C. Amongst those who brought

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him tribute are mentioned Jehu, "of the house of Omri," the Israelite king, and Hazael, the contemporary king of Syria; and according to Sir Henry Rawlinson, Misraim, or Egypt, is included in the list of tributary lands. The obelisk was found near the centre of the Great Mound.

The remainder of the Nimroud collection belongs altogether to the period of Ashurakhbal, otherwise read Ashuradanbal, or Sardanapalus the Great, the earliest Assyrian king whose monuments have been brought to Europe, and who is supposed to have reigned about 930–902 B.C. The sculptures were found partly in the ruins of an extensive edifice erected under this monarch, and termed by Mr. Layard the North-West Palace, and partly in two small adjacent temples, of the same date, one of which was dedicated to the Assyrian "God of War."

To the West of the door leading from the Kouyunjik Gallery is a colossal lion, standing with open jaws, sculptured in front and on one side, and, like all the figures found in similar situations, provided with five legs, so as to appear perfect from both points of view; the whole surface is covered with cuneiform inscriptions, and at the back is also an inscription. This, with a companion figure, too much injured for removal, formed the sides of the principal entrance to one of the small temples just mentioned.

Against the nearest pilaster, on the East side of this room, is a small statue in hard stone, on its original pedestal; it represents Sardanapalus the Great standing, with his head bare, and a fringed robe wound round his body, in his right hand an instrument shaped like a sickle, and in his left a mace; on his breast is an inscription, delicately engraved. This figure is from an inner chamber of the same small temple as the preceding.

The remaining sculptures in this room were all found in the ruins of the North-West Edifice of Nimroud.

Against the second pilaster of the East side are the head and foot of a winged and human-headed bull, wearing a horned cap; the neck and shoulders are restored.

Against the southern wall of the room, on either side of the door, are two colossal figures of a lion and a bull, not originally forming a pair, but each united with a figure similar to itself, at two of the entrances of chambers in the North-West Edifice. They are sculptured in mezzo-rilievo in front and on the side, and have each human heads with triple-horned caps, wings, and cuneiform inscriptions covering the unsculptured surfaces of the slabs.

Adjoining these, on either side, are two pairs of small human figures in bas-relief, each of which has wings and double-horned caps, and holds, in a sacrificial attitude, a fir-cone and basket, or a branch of pomegranate. They have all cuneiform inscriptions.

The South door leads into the

NIMROUD SIDE-GALLERY.

This room contains a continuation of the same series with the monuments last described.

The bas-reliefs on the West side were all found in a chamber of the

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North-West Edifice marked B in Mr. Layard's ground plan of this ruin, and formed part of the frieze. Those on the opposite side are partly from other chambers of the same edifice, partly from the small adjacent Temple of the God of War.

The slabs with large figures bear inscriptions running horizontally across the middle; those with small figures have had inscriptions generally on the border above and below.

The following are the slabs from Chamber B, commencing from the West, or right-hand side of the South door:—

1. A human figure with four wings, and triple-horned cap, sumptuously attired in embroidered and fringed robes; his right hand is raised in the attitude of worship, and in his left is a mace.

2. Large bas-relief, sunk within a border or framework, representing two kings in richly-ornamented attire, apparently engaged in sacrifice, and each followed by a winged triple-horned figure holding in one hand the fir-cone, in the other the basket, employed in religious rites: between the kings is a mystic tree, and above this, a *ferouher*, or Divine image in a winged circle. In front of this bas-relief, in its original site, was a large slab, serving as a throne or altar.

The four next slabs, both in the upper and lower tier, formed originally, as here, a continuous series.

3 *a*. Bull-hunt. The king, from his chariot, thrusts a dagger into the neck of a bull which had apparently pursued him, and which, like all those here represented, shows only one horn, rising from the middle of his forehead; another bull lies transfixed with arrows; behind follows a horseman, leading a second horse by his side.

3 *b*. Return from the bull-hunt. The king stands over a prostrate bull, with a cup in his hand; one of his attendants fans him with a fly-flapper; another shades him with a parasol; a third figure approaches with his hands clasped, in the Oriental attitude of respect; two others play, with *plectra*, upon stringed musical instruments.

4 *a*. Lion-hunt. The king draws his bow upon a lion which has planted his forepaws on the royal chariot; two attendants prepare to despatch the animal with daggers from behind; on the ground lies a lion pierced with arrows. The fighting lion, a figure sculptured with remarkable spirit, shows a claw at the end of his tail.

4 *b*. Return from the lion-hunt. A composition similar to No. 3 *b*, but in place of the parasol-bearer four archers stand behind the king.

5 *a*. This slab is unconnected in subject with those to which it was united. A city is represented, besieged by the Assyrian king; a battering-ram, worked from within a machine, assaults the walls, and is dislodging the stones; the machine, which is constructed of wicker-work, and runs upon six wheels, is surmounted by a tower, from which an archer, defended by a shield-bearer, is shooting on the besieged; behind the machine is the king, also shooting, and attended by two armour-bearers and an eunuch. The besieged, in return, discharge their arrows upon the assailants, whilst one raises his hand for a parley. The battlements of the city are serrated, and the gate is crowned by a semicircular arch.

5 *b*. This slab forms one subject with No. 6 *b*. The king, attended by his parasol-bearer, with his chariot waiting behind, receives the homage of the vanquished. With two arrows in his right hand, and a

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bow in his left, he stands in conference with a chieftain, followed by four attendants in the conventional attitude of attention. One of the captives bows to the ground at the king's feet; a soldier urges on a second, seizing his head by the hair; others follow, with arms fastened behind. Above appear vessels, elephants' tusks, and other spoils of war.

6 *a*, another isolated subject, represents the attack of a city or fortress, defended in front by a river. The architecture is similar to that on the preceding slab: a warrior and two women appear on the battlements, with gestures of supplication; whilst archers are shooting at them from the opposite shore. Three fugitives are swimming towards the walls, two of them supported by inflated skins, strapped beneath their bodies; the third is pierced by an arrow; on the shore beside the assailants are a date-palm, and two other trees.

Next follows a second series of nine consecutive slabs in each tier, one of those in the lower being supplied by a restoration in chiaroscuro.

7 *a*, 8 *a*, 9 *a*, 10 *a*, form together one subject, a battle and victory of the Assyrians. The king, in his chariot, drives upon the flying enemy, discharging his arrows; above him appears a guardian *ferouher*, drawing a bow in his behalf; the fugitives, who are all on foot, turn to shoot on their pursuer; an eagle, attacking one of the bodies of the slain, is inserted, without regard to perspective, in the space above. In the next group (8 *a*) are two chariots, with standards and archers, preceding the king; on them also the enemy turns to shoot. Further on (9 *a*), two Assyrian footsoldiers, with conical helmets, advance amidst the dead and wounded; above, an eagle is awaiting his prey. In front of these are horsemen, shooting as they charge; two of the enemy (10 *a*) meet them, shooting in return. In the van, another chariot, bearing an eunuch discharging an arrow, presses on the fugitives: on a mound in front is an Assyrian footsoldier, assailing a disarmed opponent; another, beneath, is slaughtering one of the vanquished; an eagle flies over the foremost chariot, and dead bodies are scattered about.

7 *b*, 8 *b*, 9 *b*, represent the passage of a river by the Assyrian army. To the left are warriors preparing for embarkation, or for swimming; one man is inflating a skin, another is trying whether a skin is sufficiently filled with air; a third is assisting to lift a chariot on board a boat. In the water appear, scattered wherever space will admit, men swimming upon skins, fishes, and small round-bottomed boats bearing chariots, with the horses swimming behind, and the boatmen guiding them by halters. On the third slab (9 *b*) is the royal galley, with three rowers and a steersman, aided by two men towing it from the shore; on board is the king standing in his chariot, holding two arrows in his hand, and attended by two eunuchs bearing his arms.

10 *b*, 11 *b*, are part of a subject originally comprising 3 slabs, and part of a fourth (13 *b*); but the third slab was discovered in so shattered a condition, that Mr. Layard did not attempt its removal. It is here supplied by a painting in chiaroscuro, after a copy made by Mr. Layard on the spot. The left-hand portion (10 *b*) represents the capitulation of a city; women appear on the battlements, which are, as usual, serrated: three Assyrian chariots are seen in procession below.

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In front of them, attended by a parasol-bearer, stands the victorious king, holding in his right hand two arrows, in his left a bow; above appears the *ferouher;* a chieftain addresses the king, presenting to him captives and spoils of war,—a subject treated very similarly to No. 6 *b*. The last portion of the composition extends over part of the slab No. 13 *b*, where females, tearing their hair, and accompanied by a child, terminate the train of prisoners; in the space above these are captured cattle.

11 *a*, 12 *a*, 13 *a*, represent the return to camp. To the left is a ground-plan of a circular building, flanked by bastions, and divided into four symmetrical apartments; within each is a composition of one or more figures preparing food. Adjoining is a tent, within which a groom is cleaning a horse with a curry-comb; in front three other horses are feeding at a trough. To the right, an eunuch receives four male prisoners, brought in by a soldier. In the space above these are two men, apparently mimes, wearing lions' skins; one of them is dancing, with a whip or thong in his hand; beside them is a minstrel playing a guitar. Next (12 *a*) are two men bearing heads of the slain, and three musicians with lyres and cymbals; below these, a group of figures counting the heads of the decapitated. Then follows the triumphal procession of royal chariots; over the first flies an eagle, with a human head in his claws. The chariot of the king (13 *a*) is preceded by a conductor, and a footsoldier; within it is the king, holding up two arrows, and accompanied by his parasol-bearer; above, the *ferouher*. A mounted warrior follows, leading a spare horse; in the field above are two footsoldiers, and two dead bodies.

14 *a*, 15 *a*. A battle before the walls of a city or fortress. Two Assyrian chariots, bearing archers and standard-bearers, are pursuing one belonging to the enemy, which is flying towards the city; its charioteer, pierced with an arrow, turns to ask quarter, whilst one of his horses is falling, and the other two are plunging desperately. In the area above are three headless bodies, and small trees, apparently vines. Further on, the king, in his chariot with an armour-bearer and a charioteer, attended by the *ferouher*, is driving upon a chariot of the enemy; its occupant has been struck down, and one of the horses is falling, drawing the charioteer violently forwards by the reins. Assyrian footsoldiers are seen beyond, one of whom is assailing a disarmed opponent, whilst a comrade of the latter is endeavouring to draw him out of danger. The city, on the extreme right, is defended by a moat or river, beside which are vines with clusters of grapes, and other fruit-trees: from the walls warriors are discharging arrows and stones, and one is inviting a parley: below are two Assyrian footsoldiers, each killing an opponent.

13 *b*, 14 *b*, 15 *b*, the remaining slabs in this series, represent a siege. A portion of No. 13 *b*, belonging to a preceding subject, has been already described. On the remaining portion is the king, accompanied by his shield-bearer, his parasol-bearer, and another attendant with a quiver full of arrows, who shoots towards the besieged city. The city itself, which occupies the centre of the entire composition, exhibits (generally) the usual style of architecture, but the arched gateway has a remarkable ornamental moulding. Some of the Assyrians are scaling the wall with ladders; whilst the enemy hurl stones, and shoot arrows,

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upon them from above; others, with instruments resembling square-headed spears, or mounted *celts*, are making a breach below, and others again mining or cutting out the walls. Behind the battlements appear women tearing their hair; wounded and dead bodies are falling over. On the right the city is attacked by a battering-ram, worked from within a machine such as already described, but with no wheels visible. From the nearest turret or bastion (the upper part of which is lost) the besieged are lowering chains, or grappling irons, to catch the ram, and draw it upwards; two of the assailants, however, with hooks thrown over the engine, are keeping it down by their weight. The besieged, again, are hurling firebrands on the machine, to ignite it; but the Assyrians, through pipes carried in the tower of their machine, are playing water on the flames. Within this tower are two warriors assailing the besieged with arrows and stones. On the side of the battering machine is a carved representation of a *ferouher* shooting at the enemy. Behind it, archers standing, or kneeling, are discharging arrows towards the city. A war-chariot, and two footsoldiers, are waiting, further to the right; and above are two eagles, one attacking a fallen body.

16 *a*. Fragment of a male figure, with remains of colour on the hair and eyes, apparently engaged in a sacrificial rite; in his right hand is a flower, and on his head a garland, or band of rosettes.

16 *b*. A battle-scene, in which an Assyrian warrior in his chariot is pursuing some fugitive horsemen, and discharging at them an arrow. One of the enemy turns, and extends his hand for quarter; another shoots, after the manner of the Parthians. A wounded man has fallen under one of the horses; another lies dead in the distance. A river, or stream, appears beneath the fugitives; in it is seen a fish. This slab is much dilapidated from the action of water.

17. The last slab from Chamber B. A winged male figure, richly attired, is bringing offerings for sacrifice; on his right arm is a fallow deer, in his left hand a branch with five flowers. A similar subject was represented on the slab originally adjoining this on the left side, the two figures standing back to back; and a portion of the wing of the companion figure appears on this slab.

Immediately on the other side of the North door are bas-reliefs from other chambers of the North-West Edifice.

18. Winged male figure, in fringed and embroidered robes, with an ibex on his left arm, and in his right hand an ear of wheat.

19. Two foreigners, paying tribute to some personage represented on a lost slab. Both these figures have shoes with high pointed toes, and one wears a cap not very unlike the Phrygian. The foremost is raising his two hands in an attitude symbolical of deference or pacification; the other has on his head and shoulders a monkey, retained by a noose, and is leading another monkey, similarly secured. Remains of black and white paint may be observed in their eyes.

20. The king, Sardanapalus, or Ashurakhbal, standing with a staff or sceptre in his right hand, and his left resting on his sword; his robes are richly fringed, and their embroidery is represented by very delicate incised lines; on his eyes and his sandals are remains of colour.

Next follow six slabs from a chamber marked G in Mr. Layard's Plan of the North-West Palace, which, from their superior dimensions, elaborate execution, and almost perfect preservation, may be reckoned

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among the finest examples of Assyrian bas-relief. They represent the King amongst his attendants, supernatural and human, apparently returned from battle, or the chace. All the figures are sumptuously attired, their robes fringed, and embroidered with sacred or mystical ornaments; their sandals are painted in black and red, and remains of colour are discernible in the eyes.

21, 22, 23. Three slabs, forming one subject, and originally occupying the North End of the Chamber. In the middle is the king, seated on a throne, with his feet on a footstool, and in his right hand a shallow cup. Before him is an eunuch, holding out a *patera* or vessel with a curved handle, and fanning the king with a fly-flapper; he is followed by a winged and double-horned figure, with the sacrificial fir-cone and basket. Behind the king are two eunuchs bearing his arms, and the foremost fanning him with the fly-flapper; after them follows another winged personage, similar to that on the other side.

24, 25, 26, are all from the East Side of Chamber G. The entire wall was covered with repetitions of the same two groups of figures, each repetition occupying in the whole three slabs. The specimens selected by Mr. Layard present portions of different groups, which are here arranged in correspondence, though not in actual juxtaposition, with each other. They are as follows:

24. Winged, double-horned figure, with fir-cone and basket, and king with his bow, and two arrows held up a symbolical position.

25. Winged, double-horned figure, with fir-cone and basket, completing a group with another slab similar to the preceding. Eunuch bearing the king's arms, belonging to a slab similar to the following.

26. King with a cup and bow, an eunuch fanning him with a fly-flapper. The bows on this slab and No. 24 have each been painted red.

The slabs next succeeding are from the small Temple at the North-West extremity of the Great Mound, dedicated to the God of War. Nos. 27-29 stood originally, as here, at right angles to each other, No. 27 being on the external wall of the building, and Nos. 28 and 29 on the side of a doorway leading to one of the chambers. On the opposite side was a similar group, of which the return slab on the external wall (No. 32) was alone removed by Mr. Layard.

27. Figure, apparently of a priest, richly attired, with flowers on his head, and in his right hand a branch with three blossoms.

28, 29. A four-winged male figure, wearing the triple-horned cap, and brandishing thunderbolts, pursues at full speed a monster with the head and body of a lion, but with horns, wings, and the feet and tail of an eagle, who is represented with remarkable spirit, ramping, and angrily snarling. In the original position of this bas-relief, at the entrance of the temple, it would obviously typify the extrusion of the Evil Spirit. At the back of the two slabs is the standard inscription of the monuments of Sardanapalus, which was hidden, anciently, against the wall. Both slabs were found shattered into fragments, and their surface dilapidated by the action of the fire, in which the building perished.

29*. A restoration, painted in chiaroscuro, of the figure upon the slab which originally occupied the position corresponding to this:

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part of the fir-cone, the basket, and right foot, remain on the edge of No. 29. The subject is the same as that of No. 30, turned in the opposite direction.

30. Slab found immediately adjoining the Good and Evil Spirit on the opposite side of the same doorway, and within the chamber. It represents a Fish-God, perhaps a form of Dagon; his cap is shaped behind into the head of a fish, whose body descends to his waist; in his left hand is the mystic basket, and his right held the fir-cone, sculptured on the return of the slab flanking the doorway. The back of this bas-relief has also an inscription, running across the middle; a cast of it (30*) is placed at the side. The slab itself has suffered like the two preceding.

31. Winged male figure, with a garland on his head, and in his left hand a branch with blossoms, as if for sacrifice. From the North-West Edifice.

32. A similar figure, but on a larger scale, and without wings, from the exterior wall of the Temple of the God of War, originally the return slab on the opposite side of the doorway to the group already described, the counterpart of No. 27.

The remaining sculptures in this room are all from the North-West Edifice.

33. Winged male figure, with the head of an eagle, holding the fir-cone and basket, sumptuously attired in embroidered and fringed robes, and elaborately finished. It has been supposed to represent the Assyrian God, Nisroch.

34. Similar figure, turned in the opposite direction.

35. Female figure, with four wings, a double-horned cap, and a profusion of ornaments round her neck, holding in her left hand a necklace, probably as a sacrificial offering. On the eyes may be observed remains of colour.

36. A slab belonging originally to the North-West Edifice, but found in an isolated quarter, where it had been left in ancient times, in the course of removal to another situation. It is here placed opposite some similar subjects from Chamber B. It represents a lion-hunt: an armed personage in a chariot, accompanied by a charioteer, is drawing his bow on some object in front, upon a lost slab; beneath the horses' feet lies a lion pierced with arrows. The sculpture is highly elaborated, and of considerable merit. At the back is an inscription, of which a cast (36*) is placed above.

The next three slabs are from a chamber marked I in Mr. Layard's plan.

37 *a*. Two winged male figures, in double-horned caps, kneeling beside a mystic tree, apparently in the act of adoration. The feet of the figures, both in this and the other two slabs, are bare.

37 *b*. Two winged female figures, in double-horned caps, and with richly-decorated collars, standing beside a similar tree, and holding necklaces. This slab stood originally under No. 37 *a*.

38. Two eagle-headed and winged figures standing beside the tree, with sacrificial fir-cones and baskets. Above this was a slab similar to No. 37 *a*, and the pair thus formed was repeated all round the remainder of the chamber.

39, 40. Two large slabs, forming one subject with a third, which

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has not been recovered. To the left is the symbolical tree, and part of the wing of a figure on the missing slab; to the right is the king, wearing a collar of mystical ornaments, and standing between two winged and eagle-headed figures, each holding the fir-cone and basket.

41. A winged figure, with double-horned cap, and richly-embroidered dress, standing with the fir-cone and basket in the usual posture of adoration.

The South door leads to the

ASSYRIAN TRANSEPT.

The first, or Western compartment of this Room, contains the remainder of the monuments of Sardanapalus the Great.

Facing the visitor, on entering, is a high insulated slab of limestone, arched at the head, and sculptured or engraved all round. In front, within a raised border, is a mezzo-rilievo figure of the king, standing apparently in a religious attitude, his right hand raised, and in his left a mace: he is attired in the sacrificial robe, and has a collar decorated with mystical ornaments: above him are various sacred symbols. The unsculptured area of the panel, and the sides and back of the slab, are covered with a long and finely-cut inscription, comprising an invocation to the Assyrian gods, and a chronicle of the King's conquests. The lower part of the stone has suffered both from fire in ancient times, and more recently from water. Immediately in front stands a triangular altar, which was originally so placed before the high slab. These objects were found outside one of the entrances to the small Temple of the God of War.

Against the pilasters, on either side of the room, are two colossal human-headed, winged, and triple-horned lions, which originally flanked the portal of a chamber in the North-West Edifice; the backgrounds of the slabs are covered with cuneiform inscriptions. This concludes the series from Nimroud.

On the opposite, or East side of this room, is the Khorsabád compartment, containing monuments from the Palace of Sargina, the founder of the later Assyrian dynasty, and also (it is believed) the same person as Shalmaneser, who carried the ten tribes into captivity in the reign of Hoshea, B.C. 721.

Two colossal human-headed and winged bulls, each sculptured in mezzo-rilievo both in front and on one side, are placed, agreeably to their original arrangement, as on the two sides of the entrance of an inner chamber. Under the body of each bull is an Assyrian inscription, but that on the left-hand figure has been purposely effaced in ancient times.

Beside each bull is a colossal human figure, in mezzo-rilievo, winged, and double-horned, having in one hand the fir-cone, and in the other the basket, employed in sacrificial rites. These, with the two bulls, were obtained from Khorsabád in 1849 by Sir H. C. Rawlinson, K.C.B.

Within the chamber thus formed is the collection of bas-reliefs procured from Khorsabád in 1847 by Mr. Hector, a merchant at Mosul.

On the East Wall, facing the entrance, are two colossal figures, of a

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king, and a chief, in conference; behind the latter, an eunuch with his hands clasped; and on either side, several other heads, originally belonging to similar figures.

At the back of the bull, near the window, are two smaller figures, in a sacrificial attitude, with the right hand raised, and in the left, a pomegranate branch; two colossal heads of eunuchs; and a small bearded human head.

At the back of the other bull are two figures, of an archer, and a tributary bearing a wine-skin, three small fragments with horses' heads richly accoutred, and a third fragment, inscribed, and having on it the feet of two men and a horse.

On the Wall facing the window is a slab with two horses' heads, richly caparisoned, and the upper part of the figure of a foreign tributary, the size of life.

Beneath this is the only slab obtained by Mr. Layard from Khorsabád, in black stone, and representing, in bas-relief, three Assyrian sportsmen in a wood, with bows and arrows, killing deer, hares, and birds.

In a detached position, in the middle, is a mutilated statue, in basalt, of a male figure of the size of life, seated on a square throne: it is covered with inscriptions, which prove it to be of the time of Divanubara. Found by Mr. Layard, at Kalah Sherghát, on the Tigris, below Nimroud, in 1847.

The North side of the Assyrian Transept opens into the

EGYPTIAN GALLERIES.

The monuments in this collection, the last to be seen on the Ground Floor of the Museum, may be regarded on the whole as the earliest within the range of antiquity: for though, on the one hand, they descend to the times of the Roman Empire, they ascend, on the other, to a period probably not less than 2000 years before the Christian era. The two great Galleries, with the connecting or Central Saloon, in which these monuments are contained, form, together, the third, or most Eastern, of the parallel suites running North and South, respectively appropriated to the Greek, the Assyrian, and the Egyptian collections. The larger sculptures have been arranged, as far as possible, in chronological order, the dynastic divisions of Manetho forming the historical basis of the system during the period of the Pharaohs, or native kings: but the tablets, and other smaller sculptures, are as yet only partially reduced to a corresponding order, as the chronological classification of these objects presents greater difficulties.

Entering the Southern Gallery, the visitor first finds the monuments of the Roman dominion in Egypt, commencing with the capture of Alexandria by Augustus, B.C. 30, and extending till the Mohammedan invasion, A.D. 640. Next follow the remains of the Greek period, introduced by the conquests of Alexander the Great, and the succession of Ptolemy Soter to the kingdom, B.C. 323. Afterwards commence the series of sculptures belonging to the thirty dynasties of Manetho; the Southern Gallery comprehending the latest portion, as far back as the Nineteenth Dynasty.

The Central Egyptian Saloon is appropriated to the monuments of

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the greatest monarch of that dynasty, Rameses II., who appears to have been the original represented by the Greeks in their legends of Sesostris.

In the Northern Gallery are the large sculptures of the Eighteenth Dynasty, which comprehends the most splendid epoch of Egyptian history, and has left the grandest memorials of the arts of the Egyptian people: with these are also included some sepulchral tablets of the antecedent period, and a few likewise of later date, intended to be hereafter removed.

The Vestibule, at the Northern extremity of these galleries, contains chiefly the archaic remains of Egypt, prior to the Eighteenth Dynasty; the oldest of which may reasonably be regarded as the most ancient productions of the art of sculpture now existing in Europe.

In the ensuing description the objects are mentioned in the order of the numbers attached to them before the recent arrangement was made, and, in most instances, still remaining upon them *.

No. 1. A lion couchant, whose mane in front is inscribed with the prenomen and name of Amen-asro, supposed to be an Æthiopian monarch. The base is also inscribed with a dedication from Amenophis III. (Memnon), in whose reign it must have been sculptured. His name has been anciently erased by the disk worshippers and subsequently re-inserted. This lion, with its companion, No. 34, stood before one of the gates of a temple at Mount Barkal. *Red granite. Presented by Lord Prudhoe, (now Duke of Northumberland,)* 1835.

No. 2. A sarcophagus of Petenesi, a bard, in form of a mummy case, with five lines of hieroglyphics down the front, the 77th chapter of the sepulchral ritual; the face has been gilt; probably about the period of the 26th dynasty. *Arragonite. Thebes. From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 3. Sarcophagus of Sa-atu, or Nesa-tu, a scribe and priest of the temples of the acropolis of Memphis; covered with inscriptions and figures of various divinities who address the deceased; from the side excavation of a tomb made in the age of the 26th dynasty at Gizeh, commonly called Campbell's tomb. *Presented by Col. Howard Vyse,* 1839.

No. 4. Colossal head of a divinity or king wearing the *tesher*, or possibly the *pschent*, discovered with No. 6, in an excavation made by Mr. Salt in a line with the vocal Memnon and its companion at Gournah, and possibly from a Colossus placed before a door of the palace of Amenophis III., whose features it much resembles, in that quarter. *Brownish breccia. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 5. A group, representing the monarch Har-em-hebi (Horus), of the 18th dynasty, standing under the protection of Amen-ra, or Khem. *Dark granite.*

No. 6. Colossal head, exactly resembling No. 4, and probably

* The articles contained in these Rooms, to which the mark (†) is prefixed in this catalogue, were collected by the French in different parts of Egypt, and came into the possession of the English army in consequence of the capitulation of Alexandria, in the month of September, 1801. They were brought to England in February, 1802, under the care of General Sir Hilgrove Turner, and were sent, by order of His Majesty King George the Third, to the British Museum.

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from a similar statue; many of these statues stood facing the great colossi in the intervals of the front column of the Propylon; from Gournah. *Brownish breccia. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 7. † A colossal head of a ram, emblem of the divinity Amen-ra, in his form as Chnumis. This is from one of the colossal rams which were placed as a dromos to the Pylon of Harem-hebi (Horus), of the 18th dynasty, at Karnak, and were sculptured in the reign of that monarch. *Sandstone.*

No. 8. Statue of the god Hapi, or Nile, bearing an altar of libations, from which hang down water-fowl and plants. At the side is a figure dressed as a priest, and on the back a dedication from Sheshank I. (*Shishak*), of the 22nd dynasty, to Amen-ra. Karnak. *Sandstone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 9. † Colossal fist from the ruins of Memphis; it is supposed to have formerly belonged to one of the statues which, according to Herodotus, stood before the Hephæsteum, or temple of Phtha, at Memphis. *Red granite.*

No. 10. † The chest of the sarcophagus of the monarch Nekht-her-hebi, or Her-nekht-hebi (Amyrtæus, of the 28th dynasty, or Nectanebes, of the 30th). The subject of the Sun, attended by various divinities passing through the hours of the day, is represented on the exterior, while inside are various usual sepulchral deities. From the mosque of Saint Athanasius, at Alexandria. *Breccia.*

No. 11. A figure of a gryphon or hawk-headed sphinx, the emblem of the divinity Munt-ra, found by Belzoni, in the great temple of Ibsamboul or Aboosimbel, built by Rameses II. *From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 12. Monument found amidst the ruins of Karnak; it was placed on a pedestal of white stone, in a small temple, in the north-east angle of the wall inclosing the great temple, probably close to the granite sanctuary; on each of the broad sides is the monarch Thothmes III., of the 18th dynasty, standing, and holding with one hand the deity Munt-ra, and with the other the goddess Athor, who is placed at the short side; from the much lower bas-relief of the deities, it appears that they have been sculptured in the place of some others originally there. *Syenite. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 13. Hawk-headed gryphon or sphinx, emblem of the god Munt-ra, the companion of No. 11, found by Belzoni in the great temple of Ibsamboul or Aboosimbel, built by Rameses II. *Sandstone.*

No. 14. Fractured Colossus, apparently, from the features, of the monarch Amenophis III., and probably from the edifice erected by that monarch in the Gournah quarter of Thebes. *Black granite.*

No. 15. Colossal head of a king wearing the pschent, found with the arm, No. 55, detached from a colossus lying in the sand in the Karnak quarter of Thebes; the features resemble those of Thothmes III. Discovered by Belzoni in 1818. *Red granite. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 16. Lower part of a seated colossal figure of the goddess Pasht, or Bubastis, bearing the names and titles of the king Amenophis III., and which has formerly been one of the statues from the edifice of that monarch at Karnak. *Black granite.*

No. 17. Coffin in the shape of a mummy of Seveksi, a person of

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the sacerdotal caste, in the time of one of the later dynasties. *Basalt. From the collection of Signor Anastasi.*

No. 18. Sarcophagus of Pa-neter-hent, a standard-bearer: 19th dynasty. *Syenite. From the collection of Signor Anastasi.*

No. 19. Head and upper part of a statue of Rameses II. (Sesostris), wearing a cylindrical diadem of uræi, of fine execution; traces of colour still remain on this bust. The hieroglyphics down the back are part of the address of Amen-ra, and of the name and titles of Rameses. Brought from the edifice at Gournah, formerly called the Memnonium of Thebes, and hence popularly called "the young Memnon." *Presented by Henry Salt, Esq., and Louis Burckhardt, Esq.*, 1817.

No. 20. Slab, which has been placed between two columns of a temple, sculptured on both sides, and surmounted on one by a cornice of uræi serpents, and on the other of vultures. On it the monarch Psammetichus I. is represented kneeling and offering cakes of bread to a serpent, a cow-headed, and another divinity, all seated on square pedestals, the door-keepers of the mystical gates of the Aahru, or Elysium. The hieroglyphics contain the names and titles of the king, and the speeches of the divinities; from Alexandria. *Basalt. Presented by* KING GEORGE THE THIRD, 1766.

No. 21. Colossal statue of Amenophis III., monarch of the 18th dynasty, the same king who is represented by the vocal statue, seated on a throne. His names and titles are inscribed on the front of his throne and on the back of the statue, having the name of Amen, which was erased throughout, re-inserted. Found, in 1818, in the Memnonium at Thebes. *Black granite. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 22. Slab which has been placed between two columns of a temple, surmounted on one side by a cornice of uræi, and of vultures on the other; on it the monarch Nectanebes II. of the 30th dynasty, B.C. 387—377, is represented kneeling, and offering a conical cake of bread. The other side is much injured, having been used at a late epoch in the restoration of a temple; on it, however, may be traced the monarch kneeling and offering to a deity, &c. The hieroglyphics are the names and titles of the kings, addresses of divinities, and the dedication of the temple to which it belonged; from Alexandria. *Green basalt.*

No. 23. † Chest of a large sarcophagus of Hapimen, a royal scribe, &c.; on the exterior are the four genii of the Amenti, Anubis, the symbolic eyes of the Sun, Isis, and Nephthys; the hieroglyphics are the names and titles of the deceased, the addresses of the deities, and the 77th chapter of the Ritual; round the interior are the deities to whom the various parts of the body were sacred [Ritual, c. 42]. It was brought from Grand Cairo, where it was used by the Turks as a cistern, which they called "The Lovers' Fountain." *Black granite.*

No. 24. †The Rosetta stone, containing three inscriptions of the same import, namely, one in hieroglyphics, another in a written character, called demotic or enchorial, and a third in the Greek language. These inscriptions record the services which Ptolemy the Fifth had rendered his country, and were engraved by order of the Synod of Priests, when they were assembled at Memphis for the purpose of investing him with the royal prerogative. It is the key to the decipherment of the hiero-

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glyphical and demotic characters of Egypt. This stone was found near Rosetta, and it appears to have been placed in a temple dedicated to Atum by the monarch Nechao of the 26th dynasty. *Basalt.*

No. 25. † Mutilated statue, without its head, of a high officer of state, kneeling upon a square plinth. Thebes. *Black granite.*

No. 26. Statue of Seti (Sethos) II., monarch of the 19th dynasty, seated on a throne, and holding a ram's head, placed on a small altar, by both hands on his knees; his names and titles are inscribed round the pedestal and on the plinth behind. The name of Set has been erased, and that of Osiris substituted for it throughout these inscriptions. Found by Belzoni at Karnak. *Sandstone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 27. Lower part of a statue of Rameses II., the Great, kneeling, and holding a shrine, on which is a scarabæus. The hieroglyphics in front express the names and titles of the king, and that the scarabæus god, Kheper, the creator, "gives the breath of life to his nostrils." *Dark granite. Presented by Earl Spencer*, 1805.

No. 28. A circular vessel, decorated with the head of Athor; on it is a dedication from several legal functionaries of Thebes to Ta-ur, or Thoueris, another form of the goddess Athor. *Sandstone.*

No. 28*. Circular bason, probably used for holding holy water, having at each handle, in cavo-rilievo, a head of the cow-eared terrestrial Athor, full face, surmounted by the pylon or gateway. These basons (see Nos. 28, 465) were dedicated to this goddess on account of her presiding over the waters. *Basalt. Presented by R. Goff, Esq.*, 1848.

No. 29. Ari-nefru, guardian of the temple of Amen-ra, and his wife A-pu, seated on a throne, on the sides of which are dedications to Amen-ra, Osiris, Mut. The upper part of this group is restored. Age of the 18th dynasty. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 30. Colossal bust from a statue of Amenophis III., much mutilated. *Nummulite limestone.* Gournah. *From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 31. A group of Atu, a sacerdotal functionary, seated on a throne or chair by the side of his sister Hanhur, a priestess of Amen, holding a nosegay of lotus flowers; between them, of smaller proportions, is his son Neferhebf, second priest of the monarch Amenophis II., of the 18th dynasty. Found in a tomb near Thebes. *Sandstone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 32. Sarcophagus with its cover, on which, in bas-relief, is the goddess Athor: in the interior is the Sun, and the Heaven represented as a female, and at the bottom the goddess Athor. The inscriptions with which this is covered are the addresses of various deities, in which is mentioned Ankh-nas-pi-ra-nefer-hat queen of Amasis II., of the 26th dynasty, daughter of Psammetichus II. and his wife Nitocris, and mother of the Queen Takhaut. It was discovered in an excavation, 130 feet deep, behind the palace of Rameses II. (Sesostris), near Thebes.

No. 33. A sarcophagus of a female named Ankh, in the form of a mummy, which appears to have been originally intended to hold a

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male figure; on it are the four genii of the Amenti, and a prayer for the deceased. *Green basalt.*

No. 34. A lion couchant, companion of No. 1; on the mane are the names and titles of Amen-asro, an Ethiopian monarch, and round the pedestal is a dedication from the monarch Amen-tu-anch or Amenanchut, a successor of Amenophis III., of the 18th dynasty; the end of his name has been anciently erased, probably to substitute some other. From Mount Barkal. *Syenite. Presented by Lord Prudhoe (now Duke of Northumberland),* 1835.

No. 35. Statue of a man, without a head, the flesh coloured red; found in a sepulchre near the Pyramids of Gizeh. *Calcareous stone. Presented by Captain Caviglia,* 1817.

No. 36. Group of an officer of high rank, in the time of the 19th dynasty, seated on a chair by the side of a female relation, probably his wife or sister. *Calcareous stone. From the Collection of Signor Anastasi.*

No. 37. Statue of Pasht, lion-headed, mistress of Sehar, seated upon a throne, holding the emblem of life; in the front of the throne are the name and titles of Amenophis III., who is said to be beloved of this goddess. This was probably one of the statues erected by Amenophis III. in the Karnak quarter of Thebes. *Black granite. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 38. Seated Cynocephalus, or dog-headed baboon; an animal sacred to the gods Thoth and Chuns as types of the moon; on the pedestal are the names and titles of Amenophis III. *Sandstone. From Mr. Barker's collection.*

No. 39. Sarcophagus in shape of a mummy; the paintings with which it is ornamented have been restored. *Calcareous stone. Presented by the Earl of Belmore,* 1820.

No. 40. Cynocephalus, or dog-headed baboon, standing erect, in the attitude of adoring the moon, of which it was the sacred animal. From the cornice of the temple at Ibsamboul. *Sandstone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 41. Statue of Pasht (Bubastis) standing, and holding a papyrus sceptre; from the edifice erected by Amenophis III. in the Karnak quarter of Thebes. *Black granite. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 42. Lower part of a statue of Rameses II. (Sesostris), kneeling on a plinth, and holding an altar before him; found at Abydos. *Black granite. Presented by the Duke of York,* 1812.

No. 43. Statue of the queen Mautemua, wife of Thothmes IV., and mother of Amenophis III. (Memnon), monarchs of the 18th dynasty, seated on a throne, overshadowed by a vulture in a boat, whose prow terminates in the head of Athor. Before her is an altar of offerings, and her names and titles are inscribed at the side of the boat. In front of the pedestal is her head, surmounted by uræi. *Black granite.*

No. 44. Upper part of the statue of a king, having on his belt the prenomen assumed by User-tesen I., of the 12th dynasty, and Nectanebes II. of the 30th, probably intended for the latter monarch; found near Gizeh. *Gray granite. Presented by Col. Howard Vyse,* 1838.

No. 45. Statue of Pasht (Bubastis), standing, and holding a papy-

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rus sceptre, apparently from the edifice erected by Amenophis III. (Memnon) in the Karnak quarter of Thebes. *Black granite. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 46. Statue of Piaai, a sacred scribe, seated upon the ground, and resting his arms upon his knees, holding an ear of corn in his left hand, and in his right a symbol of life; from his neck is suspended a pectoral plate, on which are inscribed the names and titles of Rameses II. (Sesostris). *Calcareous stone.*

No. 47. Sarcophagus in the shape of a mummy, and apparently unfinished: found at Tana, near Hermoplis. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 48. Statue of Banofre, a military chief; at the commencement of the 18th dynasty, holding several posts, son of Thoth-hai and Thothsi, entirely enveloped in drapery, seated upon a pedestal, with the arms crossed: on it is a dedication to Osiris. Found behind the statue of Memnon, at Thebes. *Black basalt. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 49. Statue of Pasht standing, holding a papyrus sceptre; probably from Karnak. *Dark granite.*

No. 50. Bust from a seated statue of Pasht. *Dark granite.*

No. 51. A statue of Anebta, a prince, holding many offices; dedicated to Amen-ra and Anubis. It was the joint gift of the queen regent, Amen-num-t, Ha-asu, and her brother, the monarch Thothmes III. of the 18th dynasty; found at Thebes. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

Statue of Painehsi, a royal scribe of the treasury, kneeling and holding a shrine containing the figures of Osiris, Isis, and Horus. On his shoulders and on the shrine are inscribed the name and titles of Rameses II., of the 19th dynasty. Thebes. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Barker's collection.*

Statue of Shamarau, officer having charge of the offerings to the god Amen-ra, kneeling and holding before him a tablet, on which is a prayer to Ra, sailing in his boat. *Calcareous stone.* Thebes. *From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 52. Bust of a seated statue of Pasht, wearing the disk of the sun, apparently from the edifice erected by Amenophis III. (Memnon) in the Karnak quarter of Thebes. *Black granite.*

No. 53. Upper part of a standing figure of Pasht, from the same edifice as the preceding.

No. 54. Feet from the statue of a god or king, whose form has been enveloped in bandages. *Calcareous stone. From the collection of the Earl of Belmore.*

No. 55. A colossal arm, belonging to the same statue as the head No. 15. It was found detached and lying near it. *Syenite,* or *red granite. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 56. a. b. c. Three of the casing stones of the great pyramid at Gizeh, showing the angle of inclination, viz., 51° 20′ 25″; they were found on uncovering the base of the pyramid at the north side, and are of stone transported from the quarries of Mokattam. *Presented by Col. Howard Vyse,* 1838.

No. 57. Statue of Pasht (Bubastis), 'smiter of foreigners,' seated on a throne, on the front of which are the names and titles of Ame-

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nophis III., who is styled the beloved of this goddess; apparently from Karnak. *Black granite.*

No. 58. A fragment of the plaited beard of the Great Sphinx. *Calcareous stone. Presented by Captain Caviglia,* 1817.

No. 59. † A fragment of a porphyry column. The quarries of this stone do not appear to have been worked before the time of the Emperor Claudius, in the first century. Upon it is placed a colossal hawk; a bird sacred to the sun, in arragonite. *Presented by T. Philipe, Esq.,* 1805.

No. 60. A statue of Pasht (Bubastis) seated on a throne, apparently from the edifice erected by Amenophis III. (Memnon) in the Karnak quarter of Thebes. *Black granite.*

No. 61. Colossal statue of an Egyptian monarch crowned in the *het* and wearing the royal apron, standing with his hands before him; on the belt and shoulders are the prenomen and name of Rameses II.; on the breast those of Menephtha, his son and successor; from Karnak. *Red granite.*

No. 62. Statue of Pasht seated on a throne. *From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 63. Another statue of Pasht, seated upon a throne, on the front of which are the prenomen and name of Sheshank I. (*Shishak*), of the 22nd dynasty. From Karnak. *Dark granite. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 64. Column, in four pieces, with its capital in shape of the buds of the lotus. On it are inscribed the names and titles of Amenophis III., Menephtha, and the monarch Setnecht, first king of the 20th dynasty. The figure of the god Set, destroyed on the base, is untouched on the capital of the column. Found in a house at Cairo. *From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 65. Seated statue of Pasht (Bubastis). *Dark granite.*

No. 66. † Fragment of a large sarcophagus, of Pepari . . . [?] an officer of state, son of Nekht-her-hebi; on which are various mystical representations relating to the sun. From Cairo. *Dark granite.* Another portion of this sarcophagus is in the Ashmolean Museum, at Oxford.

No. 67. Upper part of a statue of Rameses II. wearing the pschent, and holding a crook and whip. His names and titles are sculptured on his shoulders and on the plinth behind. Elephantine. *Red granite. Presented by W. R. Hamilton, Esq.,* 1840.

No. 68. Statue of Pasht (Bubastis), having in front of the throne her names and titles, and those of Amenophis III. (Memnon), of the 18th dynasty. From the palace or temple erected by that monarch at Karnak. *Black granite.*

No. 69. Upper half of a statue of Pasht, standing erect. From the same locality. *Black granite.*

No. 70. A divinity, seated, probably Amen-ra, holding before him by both hands a small standing figure of Nekht-her-hebi, Nectanebes I. of the 30th dynasty. *Basalt.*

Small statue of Bet-mes, an officer of state, seated, and holding in his left hand a hoe or pickaxe. From a tomb in the vicinity of the Pyramids, probably of the age of the 4th dynasty. Gizeh. *Syenite.*

A statue of Pa-hur, or Pioeri, prince of Æthiopia, in the reign of

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Rameses II., kneeling, and holding an altar, on which is a ram's head: on it are dedications to Mut and Amen, here entitled the god of the fortress of Rameses II. Found in Nubia. *Sandstone. From Mr. Belzoni's collection.*

No. 71. Upper half of a statue of Pasht, standing erect; probably from Karnak. *Dark granite.*

No. 72. Statue of Pasht, standing erect, similar to No. 71, and probably one of those found at Karnak. *Dark granite.*

No. 73. Bust of one of the seated statues of Pasht from the edifice at Karnak. *Dark granite.*

No. 74. Colossal scarabæus, which was sacred to the deity Kheper, "the creator," at a later period the emblem of the world; formerly part of the Elgin Collection, and removed from Constantinople. *Dark granite.*

No. 75. Fragment of a statue of the monarch Har-em-hebi (Horus), of the 18th dynasty. *Gray granite.*

No. 76. Statue of Pasht, standing erect, similar to No. 41; probably from Karnak. *Dark granite.*

No. 77. Broken bust of a statue of Pasht, seated; probably from Karnak. *Dark granite.*

No. 78. Cover of the sarcophagus of Seta, prince and governor of Æthiopia in the reign of Rameses II. The sarcophagus was in the shape of a mummy. *Red granite.*

No. 79. Bust, from a statue of Pasht, standing erect; similar to No. 41, and probably from the same place. *Dark granite.*

No. 80. Statue of Pasht, standing erect; probably from Karnak *Dark granite.*

No. 81. † Statue of Rui, a high priest of Amen-ra, seated on the ground, and resting his arms upon his knees; in his left hand is an ear of corn. In front is a staff or sceptre, surmounted by the head of Athor; behind is a dedication to Amen-ra. Karnak. *Gray granite.*

No. 82. Sphinx of Roman work, the head of which is broken off. *Calcareous stone. From the collection of the Earl of Belmore.*

No. 83. Fragment of the statue of Pef-aa-net, chamberlain of the palace, in the reign of Apries, monarch of the 26th dynasty, kneeling, and holding before him a small shrine, in which is a figure of Osiris. *Green basalt.*

No. 84. Statue of Pasht, standing erect, and holding a sceptre terminating in a lotus or papyrus flower; resembling No. 41, and probably from the same place. *Dark granite.*

No. 85. Bust from one of the statues of Pasht, seated.

No. 86. † Chest of the sarcophagus of Ha-nata, a priest, surnamed Ra-nem ha-t-men, after Amasis II., of the 26th dynasty, whose prenomen forms part of his surname. The horizontal lines of hieroglyphics are a prayer. *Black basalt.* (See No. 134. Statue of the same person.)

No. 87. Bust, from a statue of Pasht, seated. *Dark granite.*

No. 88. Statue of Pasht, mistress of goddesses, seated; on the front are the names and titles of Amenophis III., who is said to be beloved of this goddess. Probably from the temple of the south, at Karnak. *Dark granite.*

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No. 89. Fragment of legs, broken off from a statue of Pasht standing erect; on the pedestal are the names and titles of Amenophis III., "beloved" of this goddess. *Dark granite.*

No. 90. Slab, apparently the cover of a sarcophagus, as late as the Ptolemies or Romans, having on it, in bas-relief, a figure lying with its face upwards, enclosing the body down to the feet, excepting the shoulder and arm; the dress and style of this figure is Græco-Egyptian. *Basalt. Presented by the Lords of the Admiralty.*

No. 91. A fragment of the legs of a figure, apparently, from the inscription, of the goddess Ma, or Truth, erected by Amenophis III. *Dark granite.*

No. 92. Statue of Ank-pa-krat, priest of the god Khons, invested with many other sacerdotal offices, standing, and holding a small shrine, in which is a figure of Khons; of the Ptolemaic epoch. *White stone.*

No. 93. Bust from the colossal statue of a queen; her head-dress is in the form of that worn by Athor, the goddess of beauty, 18th or 19th dynasty. *White stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 94. Sepulchral altar, dedicated by Amasis II., of the 26th dynasty, to Osiris. From Sais. *Dark granite. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 95. Feet from the figure of a female divinity, probably Pasht, or Bubastis, holding with both hands a papyrus sceptre. *Dark granite.*

No. 96. The upper part of a statue of Rameses II. holding a table of offerings, under which is a water-vase. Found in an open plain near Abydos. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 97. A head of a sphinx, of Roman work. *Green basalt. From the collection of Charles Towneley, Esq.*

No. 98. Upper part of a statue of a man, of good workmanship. *Dark granite.*

No. 99. Altar dedicated to Sarapis, the great god of Canopus. Brought from Aboukir. *White marble. Presented by Dr. Bancroft, Jun., 1807.*

No. 100. Statue of Mentunaa, or Muntnaa, a high military officer, seated on a throne, and holding a sash folded up in his right hand; much mutilated; his names and titles are inscribed on each side of the seat; probably older than the 12th dynasty. *Dark granite.*

No. 101. Sepulchral tablet of Neb-pu-user-te-sen, a functionary in the reigns of Usertesen III. and Amen-em-ha III., of the 12th dynasty. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 102. Fragment of the statue of a king, which has been in a kneeling position, and holding before him an altar, from which have been hanging flowers of water-plants. *Dark granite.*

No. 103. The lower part of the statue of Amen-hept, a royal scribe, and chamberlain of a princess, seated with his legs bent under him; his palette for writing is tied on his left leg, placed by the king's orders at the temple of Amen-Ra, in Thebes. *Dark granite.*

No. 104. Fragment found at the base of the column of Diocletian, commonly called Pompey's Pillar, at Alexandria; on it is the monarch Rameses II., crowned by Tum, other divinities, and the name and titles of the monarch. *Sandstone.*

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No. 105. Torso, from the statue of Amenophis III., 18th dynasty. *Dark granite.*

No. 106. Colossal fist, from a statue. *Red granite. Presented by Earl Spencer*, 1806.

No. 107. Statue of Merau, royal scribe and military commander, seated on the ground, and having before him the shrine of Osiris; coloured. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 108. A small rectangular basin, dedicated to Amen-ra and Phtha, by Nefer-ba or Nefer-ter, a high officer of state, in the reign of Rameses II. (Sesostris), who is sculptured at one end, offering the basin. *Black granite. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 109. Mutilated statue of Rameses II., 19th dynasty, seated. *Black granite.*

No. 110. Double statue of a high officer of state, and a female of his family, seated side by side; on the belt across his shoulders is the standard, prenomen, and name of Rameses XI., of the 20th dynasty. *Red granite.*

No. 111. Colossal statue of Uah-ha-ti-ra (Apries), a functionary holding many offices under the 26th dynasty, kneeling and holding before him a little shrine of Osiris; it is inscribed with dedications to Osiris, Petur, and other divinities. Found near the Mœotis lake, about forty-nine miles from Rosetta, in A.D. 1785. *Basalt.*

No. 112. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris and Anubis, for Pepi-set-heb, an officer under the 6th dynasty. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 113. Group of Bas-nefer, a chief of the south, and Sent-nai, a royal nurse, seated side by side; at the side of the seat is his daughter Neferari. *Dark granite.*

No. 114. Head of Phtah, from a statue. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 115. Sphinx, of coarse workmanship. *Calcareous stone. Presented by Earl Bute.*

No. 116. Head of Thothmes III., part of No. 12. *Red granite.*

No. 117. Tablet of Abydos. This celebrated monument, discovered by Mr. Banks in a chamber of the temple of Abydos, in 1818, published by M. Cailliaud in 1823, by Mr. Salt in 1825, and subsequently by different authors who have written on Egyptian chronology, originally represented an offering made by Rameses II., of the 19th dynasty, to his predecessors on the throne of Egypt; uncertain whether in genealogical or chronological order. It originally contained the names of fifty-two kings disposed in the two upper lines, twenty-six in each line, and a third or lower line, with the name and prenomen of Rameses II. or III. repeated twenty-six times. At the time of the visits of Messrs. Banks and Cailliaud, the first twelve names of the first line, and the first eight of the second, had been destroyed. It was removed to France in 1837, and obtained at M. Mimaut's sale by the British Museum. On the upper line, beginning from the right hand, are the names of monarchs anterior to the 12th dynasty, viz., Ra-nefer-ka, or Nepercheres I.; Ra-nefer-ka, or Nepercheres II., named Nebi; Ra-tet-ka, named Ma; Nepercheres III., named Khen-tu; Meren-her, Snefer-ka I., Ka-en-ra, Nepercheres IV., named Reru; Nepercheres V. and Nepercheres VI., named Pepi-sneb; and Snefer-ka II., named An-nu. The names in the second line are, Amen-

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em-ha II., User-te-sen II., User-te-sen III., Amen-em-ha III., and Amen-em-ha IV., of the 12th dynasty; and Aahmes I., Amenophis I., Thothmes I., II., and III., Amenophis II., Thothmes IV., Amenophis III., and Horus, of the 18th dynasty. Rameses I., Sethos I., and Rameses II., of the 18th or 19th. The king, Rameses II. or III., probably stood on the right hand of the tablet, and on the other is the lower part of a figure of Osiris. The lateral inscription is the speech of the deceased kings to "their son," Rameses II. Abydos. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 118. Feet from the statue of a goddess, probably Pasht. *Dark granite.*

No. 119. Colossal head of a divinity or king. *Red granite.*

No. 120. Head of a person of rank, from a statue. *Dark granite.*

No. 121. Torso of a statue, apparently of the period of one of the later dynasties. *Arragonite. From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 122. Upper part of the statue of an officer of rank, holding a standard surmounted with the ægis of Pasht. *Dark granite.*

No. 123. Torso of a statue, Sururu, a scribe, kneeling and holding a tablet, on which Amenophis III., 18th dynasty, is offering to Amen-ra; with a dedicatory inscription. *Arragonite. From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 124. Upper part of a seated male figure, from a group. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 125. Bust of an Egyptian monarch in the head-attire called namms. *Red granite.*

No. 126. Upper part of a figure, from a group. *Sandstone.*

No. 127. Head of a female, from a sepulchral group. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 128. Very ancient sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris and Anubis, for a scribe, who receives a funeral offering from his son. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 129. Ancient tablet, dedicated to Osiris, for Akar-se, who receives the adorations of numerous members of his family. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 130. Fragment in bas-relief, from the sides of a tomb of Afa, an officer of the palace, who is represented on it with his wife, and other members of his family. About period of 4th dynasty. From a tomb in the vicinity of Gizeh. *From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 131. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, for Akar-ur, who receives funeral honours from various members of his family. Abydos. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 132. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, Horus, Isis, and Nephthys, for Hara, chief of the cattle of Rameses II., who adores these divinities, and his deceased parents, and receives funeral honours from various members of his family. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 133. Rectangular plinth, hollowed in the centre as if to hold a statue, with inscriptions relating to Ensa or Nas-phtha-sneb, a military chief. *Dark granite.*

No. 134. Small statue representing Hanata, surnamed Ra-nem-hat-men, an officer in the palace of Apries, monarch of the 26th dynasty, kneeling, and holding before him a small naos holding

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Neith; on it are dedications to Osiris, Neith, and the gods of Sais. (See No. 86.) *Black basalt. Presented by Mathew Duane, Esq.*, 1771.

No. 135. Small altar of libations; the centre in shape of a tank or reservoir, with steps leading to it. From the temple of Berenice. *Calcareous stone. Presented by Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson*, 1834.

No. 135*. Large slab, on which are recorded the disposition of certain paintings and sculptures in the temple of Phtha by a monarch whose prenomen is Nefer-ka-ra (*Nepercheres*), and whose name has been purposely erased, probably one of the kings of the 13th dynasty. *Dark basalt. Presented by the Earl Spencer*, 1805.

No. 136. Square pilaster, on which is placed the capital of a column. *Dark granite. Presented by Earl Spencer.*

No. 137†. Mutilated statue of Amen-mes, a royal scribe, kneeling, and holding the end of a standard. From Upper Egypt. *Dark granite.*

No. 138. Tablet, with an hieratical inscription, relating to certain transactions in the city of Kark, dated in the 6th of the month Choiak, the 11th year of Amenophis III., 18th dynasty. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 139. Sepulchral tablet of Rames, priest of the king Meneph-tah, of the 19th dynasty, adoring Osiris, Horus, and Isis, and receiving the funeral honours from members of his family. From Thebes. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 140. Head, from the cover of the sarcophagus. From the Biban el-Molook. *Gray granite. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 141. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris Un-nefer, on behalf of Painehsi, who is adoring those divinities, and receiving the homage of members of his family. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 142. Tablet containing an inscription relative to Amen-mes, a governor of the Rameseium; in the 19th dynasty. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 143. Sepulchral tablet of Nekhta, a military chief, who is seated on a chair before a table of offerings, while his wife, Netnub, his mother, Nekhta, and his nurse, Hesi, are seated on the ground before him; 12th dynasty. Abydos. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 144. Sepulchral tablet of Kaha, a judge, who is adoring Osiris and Anubis, and receiving funeral honours from his family. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 145. Fragment, found at the base of the column of Diocletian, commonly called Pompey's Pillar; on it are part of the names and titles of one of the monarchs named Sebek-hep-t, who are supposed to have reigned after the 12th dynasty, and the god Tum giving life to the king. *Red granite. Presented by Earl Spencer*, 1805.

No. 146. Sepulchral tablet of Ruma, commander of the troops of the palace of the Setheum or edifice of Sethos I., in the centre of Abydos, who adores Osiris, Isis, and Horus, and receives the adoration of members of his family. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 147. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris-Socharis, Hapi-Osiris, Isis, Nephthys, Horus, Anubis, and the gods of Ruseta, for Tai-em-hept, a female. It appears, from the inscription, that she was born in the month of Choiak, in the 10th year of the reign of Ptolemy Neos

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Dionysus, Philopator, and that on the Epiphi, in the 23rd year of the reign of Ptolemy, she was married to Pet-bast, a priest holding several priesthoods, son of Ensa-ati, an officer, and of Her-ankh; on the 15th Epiphi of the 6th year of Cleopatra their son Imouth was born; she was buried on the 18th of Tybi, in the 10th year of Cleopatra. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 148. Sepulchral tablet of Neferha, a superintendent of the carriers or builders of the palaces of Thothmes IV., in Abydos, who adores Osiris, Isis, and the god Amen-ra, and receives, with other members of his family, sepulchral honours; it is dedicated to Osiris. From Abydos. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 149. Sepulchral tablet of Ba-en-naa, scribe of the royal quarries, dedicated to Osiris, Isis, and Nephthys, whom he adores; he receives the funeral honours from his family. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Athanasi's collection.*

No. 150. Sepulchral tablet of Nefer-abu, a Theban judge, who adores the goddess Merisekar. The lower part of this tablet, which is very incomplete, represents the transport of the funeral and mummy of the deceased, coloured yellow; style of 19th dynasty. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 151. Tablet, much destroyed, representing a judge adoring Osiris, and receiving funeral honours. *Sandstone.*

No. 152. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris for Nefer-tut, who receives the funeral honours from her children. It is dated in the year 10 of the reign of some monarch. Of early style. From Abydos. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 153. Tablet, having upon it Amenophis I., standing, and adoring Amen-ra ram-headed, Num, Sati, and Anucis; and Thothmes III., offering to Amen-ra, Mut, Chons, and Athor. From Thebes. *Sandstone. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 154. Sepulchral tablet of Un-nefer (Onnophris), a royal usher, who stands adoring Osiris, Isis, and Horus, and various members of his family. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 155. Tablet dedicated to Ra, Osiris, and Phtha-Socharis, on behalf of Thothmes, a Memphian functionary, who, with his brother and sister, adores Osiris and Isis, and receives funeral honours. Memphis. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Athanasi's collection.*

No. 156. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, Isis, Horus, and Anubis, on behalf of Pai, an officer of a queen, who adores Osiris and Isis, and with other members of his family receives funeral honours; a tame cynocephalus is seated under one of the chairs. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Athanasi's collection.*

No. 157. The representation of the entrance of a tomb; on it, Teta (an officer in the service of the king Chafra, or Khaphra (Kephren), builder of the second pyramid) and his wife Tebt are seated over a table of viands, attended by their children. From a tomb in the vicinity of the Pyramids. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 157*. Entrance to a tomb, or false door, similar to the preceding. On it Teta, a high officer of state during the reign of Khafra or Kephren, monarch of the 4th Memphite dynasty, is represented with his wife Tebt, and family, many of whom are named

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after the monarch. From a tomb in the neighbourhood of the Pyramids. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 158. Sepulchral tablet of Hui, a Memphian judge, who is adoring Osiris, and receiving funeral honours. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 159. Very ancient sepulchral tablet, containing a dedication to Osiris, and prayer for Rut-kar, a priest, who is seated on a chair by the side of his wife Ata, and viewing various domestic occupations, such as milking cows, and receiving the offerings of his family. Abydos. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 160. Jamb from the door of a tomb, representing Phtahmes, a royal scribe, standing and praying; below, is the mummy of the deceased receiving funeral honours. Memphis. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 161. Sepulchral tablet, of the period of Rameses the Great; on which Ranpu, and Amenmes, two royal scribes, attended by the numerous members of their families, adore Osiris, Isis, and Horus. Thebes. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 162. Early tablet of Ameni, a military commander, who is standing, followed by his sister. On it is a mention of many festivals. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 163. Sepulchral tablet of Nefer-her, royal scribe of the registers of the palace of Rameses II., who adores Osiris, Isis, and Horus, and is receiving funeral honours; dated on the 29th day of Pashons, in the 62nd year of Rameses II. From Thebes. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 164. Sepulchral tablet of Baknaa, a master of the horse in the reign of Rameses II., who adores Osiris, Isis, Horus, Anubis, Ra, Mau, Tefnu, Thoth, Num, and the cow of Athor, and various members of his family: on it is a prayer to various deities. It is dated in the 36th year, in one of the festivals of Rameses II. Thebes. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 165. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris and Phtha Socharis, for Paiur, a superintendent of public works, who adores Osiris, Isis, and the cow of Athor, and receives funeral honours. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 166. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to various deities, on behalf of Hui, an officer of the court of Rameses II., brother of Baknaa, seated with his family, and receiving funeral honours. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 167. Sepulchral tablet of Phtha-em-ua, royal scribe, in the reign of Rameses II., adoring Osiris, Isis, and Horus, and receiving, with his family, funeral honours. From Thebes. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 167*. Tablet of a functionary, who is represented seated and receiving the homage of his family; on it are the jackals of Anubis, and a prayer. *Calcareous stone. Presented by R. Goff, Esq.*, 1848.

No. 167**. Fragment from the side of a tomb, containing part of a prayer from a ritual and part of the prenomen of the monarch Sethos II. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 168. Lower part of a small statue of Thothmes III., of the 18th dynasty, kneeling on the nine bows emblematic of the enemies

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of Egypt; the head is a restoration, and does not belong to it. *Dark basalt. From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 169. Fresco painting from the sides of the tomb of Amenemheb, a scribe of the royal granaries; oxen inspected and registered by scribes; from the Western Hills of Thebes.

No. 170. Fragment of fresco painting from the walls of the same tomb, representing a scribe of the royal granaries standing in a boat, accompanied by his children, and a cat, fowling for water-birds amidst the reeds of the papyrus.

No. 171. Fragment of fresco painting, from the same tomb; the delivery of ducks and geese, and their eggs, registered by scribes.

No. 172. Group of two figures; retouched. *From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 173. Fragment of a fresco painting, from the same tomb as Nos. 167, 170, 171, the scribe seated on a chair.

No. 174. Another fragment, from the same tomb; servants bringing offerings of corn, a hare, and a goose.

No. 175. Fragment from the same tomb; an entertainment, at which some of the females are playing on the *nabla*, or guitar, and others on the double flute. *Presented by Sir H. Ellis, K.H.*

No. 176. Fragment from the same tomb; an old man, with a kind of crook, standing by a field of corn; a chariot drawn by two horses, and another by two white asses, which are feeding.

No. 177. Fragment from the same tomb, representing a rectangular fish-pond, surrounded by trees and the goddess Nu [pe] in a sycomore. It shows that the Egyptians were unacquainted with perspective.

No. 179. Another fragment of a fresco painting, representing an entertainment, servants passing round wine, dancing women, others clapping their hands, and playing on the flute.

No. 180. Another fragment from the same tomb; portion of the figure of the scribe of the granaries, seated before a large heap of offerings.

No. 181. Another fragment; entertainment, with servants bringing wine and necklaces.

No. 182. Another fragment, not from the same tomb; Asiatic foreigners bringing tribute and offerings. From Thebes.

No. 183. Blank.

No. 184. Sepulchral tablet; on it Taneferher, a priestess of Phtha, is introduced by Horus, Anubis, and Osorapis into the presence of Osiris, Isis, and Nephthys; below, is an enchorial inscription dated in the 19th year of Ptolemy Aulètes; above is the *Hut*, or Good Demon, and nineteen stars. Sakkara. *From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 185. Blank.

No. 186. Part of the tomb of Pai, a Theban scribe or artist of public works, dedicated to Mut and Amenophis I.; coloured. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 187. Tablet, dedicated to Osiris, for Mentu-hept, superintendent of granaries, anterior to 12th dynasty. *Dark granite. From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 188. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris for Pet-pecht, surnamed I-em-hept (Imouthos), a priest, who is introduced into the presence of Osiris, Isis, and Nephthys, by Horus, Anubis, and Imou-

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thos; below is an enchorial inscription, supposed to commence with the date of the 6th year of Cleopatra; on the heavens above are the Celestial Sun and seven stars. Sakkara. *From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 189. Græco-Egyptian tablet, of the Roman period, in bas-relief; on it a deceased man and woman, introduced by the double Anubis into the presence of Osiris and Isis. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Athanasi's collection.*

No. 190. Tablet, of the Ptolemaic period, of Un-nefer, or Hon-nophris, a priest of the Amen-Horus, son of Tentamen, containing several mystic adorations. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 191. Sepulchral tablet of Kaha, a functionary who, attended by his family, is represented adoring Ken, or Chiun, standing on a lion and holding serpents, Renpu, or Remphe, Amen-ra, as Har, or Horus, and the goddess Anta, or Anaitis. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 192. Sepulchral tablet of a very early period, dedicated to Osiris and Anubis, for Asi, a military chief and priest, who stands with viands before him. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 193. A tablet, on which is the winged disk of the Sun, with a Greek honorary inscription, erected by the local authorities and inhabitants of the village of Busiris, in the Letopolitan nome, to Tiberius Claudius Balbillus, governor of Egypt in the reign of Nero [A.D. 56–57]. Found in front of the great Sphinx at Gizeh. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 194. Tablet, on which are a train of divinities, standing and adoring: the inscription of religious import is peculiar for the subdivision of the words into squares, contrived to read horizontally or vertically: found by Belzoni in an excavation made in a line parallel to the temple of Karnak. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 195. Sepulchral tablet; on it are Har-anchiri, his wife Mau, and vases. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 196. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris for Hebemsaf, who is seen with his family. *Coloured calcareous stone. From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 197. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Phtah Socharis-Osiris, for a chief named Atai and his wife Aunas. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 198. Sepulchral tablet for User-tesen, a functionary, who is represented on it with his wife and brethren. *Coloured calcareous stone. From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 199. Side of a small pyramid or obelisk, bearing the name of Kuv, or Kufu (Cheops), a functionary. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 200. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris and Anubis, for Anup-hept, who is seen on it, with various members of his family. *Coloured calcareous stone.*

No. 201. Sepulchral tablet, in form of a door-way, of a very early period, coloured red: it is dedicated to Osiris for Neba, an inspector of the northern and southern parts of Egypt, who is standing with his family. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 202. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, Anubis, Harsaphes, or Khem, Heka, Num, and Horus, for Kar-nefer, a high officer.

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of state, who is represented on it with his numerous family. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 203. Sepulchral pyramidion, on which the deceased is represented seated before a table of viands. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 204. Sepulchral tablet, very rude, dedicated to Osiris for Ameni, a servant of Osiris, who is standing with his family; on it is a prayer; figures, &c., coloured blue. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 205. Sepulchral tablet, in shape of a door-way, of the rudest execution and unfinished, dedicated to Osiris for a deceased, who appears on it with some members of his family. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 206. Sepulchral tablet, coloured; on it Mentu-em-matu, and his wife Ren-sanchu. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 207. Sepulchral tablet of a deceased User, who appears on it with his family; unfinished, the figures being only traced out. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 208. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, for a scribe. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 209. Sepulchral tablet, in shape of a doorway, dedicated to Osiris for Usertesen, a scribe, who is seated on a chair, with his wife and family seated on the ground before him. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 210. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris for Aka, a functionary, who is seated on a chair, holding a whip, having before him his wife and family; on it are traces of blue colour. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 211. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Socharis for Tu-tu, a scribe, and officer of the palace of Ai, priest and monarch of the 18th dynasty. He adores Socharis, seated, hawk-headed, and crowned with the atf. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 212. Sepulchral tablet for Heb-hai, a high officer of state of Nephercheres, monarch of the 5th dynasty, dedicated to Osiris and Anubis. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 213. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris for Mentu-hept, who is seated with his wife, and receiving the offerings of his family and household. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 214. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris for a deceased; above, in bas-relief, is a monarch, crowned in the tesher, or lower part of the pschent, standing in a boat, adoring Osiris, his wearing tall plumes on her head, and Horus represented as a hawk on a standard; below, the deceased and his wife receiving funeral honours from their family. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 215. Sepulchral tablet in shape of a doorway; on it, in six compartments, are as many dedications to Osiris for Sneb-su-em-ha, a functionary, and the members of his family.

No. 216. Sepulchral tablet; on it is a lady named Takhai, seated before a table of viands, on the other side of which stands her daughter Kia. From the tombs near the Pyramids. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

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No. 216*. Sepulchral tablet, of Tennu or Khennu, a functionary, who is seated on a chair, receiving the homage of his wife and family; dedicated to Osiris and Anubis. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 217. Small sepulchral tablet of very rude execution, on which some deceased personages are seen adoring a queen seated in a naos. Thebes. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 218. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris for Har-em-uskh, a deceased female, who is seen seated at a table of viands, on the other side of which is her son and daughter. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 219. Sepulchral tablet, of very rude execution, dedicated to Osiris for a family, and containing a register of eight family names. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 220. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, for User-tesen, son of Hapi, who is seated with his wife. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 221. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris and Anubis for S-hept-hati, an officer, who is seated on a chair, with other members of his family. 12th dynasty. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 222. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris and Anubis for Ukemef. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 223. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris for Ameni, a royal crown maker, who is seated on a chair with her son and daughter; above, the eyes of the sun, water, and signet. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 224. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris for Nekusen, who appears with members of his family. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 225. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris for a deceased; very illegible. *Arragonite.*

No. 226. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris for Usertesen, who, seated before a table of offerings, receives the gifts of a numerous family; below is a register of family names: coloured. *Calcareous stone*

No. 227. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, for Kheperka, a guardian of the palace; standing, with other members of his family: time of 12th dynasty. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 228. Sepulchral tablet, of very rude style, the hieroglyphics or hieratical writing containing a family procession, and a register of family names. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 229. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris for Ki, son of Sebekhept, who is standing with his wife Aah-si; on it is a register of family names. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 230. Sepulchral tablet of very rude execution, and the hieroglyphics much resembling hieratic; on it are nine members of a family, and a register of family names. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 231. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris for Amen-em-na, who appears with his family. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 232. Sepulchral tablet, containing a prayer and dedication to Osiris for Tata, having before her two sons. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 233. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, and inscribed with a prayer for Anekef, in the reign of Amen-em-ha IV., of 12th dynasty. Found at Malta. *Calcareous stone. Presented by J. B. Collings, Esq.*

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No. 234. Sepulchral tablet, in shape of a doorway, dedicated to Osiris for Sebek-tata, who is represented standing on the side of a table of offerings, on the other side of which is his son: coloured. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 235. Sepulchral tablet, in shape of a doorway, dedicated to the gods and goddesses of Abydos for Ameni, a military chief, who is seated on a chair, having before him a table of viands. Abydos. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Athanasi's collection.*

No. 236. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris for Nem-hept, a guardian, who is seated by the side of his wife before a table, and receiving the homage of his family. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Athanasi's collection.*

No. 237. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris for User, son of Mish, a chamberlain of the palace, who is seated on a chair before a table of viands, on the other side of which is his son standing; below, are his mother and two sisters, seated upon the ground: coloured. *Calcareous stone. From the collection of Sr. Anastasi.*

No. 238. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Phtah Socharis (Osiris) for Nems, son of Ki, a royal counsellor, seated on a chair, receiving the offerings of his son Aba-ur, and his wife Aba, who kneels on the ground; above are various members of the family seated on the ground, and the jackals of Anubis. *Sandstone. From the collection of Sr. Athanasi.*

No. 239. Sepulchral tablet, coloured, in shape of a doorway, dedicated to Osiris and Anubis for Pentikhati-ur, guardian of the store-house, who is seated on a chair holding a lotus, and receiving sepulchral offerings from his mother and wife; below, cakes of bread. *Coloured.*

No. 240. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, by a sepulchral prayer for Ren-paif, a functionary, who stands before two rows of various viands, and a calf; his wife Aba is seated on the ground before him. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 241. Sepulchral tablet, of square shape, dedicated to Anubis for Nekh-ta, a military chief, who is seated on a chair before a table of viands, his wife Meses standing, and placing her hand on his shoulder; below is a similar dedication and scene for Penti-cha-hept and his wife Athorsi. Abydos. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Athanasi's collection.*

No. 242. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris for Sebek-naau, a guardian of the palace, who is seated on a chair before a table of viands; on the tablet below are various members of his family. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 243. Sepulchral tablet, containing a long prayer and dedication for a deceased, Penti-cha-ti-naa. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 244. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris for a deceased, son of Annu, who is seated on a chair before a table of offerings. Much mutilated. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 245. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris for a deceased by his brother Phtah-Socharis, standing before a table of viands. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 246. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Phtah-Socharis and Anubis for Sneb-su-em-ha, son of An, a door-keeper of some temple; he is seated on a chair with numerous viands before him. Abydos. *Calcareous stone.*

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No. 247. Sepulchral tablet; above symbolic eyes and signet, dedicated to Osiris for User-tesen-senebu, a functionary, who is seated on a chair before a table laden with viands, at the other side of which are his three daughters seated on the ground, and offering baskets of viands. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 248. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris for Sabu, a scribe, who is seated, with various members of his family. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 249. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris for As, a functionary of the palace, and other members of the family; below is a register of family names. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 250. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris for Pa-en-ti-nen, who is with various members of his family. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 251. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris for Penti-chati, a high officer of state, royal cousin, and chamberlain; he is seated on a chair before a table laden with viands. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 252. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris for Snebsu-em-ha, standing erect, holding a wand of office, and receiving funeral honours from his son Renpa, and other members of his family. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 253. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Phtah-Socharis-Osiris, for Hautef; below is a register of family names. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 254. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, Anubis, and Phtah, Socharis, for Pa-enten, inspector of the scribes of the south, who stands with a wand of office, before a table of offerings, before which is his wife Nefer-nub. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 255. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris for Athorsi, royal bow-bearer; he is followed by his daughter Aat, and receives funeral honours from his brethren, his wife, mother, and grandmother. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 256. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris for Senefru, who stands and receives funeral honours from his father, mother, and brother. He declares that he was prefect of the palace of Amen-em-ha II., of the 12th dynasty; on it is a family register. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 257. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris for Sebek-hept, a functionary, who is seated on a chair by the side of his wife, receiving the funeral honours of his family; it is dated in the 6th year of User-tesen II., 12th dynasty. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 258. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris for a family; unfortunately much mutilated; on it are the prenomens of Amen-emhas III. and IV., of the 12th dynasty, who reigned conjointly. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 259. Small tablet; on it is the ram of Amen-ra, wearing plumes, an altar, on which is a water-vase, set before him; 18th dynasty. Thebes. *Calcareous stone. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 260. Part of a sepulchral tablet, on which is Ra, seated in a boat, traversing the heavens, and two symbolical eyes. Thebes. *Calcareous stone. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 261. Portion of a sepulchral tablet, Pa-sheti, a royal scribe

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and officer of justice, adoring a divinity; followed by his sister. Thebes. *Calcareous stone. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 262. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Phtah for Pa-sheti, a Theban judge, who, accompanied by his wife, son, and brother, offers incense to that deity. Thebes. *Calcareous stone. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 263. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Anta (Anaitis) by a judge; the goddess is represented standing, having before her a stand and vase. Thebes. *Calcareous stone. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 264. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Renpu or Remphe by Pa-sheti, a judge in the western part of Egypt, who kneels and adores the divinity, whose figure is unfortunately much destroyed. Thebes. *Calcareous stone. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 265. Sepulchral tablet, representing several judges and judicial functionaries, standing, and adoring Phtah in a shrine supported by Athor, and having behind him a kind of standard. Thebes. *Calcareous stone. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 266. Sepulchral tablet; on it Thoth-her-makutf kneels and adores Ra, or the bark of the Sun, in which that god is seated; before him a cynocephalus holding a symbolical eye. The hieroglyphics and figures are coloured yellow. Thebes. *Calcareous stone. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 267. Sepulchral tablet; on it Neb-nefer, a judicial functionary, attended by seven judges, adoring Phtah Num, Sate, and Anucis; coloured, but retouched. Thebes. *Calcareous stone. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 268. Sepulchral tablet, rather mutilated; on it Neb-tefu, a judge, and his sister Athor, kneel, and make an adoration to the Sun, the disk of which is represented in a bark traversing the heavens. Thebes. *Calcareous stone. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 269. Sepulchral tablet; on it two judges and a judicial scribe are represented adoring Phtah seated in his shrine, with Athor as the West standing behind him. Thebes. *Calcareous stone. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 270. Small sepulchral tablet; above are two small conical objects in bas-relief, terminating in human heads, which have been added to the tablet; below is traced the head of a man and hieroglyphics. Thebes. *Calcareous stone. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 271. Sepulchral tablet, imperfect; on it Pa-ren-nefer, a judge, kneels and adores the Sun, the disk of which is seen in its bark traversing the heavens. Thebes. *Calcareous stone. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 272. Sepulchral tablet; on it Pa-neb, a chief of the registrars of justice, attended by his three sons, kneeling and adoring a great serpent. Thebes. *Calcareous stone. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 273. Sepulchral tablet; on it, Pa-neb, attended by his sons, kneeling and adoring the goddess Meri-seker, snake-headed, seated on a throne, and holding a lotus sceptre. *Calcareous stone.*

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No. 274. Sepulchral tablet; on it Kaha, a judge, standing and holding in each hand a vase-stand, and worshipping Amenophis I., monarch of the 18th dynasty, who stands, wearing the attire of Phtah-Socharis, and holding in his hands a whip and crook, and emblem of stability. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 275. Sepulchral tablet; on it a deceased, Aahmes (Amasis), seated before a table of viands, receiving the adoration of a member of his family. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 276. Sepulchral tablet; on it is the divinity Harueris seated on a throne, wearing the pschent, having behind four eyes and two ears, and before him a table of offerings. Nebra, a Theban judge, stands before him, praying that the god will grant his eyes to see and ability for him to walk. Thebes. *Calcareous stone. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 277. Upper part of a sepulchral tablet of fine execution; on it the monarch Amenophis I., 18th dynasty, is represented seated on a chair, holding a crook and emblem of life, by the side of his wife Aahmes-Ari-nefer, or Nefer-ari. Thebes. *Calcareous stone. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 278. Sepulchral tablet, well executed; on it Ken-her-khepsh, a judge, kneels and adores, with a peculiar prayer to Athor, who is seated on a throne, attended by "Life," as an Athlophoros. Thebes. *Calcareous stone. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 279. Sepulchral tablet; on it Semen-ta-ti, a door-keeper of the tribunals of justice, kneels, and adores Amen-ra, whose sceptre is entwined by a lotus plant, and Mut; below, Atefenatef, a flabellum bearer, attended by his sister, Ta-pen-nu, or Nefer, kneels, and adores the goddess Meri-seker. Thebes. *Calcareous stone. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 280. Sepulchral tablet; on it Batai, a female, is seated on a chair by the side of her mother Hen-nefer, who affectionately embraces her; her father Amen-em-ha offers to her incense, water, and viands; below is a dedication to Osiris. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 281. Sepulchral tablet, in two divisions; in one, Tenakhi, a judge, stands in adoration, with his sister Nefer-ari behind him, in adoration to Ra, and in the other to Osiris. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 282. Sepulchral tablet, well executed, and in bas-relief; on it—1. Pa-sheti, a door-keeper of the northern reservoirs or tanks at Thebes, is seen worshipping Osiris and Anubis. 2. The same, seated on a chair and holding a lotus, at the side of his wife Mut-nefer, receiving the adorations of his son Neb-seni, a judge, and another son. 3. The same, Neb-senu, making a sepulchral offering to Mut, Hem-neter, and Ari-nefer. *Calcareous stone. From Major Jervis's collection.*

No. 283. Sepulchral tablet; on it Pa-ren-nefer, a judge, adores the ram, living emblem of Amen-ra, while his wife, two sons, and a daughter, worship the goddess Mut. In the sepulchral dedication the deceased asks that his name may endure in the tribunal of truth, as Truth itself. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 283*. Tablet of Amenmes, a judge, who, attended by five

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females of his family, stands adoring the goddesses Ta-her or Thoueris, hippopotamus-headed, Sate, and Athor. Thebes. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 284. Sepulchral tablet; on it Ari-nefer, attended by his sister Sha-ti, bearing a basket of viands, kneels and adores the goddess Taur, Taher, or Thoueris, represented under the form of a hippopotamus, standing erect, with a crocodile's tail down the back; coloured. Thebes. *Calcareous stone. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 285. Upper part of a sepulchral tablet; on it Tent-tut offers a libation and viands to his father Un-nefer, a royal bard, seated at the side of his wife Ra-aachi. Thebes. *Calcareous stone. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 286. Upper part of a sepulchral tablet; on it is a judge adoring the god Phtah. Thebes. *Calcareous stone. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 287. Part of a tablet, dedicated to Osiris for Atai, a scribe; part of the figure of the divinity and scribe only remain. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 288. Sepulchral tablet; on it a keeper of the papyri or rolls of some palace or temple, with his numerous family, who are of the same class, and some of them priestesses, adores Isis and Osiris. Abydos. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 289. Sepulchral tablet, richly coloured; on it Bak-kai, chief baker of the palace of Tai, the queen of Amenophis III., 18th dynasty, holding lotus flowers, and accompanied by his sister Ta-nupe, adores Osiris; and his children bringing offerings of viands to his father and sister. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 290. Sepulchral tablet; on it Akhar-ber, door-keeper of the gate of one of the Ramesseia, attended by four members of his family, worshipping Osiris and Isis; the hieroglyphics have been coloured yellow. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 291. Sepulchral tablet; on it Ka-ha, a judge, standing, offering incense, pure water, and viands, and adoring the ram, living emblem of Amen-ra; below, two similar functionaries, offering, and adoring Athor, the deceased monarch Amenophis I., 18th dynasty, and his wife Aahmes Ari-nefer. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 292. Sepulchral tablet; on it Nekht-khem, chief carrier of the royal letters, followed by members of his family, all high functionaries, standing and adoring Osiris and Isis; details coloured yellow. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 293. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, for Tuiia, a royal bow-bearer, and servant of the king, whom he has accompanied in all lands; he is seated above at the side of his sister Kefa, opposite his father Ta-en, and his mother Ta-humai; below are his brethren; in bas-relief. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 294. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, for Kari, a functionary, who stands and offers to Osiris seated on a throne, having behind him the standard of the west; below are the father and brethren of the deceased, seated on chairs facing each other, before a table of viands; the deceased is here seen receiving the celestial water from Nut-pe, who pours it out of her sycomore. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 295. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, for Apu, one of

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the carriers of the shrines of the arks of Amenophis III., who adores Osiris, Harsiesis, and Isis; other members of his family are seen seated. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 296. Portion of a monument; it represents Maa-nekht-ef, a superintendent of the public works, holding up a tablet, in which, along with his sister Nefer-en-shaa, he addresses the Sun, as identified with Amen and Atum; coloured. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 297. Sepulchral tablet; on it Amen-men, a Theban judge, stands adoring Osiris, Isis, and Horus; and below, worshipping Amenophis I., of the 18th dynasty, his mother Aahmes-Nefer-Ari, or Ari-Nefer, who is coloured black, and the queen Sat-en-aha-mes. Probably from Thebes. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 298. Small fragment, on which, in bas-relief, is a steer, with its legs tied under it. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 299. Small tablet, dedicated to Osiris, for Tua, who receives adorations from his sister Abnes. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 300. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, for Aahmes (Amasis), who seated, holding a lotus, receives offerings and a libation of water from his brother Nekht, a superintendent of the Hesi (the Oasis); coloured. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 301. Sepulchral tablet, with a remarkably pointed top, and small square bason in front, probably for the libations made to the dead; on it, Tu-tu, a sandal-maker, followed by his sister Meri-seker, stands adoring Osiris; and the same, seated by the side of his sister, receives viands, incense, and water from his son and daughters; above, eyes of the sun, and signet of the solar orbit. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 302. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, Isis, and Nephthys for Peta-best (Pet-bubastis), superintendent of the place of Apophis [the serpent?] standing and adoring Osiris, Socharis, Isis, and Nephthys. *Calcareous stone. From the collectionof Sr. Anastasi.*

No. 303. Sepulchral tablet, richly coloured, in three divisions:—1. Kahu, a superintendent of the storehouse of the offerings made to Amen, shorn, and clad in a panther skin, stands offering incense, libations, and viands to Osiris, Isis, represented as the West, and Anubis. 2. The same deceased, but wearing hair and a different dress, seated by the side of his sister Nem, and receiving adorations and offerings of viands from his four sons, one of whom is a priest of Amen-hept (Amenophis) I. 3. His daughters and younger children, bringing various offerings of viands and green lotus-flowers: behind him, stands with vases, mats, and eatables: 18th dynasty *Sandstone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 304. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, for a scribe of the royal table, who, attended by members of his family, adores Osiris, Isis, and Horus; below are other members of the family worshipping Amen Horus, and some seated on the ground. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 305. Sepulchral tablet of Nefer-ba, a judge, in two divisions; in the first, members of the family are seen offering funeral honours, and deploring four mummies, which are placed upright; in

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the lower division, the mummy of the deceased is laid out by Anubis; below, the commencement of the first chapter of the great Funeral Ritual. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 306. Sepulchral tablet; on it a female superintendent of offerings stands, followed by seven other members of the family, adoring Osiris Pethempamentes seated on a throne; coarse execution. *Sandstone.*

No. 307. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Phtha-Socharis-Osiris and Anubis, for Mahu, royal bow-bearer, who, attended by his sister Nefer-ari, offers to Osiris. In the lower part the same Mahu and Nefer-ari, seated on chairs, receive the celestial bread and waters from Nupe, standing in her sycomore, behind which is Amen-em-an, the chief servant of Mahu, holding his master's bow. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Athanasi's collection.*

No. 308. Sepulchral tablet in shape of a doorway, with a pyramidion above; on it a deceased is represented, holding a lotus, and seated on a chair, receiving incense and water from his son. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 309. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, for Pen-amen, a scribe and sacerdotal functionary attached to the worship of Ra and Atum, who adores Osiris, Isis, and Horus; below, in two divisions, are members of the family seated on the ground on both sides of a table of viands. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 310. Upper part of a sepulchral tablet in bas-relief; on it Rui, a superintendent of the abode of the Sun, seated by the side of his wife, Akemai, who has been his nurse, beneath whose chair is a tame ape, receiving lotus flowers and libations from his son; above, eyes, signet, and water. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 311. Sepulchral tablet; on it Mahu, a scribe, attended by three members of his family, all bringing lotus flowers as offerings to Osiris; and below, various members of the family receiving offerings from others. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 312. Sepulchral tablet; Semen-teta, an officer of the king, standing, and adoring Osiris and Isis, and followed by other members of his family. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 313. Sepulchral tablet; on it Paiah-remi, a chief groom of the king, followed by his wife, stands adoring Osiris; below are various members of the family; coloured yellow. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 314. Sepulchral tablet; on it Phtah-em-heb, a scribe of the royal revenues, kneels and adores Osiris, and offers incense and pure water to his father, mother, and other members of his family, all seated upon the ground. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 315. Sepulchral tablet; on it a scribe of the sacred clothes of all the gods, adores Osiris, Isis, and Harsiesis; below, various members of the family, and family worship. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 316. Sepulchral tablet; on it Nefer-sesen-nu, a judge, kneels, holding a stand, on which are three conical cakes of bread, to the goddess Athor, seated on a throne, having a human head and tiara of uræi; below are his sons, also judges, kneeling. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 317. Sepulchral tablet; on it Hara, a nomarch or governor of a province, standing and worshipping the deceased monarch, Amen-

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ophis I., and his wife Aahmes-Ari-nefer; below, his sons, all high functionaries, follow in adoration. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 318. Sepulchral tablet; on it a judge of the western part of Egypt adores Ra; part of a figure of Osiris is also visible. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 319. Part of a sepulchral tablet, or of the side of a tomb, coloured; on it are Osiris, Anubis, and Athor. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 320. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Ra, for Ra-uben, a judge, adoring the Sun; coloured. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 321. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, for Har-uta? a servant; on it Paato, a priest, adores Osiris, Isis, and Horus. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 322. Lower part of a sepulchral tablet, resembling No. 324; on the jambs are the ends of two dedications for Batai; below are members of the family receiving sepulchral offerings; it is dedicated by A-tu-nenu-ma, charioteer of the king, and brother of Batai. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 323. Sepulchral tablet; on it the sceptre of Athor, having Amen-mes, a functionary, and his sister, standing and worshipping it. *Calcareous stone. From the collection of Sr. Athanasi.*

No. 324. Sepulchral tablet, in the form of a doorway, dedicated to the Sun's disk and to Ra, for Ptah-em-aa, guardian of the treasury, who, seated by the side of his sister, receives the adoration of his children; below are various members of the family, and family worship. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 325. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, for a sacerdotal functionary holding many offices, among others that of the custody of the arks of the temple of Psammetichus; he adores Ra and Isis; coloured. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 326. Long sepulchral tablet, or part of the side of a tomb; on it is a funeral procession of male and female mourners, following a tall upright chest, carried by four men and a boy; coloured. Abydos. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Athanasi's collection.*

No. 327. Sepulchral tablet; on it Her-a kneels in adoration to Osiris and Isis, and is followed by his family, who are scribes and servants. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 328. Votive tablet, richly coloured; on it Rameses II., of the 19th dynasty, stands, offering an image of Truth to Phtah, followed by Bak-mutf, an officer, holding a standard; below are a judge and his son, Hu-nefer, kneeling. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 329. Fragment of a sepulchral tablet, richly coloured; on it a functionary adoring Ra. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 330. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Ra, for Pensbest; on it is the bark of the sun, in which are Ra, Kheper, Isis, and Nephthys, traversing the heavens. *Sandstone.*

No. 331. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Ra and the great gods, for Uta-ren-s, a female, who adores the boat of the sun, in which are Ra, Atum, Isis, and Nephthys; coloured. *Sandstone. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 332. Sepulchral tablet; on it Apii, a judge, kneeling and uttering a long prayer (in which it is stated that the light

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of the sun is called the god Amen in Thebes) to Ra, whose disk, in a boat, is traversing the air. This tablet was probably executed for one of the sun-worshippers, who died in the reign of Amenophis III. or IV. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 333. Tablet of Tasha, daughter of Ameniritas, dedicated to Osiris, whom, accompanied by the goddess Isis, she is represented adoring. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 334. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, for An-a, a guardian of the offerings of all the gods, who appears with other members of his family; very rude execution, and coloured. *Sandstone. From Sr. Athanasi's collection.*

No. 335. Sepulchral tablet, in shape of a door, dedicated to Osiris, for a functionary whose brother stands and worships Osiris; below, his wife kneels before a table of viands, accompanied by his children. *Calcareous stone. From the collection of Sr. Anastasi.*

No. 336. Sepulchral tablet; on it is Osiris Onnophris, in very salient relief, having on one side Isis with the disk and horns, and on the other Nephthys, "the daughter of Seb;" below, Har-kebh, a sacerdotal functionary, kneeling and adoring. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 337. Sepulchral tablet, the subject of which is coloured, and not engraved; on it A-ur, followed by a male and female relation adoring Ra, and on it is a sepulchral dedication to Osiris. *Sandstone.*

No. 338. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, for Pa-uher-enher, a scribe, holding various offices, who adores Ra and Isis; above are symbolical eyes, the symbol for good, &c. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 339. Sepulchral tablet; on it the principal members of a family, followed by others, adoring Osiris; below, family worship; the names of many persons have been purposely erased throughout; coloured; coarse style. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 340. Sepulchral tablet; on it a deceased, named Ta-sha-enher, stands adoring Osiris, Isis, and Horus; below, the same offers viands and a libation to various members of his family; coloured yellow. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 341. Sepulchral tablet; on it is Pa-sheti, a judge, adoring Amen-ra; the inscription refers to some monument made to the god by Pen-ui, a similar functionary. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 342. Tablet of peculiar style; on it Pa-hetp, a priest, standing and offering three cakes of bread on a stand to Phtah. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 343. Sepulchral tablet, in bas-relief; on it a deceased standing and offering to a goddess. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 344. Sepulchral tablet; on it Kha-em-ui, seated before a table of viands; coloured; executed about the time of Amenophis IV., during the heretical worship of the sun. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 345. Sepulchral tablet, with a dedication to Osiris, for Amener-haf, a judge, who kneels in adoration to Osiris seated on a throne, behind which is a papyrus. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 346. Part of a figure of Us-ha, a Theban judge, holding before him a tablet, on which he and his son, Ka-ti, a similar func-

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tionary, are kneeling and addressing the Sun under various names and attributes: coloured. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 347. Sepulchral tablet, coloured; on it Ta-hes, a servant of the goddess Mut, standing holding a mirror over an altar, and adoring Ra. *From Mr. Barker's collection.*

No. 348. Sepulchral tablet; on it Nekht, a chief of servants, followed by two relatives, adores Osiris and Anubis; below are various members of the family receiving funeral honours. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 349. Sepulchral tablet; on it Bak-en-amen, scribe of the royal wine-cellar, followed by his family worshipping Osiris and Isis. *Sandstone.*

No. 350. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Amen-ra, Maut, and Khuns, for Amen-ha, an officer of the worship of Merephtah, who stands offering incense to these divinities, followed by his wife, a priestess holding a sistrum, and his son; on the other side, the same person is represented worshipping Amen-Horus; coloured. *Sandstone. From Sr. Athanasi's collection.*

No. 351. Sepulchral tablet; on it Amen-mes, a royal scribe, is standing and adoring Osiris and Isis; on the lower part other members of the family, also worshipping. *Sandstone.*

No. 352. Sepulchral tablet; on it are three members of a family, standing and adoring Ra. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 353. Sepulchral tablet; on it is Tete, flabellum-bearer before the sun, seated on a chair by the side of his sister Mut-em-uskh; below are various members of the family seated on the ground before him. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Athanasi's collection.*

No. 354. Sepulchral tablet; on it Rebi, followed by his sister and son, adoring Osiris; below, the same person, seated on a chair by the side of his sister Nebt-nefru, receiving viands and libations from his daughter and three sons, seated on the ground before him. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 355. Tablet; on the upper part are the same three divinities as Tablet No. 191, viz., the goddess Ken, or Kiun, of the Moabites, Amen-Horus, Khem, or Shemesh, and the divinity Renpu, or Raiphan; below are two functionaries of justice, kneeling and adoring them; coloured. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 356. Tablet; above is a goat with recurved horns, probably the ibex, called the sacred goat, showing it to have been dedicated to Num or Chnemis, who is often so entitled; below, Her-em-ua, a royal judge, and his son, Pai-nefer-em-nechu, are adoring it. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 357. Sepulchral tablet (hemicylindrical) of the period of the 19th dynasty; on it a royal scribe and commander of troops kneeling and holding a feather sceptre before Osiris; coloured blue in parts. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 358. Sepulchral tablet in bas-relief; on it is a person kneeling in adoration to the divinity Amen Horus; in the area are two human ears; above, the Hu-t, or good demon; coloured. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 359. Sepulchral tablet, with a pointed top, coloured; on it is a deceased, Kha-maiu, and his wife Neb, or Nemb, seated, each of whom

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bears a title, probably referring to the heretical worship of the sun's disk prevailing in the reign of Amenophis IV.; resembling No. 344. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 360. Sepulchral tablet; on it Par, a female, seated on a chair, with a lock of hair at the right side of the head, receiving an offering of viands from her daughter, Ueb-nebi, or Khebi. It is dedicated by Nakh-i, a judge of the western parts of Egypt. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 361. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, for Ar-her-sneb-her, a functionary, who is seated with his wife, Renseneb, on the ground before him; below are his children, Renseneb and Hep-t; coloured. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 362. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, for an officer named Neb-semen-u, who is seen standing on it; very rude. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 363. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, for Seneb, chamberlain of the palace of Nefer-rut; he is represented seated, with viands, and various members of his family; coloured. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 364. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris for Mahu, of Thebes, chief bearer of the offerings of the temple of Phtha in that city; he stands, followed by two members of his family, offering lotus and other flowers and offerings to Osiris; and is seated below on a chair by the side of his wife, receiving the sepulchral honours from his family. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 365. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, for A-peni, an officer of the camp or court of Rameses II.; followed by his father and mother, he adores Osiris, Isis, and Horus, and offers and receives funeral honours from various members of his family; coloured. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 366. Sepulchral tablet; on it a deceased, followed by a female and numerous members of his family, adores Osiris and Isis; much injured. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 367. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, for Nefer-aupe, who is represented offering a jar of oil, over a table of viands, to two seated females. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 368. Sepulchral tablet; on it Bak, a Memphian functionary, followed by his wife Uasu, stands, adoring Osiris; below is seated the same, with his brother and children; painted. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 369. Sepulchral tablet; on it is the sistrum, or sceptre of Athor, with a cat seated on each side regarding it, and on the left the goddess herself, on her throne; below, six members of a family bringing jars, lotus flowers, &c., to the goddess. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 370. Sepulchral tablet; on it Ai, a female, kneeling, holding a stand, on which are three conical cakes of bread, to the goddess Anucis, seated on a throne; she is followed by her three daughters. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 371. Sepulchral tablet, coloured only, and not sculptured; on it a deceased, followed by three members of his family, kneels in adoration to Meri-sekar. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 372. Sepulchral tablet, with a painted top; on it are Isis and

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Nephthys, kneeling at the sides of the symbol West; below, two persons, named Kha-maui and Pen-nub, seated on chairs. *Calcareous stone.* (See Tablets, Nos. 344, 359.)

No. 373. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated by Pai, a painter, to Harocris, who, entitled the auditor or judge, is seated before an altar. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 374. Sepulchral tablet; on it Amen-hu-ut, a scribe of the tribunal of justice, kneels on the ground, holding up both hands to the goddess Meri-sekar, to whom he prays. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 375. Sepulchral tablet of Khuns-u, a scribe holding many offices, who is represented adoring Osiris; below, a demotic or enchorial inscription, in four lines; traced in black. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 376. Sepulchral tablet, inscription illegible; appears to have been demotic. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 377. Tablet, with a long demotic inscription, and the remainder of a date in hieroglyphics. Sakkara. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 378. Sepulchral tablet of Haru, a priest and scribe, holding numerous priesthoods of the gods, and among others of the Ptolemies, Soter, and Philopator, of the statues of the king, Meri-en-phtah, &c. It is dated on the 6th of Mecheir, in the 7th year of the king's reign, and states that deceased received an embalmment for the space of seventy days: that he lived fifty years, six months, and five days, and that he was born on the 22nd of Mecheir. On it are apparently traces of an enchorial inscription. Sakkara. *From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 379. Sepulchral tablet, imperfect; on the upper part is Nesatu, a person holding various priesthoods, among others those of the Rameseium, in Memphis, of the queens Berenice and Arsinoe, and of a royal sister and daughter, Philotera, second sister of Ptolemy II., or Philadelphus; the figure and hieroglyphics on this tablet are painted, and not engraved. From Sakkarra. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 380. Sepulchral tablet, of the Ptolemaic period, broken in two pieces; it contains a long inscription relative to Ai-em-hept [Imouthos], holding many offices of the priesthood, son of Nes-ati, holding many priesthoods, among others that of the king Senefru, of the 3rd dynasty. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 381. Fragment of a tablet; on it Athor. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 382. Sepulchral tablet, of the Ptolemaic period; inscription much effaced; it appears to be for a person holding several priesthoods, among others that of one of the Ptolemies; the inscription is painted, not engraved; below, traces of a line of demotic. Sakkara. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 383. Sepulchral tablet, of the Ptolemaic period, for Berenice, priestess of Horus Amen-Ra, or Khem, and daughter of Arsinoe, deceased at the age of sixty-four years, eight months, and twenty-five days, who is twice worshipping, traced in red; below, a demotic inscription of four lines, in black. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 384. A small monument, in form of a trough or basin, dedicated to Amen-ra, for a deceased. *Calcareous stone.*

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No. 385. Small fragment, on it a judge of truth in the west, adoring the sun. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 386. Fragment of a sepulchral tablet, of the Ptolemaic period, for Ta-mut-sher, a priestess, daughter of Pet-nefer-hept, a priest of Athor and Osiris, deceased at the age of ninety-seven. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 387. Sepulchral tablet, of Tai-em-hept or Ta-imouthis, a priestess of Phtha, who is represented adoring Osiris and Isis; it appears, from the inscription, that she died on the 17th day of the 39th year of the reigning Ptolemy; that she lived thirty-six years, three months, and twenty days, and received a preparation for thirty-six days, and was embalmed in seventy days; the inscription is traced, not engraved. From Sakkara. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 388. Sepulchral tablet of the Ptolemaic period; the inscription traced and much erased. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 389. Sepulchral tablet of Her-sanch, a priestess of Amen-Horus, deceased at the age of sixty-six years, five months, and five days, on the 2nd of Mechir, in the 22nd year of the reigning monarch; she is stated to have been embalmed in seventy days, and is adoring Osiris. Sakkara. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 390. Sepulchral tablet, of the Ptolemaic period; the inscription very indistinct, traced and not engraved. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 391. Sepulchral tablet, of the Ptolemaic period, for Her-em-aakh, a priest and scribe, holding several priesthoods, among others that of the Ptolemies, Soter, Philopator, and Epiphanes; a blank space is left for the date of the reign, as well as for the term of the deceased's life, also a line or two of enchorial. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 392. Sepulchral tablet, with an enchorial inscription of 19 lines, indistinct; above, a deceased, adoring Osiris, Ra, Anubis, Isis and Nephthys. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 393. Sepulchral tablet of An-em-her, deceased at the age of 82 years, 4 months, and 5 days, in the 22nd of Pharmuthi, in the 36th year of one of the Ptolemies: he was embalmed in seventy days, and is adoring Osiris and Isis; traced in black and red. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 394. Tablet, dated; a demotic inscription traced on it. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 395. Tablet of the Roman epoch; Osiris, Isis, and deceased; very rude. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 396. Fragment of a tablet of the Ptolemaic period; part of a dedication, and the names and titles of an officer. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 397. Fragment; on it a female head. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 398. Tablet, on which the Emperor Tiberius kneeling and offering a mirror to Mut and Chons, seated on thrones; above is the Hu-t, or celestial Sun. It was erected on account of certain repairs made to the shrines of these gods. *Sandstone.*

No. 399. Sepulchral tablet of the Roman period, in bas-relief. Anubis holding the hand of a deceased, and introducing him into the presence of Osiris; above, jackals, celestial sun, &c.; coloured. On it are traces of an enchorial or demotic inscription. *Calcareous stone.*

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No. 400. Sepulchral tablet of the Roman epoch, in bas-relief; on it Anubis, introducing Tamus, a deceased female, into the presence of Osiris and Isis; the name of the deceased is in Greek below. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 401. Sepulchral tablet of the Roman era, in shape of a gate, in which is an arch, having under it a small shrine, in the centre of which is an uræus, full face, disked. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 402. Fragment of a tablet, in which, in bas-relief, is a snake, with the head of the god Serapis, having at its side the club of Hercules, and the cantharus, or cup of Bacchus. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 403. Fragment of four lines of a Coptic inscription, apparently sepulchral. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 404. Rectangular sepulchral tablet; on it is a Coptic inscription, recording the death of Jeremias, brother of Phibamon, on the 26th of the month Pashons. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 405. Christian sepulchral tablet, with a Greek inscription recording the death of Centerion, a female, in her 35th year, on the 4th of Epiphi, the 2nd Indiction. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 406. Christian sepulchral tablet, with a Greek inscription, for Marcus, who died on the 5th of Phamenoth, in the 4th Indiction; 262nd year of the Diocletian æra, A.D. 545-546. *Sandstone.*

No. 407. Christian tablet, with a Greek inscription, for Talsia, a female, deceased on the 1st of Choiak, 14th Indiction. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 408. Fragment of a Coptic inscription; on it is mentioned Horus, the father of some person whose name is lost. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 408*. Christian sepulchral tablet, with a Greek inscription, for Peter, a deacon, deceased the 10th of Pharmuthi, 4th Indiction. *Sandstone.*

No. 409. Christian sepulchral tablet, with a Greek inscription, for Soua, a female, deceased the 10th of Phaophi, 6th Indiction. *Sandstone.*

No. 410. Fragment; on it is the commencement of a Greek inscription. *Arragonite. From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 411. Circular sepulchral tablet, with a Coptic inscription, for Cyrillus, presbyter, deceased 22nd Thoth, the 7th Indiction. *Arragonite.*

No. 412. Model of a small monolith naos, with a tessera in front, of the Roman period. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 413. Sepulchral tablet, in shape of an altar of libations; on it are the heads of two calves, two cakes of bread, a basket of bread, and two vases of water, called the gold vases of Amen-em-ha, and Mentu-hept, for whom the tablet was dedicated to Osiris. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 414. Small altar of libations, dedicated to Osiris, for a deceased; very illegible. Thebes. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 415. Small altar of libations, of a late period, the centre in shape of a reservoir or bath; on it water-vases, cakes of bread, and lotus flowers, in bas-relief. *Sandstone.*

No. 416. Altar of libations, of a late Ptolemaic period, in bas-relief; on it a vine, water-vases, cakes of bread, and spoons. *Calcareous stone.*

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No. 417. Sepulchral altar of libations, dedicated to Osiris, for Sebek, a scribe, and various members of his family. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 418. Sepulchral altar of libations, in bas-relief, of the Ptolemaic epoch; on it a table of five baskets of bread, water and other vases, lotus flowers, &c. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 419. Altar of libations; on it a stand, with full water-vases flowing out, bread, and spoons. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 420. Sepulchral altar of libations; it is dedicated to Osiris and Anubis, for a person whose name is obliterated; on it are the haunch of a gazelle or calf, a goose, cakes of bread, basket of grapes, onions, &c. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 421. Sepulchral altar of libations, broken in halves; it was dedicated to two divinities for Nefer-abu, a judge. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 422. Sepulchral altar of libations, having on it part of a calf, goose, water jars, bread, grapes, onions, &c., dedicated to Amen and Mut, for Ma-i, a scribe. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 423. Small sepulchral altar of libations, resembling that found by M. Caviglia in front of the Great Sphinx. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 424. Sepulchral altar of libations, dedicated to Osiris, Ra, and Tum, for a judge. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 425. Female head, from a group; coloured. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 426. Model of a head-rest, or pillow. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 427. Head and neck of Athor, in a collar, coloured; probably from the capital of a column. *Sandstone.*

No. 428. Model of a head-rest or pillow. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 429. Part of the cover of a sarcophagus, of a very late period. *Terracotta.*

No. 430. Fragment of the side of a tomb; above, a procession of ten persons, with their names, the upper part broken away; below, four oxen are slaughtered. Sakkara. *Calcareous stone. Presented by the Earl of Bute,* 1767.

No. 431. Fragment of the lid of a sarcophagus, of a late period. *Terracotta.*

No. 432. Upper part of the figure of a lady of rank, from a group; coloured, and of fine execution. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 433. Fragment; on it is Anubis, laying out the deceased on a bier, and a line of demotic or enchorial; coloured. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 434. Group of four snakes wearing disks and horns. *From Mr. Barker's collection. Calcareous stone.*

No. 435. Head of a female, from a group; coloured. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 436. Fragment, found in the excavation made by Capt. Caviglia in front of the Great Sphinx at Gizeh; on it a right foot impressed, palm branch, and the word ΝΕΚΦ . . .; coloured red. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 437. Small hawk, found on the outside of the small temple in front of the Great Sphinx at Gizeh, excavated by Capt. Caviglia, and presented by him in 1817.

No. 438. Greek inscription, found in front of the Great Sphinx, recording the repairs of the walls which surrounded this monument in

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the 15th Pashons, 6th year of M. Aurelius and L. Verus (A.D. 166), under the authority of Fl. Titianus, Prefect of Egypt, Lucceius Ophellianus, commander in chief, and Theon, prætor of the Busirite nome. *Calcareous stone. Presented by Capt. Caviglia*, 1817.

No. 439. Small lion, found between the side walls of the temple in front of the Great Sphinx, in 1817; coloured red. *Calcareous stone. Presented by Capt. Caviglia*, 1817.

No. 440. Fragment of a tablet found in front of the Great Sphinx; it is the commencement of a public act, dated in the 1st year of one of the Ramessids. It only contains the names and titles of the king, the rest broken off. *Calcareous stone. Presented by Capt. Caviglia*, 1817.

No. 441. Small lion, supposed to have been placed on one of the walls of the temple in front of the Great Sphinx; coloured red. *Calcareous stone. Presented by Capt. Caviglia*, 1817.

No. 442. Fragment containing part of the prenomen and name of one of the Ramessids; found in a small temple in front of the Great Sphinx, close to the road. *Calcareous stone. Presented by Capt. Caviglia*, 1817.

No. 443. Horn of an altar in front of the temple before the Great Sphinx; coloured red. *Calcareous stone. Presented by Capt. Caviglia*, 1817.

No. 443*. Head of the uræus serpent which decorated the head attire of the Great Sphinx; part of whose beard, No. 58, is also in the collection. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 444. Part of the side of a tomb; on it Mer-nem, a judge, kneels in adoration to the ark of the god Amen, which is borne on the shoulders of ten priests; coloured. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 444*. Sphinx, found in the vicinity of the Great Sphinx. *Calcareous stone. Presented by Capt. Caviglia.*

No. 445. Fragment from the side of a tomb; on it is part of the figure of a scribe, and a carpenter making a box; coloured. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 446. Lower part of a sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, Phthe-Socharis, Athor, Har-si-esis, the monarch Amenophis I., and his wife Aah-mes Ari-nefer, for Hui, a judge; coloured; the legs of the figures only remain. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 447. Fragment from the side of a tomb or tablet; on it Neb-nefer, a judge, is seated on a chair by the side of his sister Ta-ii, receiving the offerings of his son Nefer-hept, and his daughter Ta-mehi; coloured. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 448. Fragment of the same tablet as No. 446; on it Hui is represented offering to Amen-ra and Athor, and subsequently to Amenophis I., and his wife Aah-mes Ari-nefer; coloured. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 449. Fragment of the side of a tomb, coloured; on it portions of a male and female figure, offering. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 450. Fragment of a tablet or tomb; on it a man followed by a female standing in adoration. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 451. Fragment of the side of a tomb, about the age of the 12th dynasty, in bas-relief, men gathering lotus or papyrus flowers, and leading cattle; coloured. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 452. Fragment of an inscription from the side of a tomb; on

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it is the name of Hapi, son of Rut-her, and part of an address. *Calcareous stone, coloured.*

No. 453. Fragment representing a lion walking to the right; the body is coloured yellow, the mane red. *Sandstone.*

No. 454. Fragment of a tomb or temple; it is a head attire of a goddess, composed of the sun's disk, an uræus, two tall plumes, and two cow's horns. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 455. Fragment of a tomb, coloured; on it is the jackal of Anubis, seated on a gate, with a whip at his side; before it a stand with lotus flowers and water; another similar jackal seems to have been opposite. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 456. Fragment of the side of a tomb; above are steps; below, five men, who have been drawing some object by a rope. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 457. Fragment of a tomb, containing part of three lines of hieroglyphics, coloured; resembling in style No. 452. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 458. Fragment from the side of a tomb at Sakkara, of an early period; containing part of three lines of hieroglyphics. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 459. Part of a small cow of Athor, couchant. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 460. Double statue of Mahu, a superintendent of public works, seated by the side of Aaa, his sister, a priestess of Amen; the hieroglyphical inscriptions with which this group is covered are dedications to Amen, Mut, Osiris, Phtha, Socharis, Osiris and Anubis, for the deceased; coloured. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 461. Statue of Hantef, son of Sent, a functionary about the 12th dynasty, seated, holding a sash in his left hand; at the sides of his seat are dedications to Anubis and Osiris. (See Nos. 562—572.) *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 462. Statue of Amen-em-ha, governor of the west of Egypt in the time of the 12th dynasty, seated upon a throne and holding a sash; at the sides of the throne are his name and titles, and a dedication to Osiris. *Dark basalt. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 463. Statue of a grotesque divinity covered with a lion's skin, and brandishing a sword; generally supposed to represent Typhon, probably Baal; Roman period. *Sandstone.*

No. 464. Head of a king wearing the head attire called nemms, with the royal uræus. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 465. Basin dedicated to Isis and Thoueris (see similar basons, 28, 108); at one part are the three members of the family by whom it was dedicated; 18th dynasty. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 466. Part of a female head, from a group. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 467. Small quadrilateral naos, with pyramidal top; in the recess of each side is Ani, an officer of Amen, kneeling and holding before him a tablet, on which are symbolical eyes, solar orbit, and water, and an adoration to the sun; on the jambs and lintels are dedications to Amen-ra, Ra, Tum, Osiris, for the deceased; the name of the god Amen-ra has been purposely erased throughout this monument; coloured; probably of the 18th dynasty. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 468. Sepulchral pyramidion; on it, Ra in his boat, and his hawk, adored by Neferbes, a Theban judge, and his family. *Calcareous stone. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

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No. 469. Small statue, rudely blocked out, of Mentuhep-t, superintendent of the land of the west of Memphis, consecrated to Osiris by his sister Nehesi, a priestess of Amen: probably anterior to 12th dynasty. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 469*. Statue of Pai, royal bow-bearer, and superintendent of all the edifices of a monarch of the 19th dynasty, kneeling, and holding before him a shrine on which has been some animal, probably a cat or ape. On it, and behind, are dedications to Amen-ra. *Sandstone.*

No. 470. Small standing statue of Harpocrates, of the Ptolemaic period, wearing a collar and chlamys, and holding a water-fowl in his left hand. Alexandria. *White marble. Presented by Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson,* 1834.

No. 471. Small sepulchral shrine; on the cornice and lintels are inscribed a prayer, ending with dedications to Osiris, Amen Horus, for Aba, a scribe, son of Sebak-aatetu, a priest of the god Munth. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 472. Small sepulchral shrine, with the top in shape of a vaulted box; dedicated to Osiris; on it Shaa-em-ap-t, a scribe of the royal table in the 18th or 19th dynasty, stands full face, holding in one hand a sceptre terminating in the head of Phtha Tanu, and in the other a similar sceptre with the head of the god Ra. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Barker's collection.*

No. 473. Rectangular sepulchral monument, sculptured on both sides, dedicated for Tameri, a priestess adoring three goddesses standing full face; on the back a register of family names. *Aragonite.*

No. 474. Small rectangular sepulchral shrine, dedicated to Osiris and Anubis, for Amen-em-heb, a scribe of the troops, or secretary of war, about the epoch of the 19th dynasty, who is sculptured in bas-relief in the niche, holding in his left hand the standard of Phtah Tanu; af the sides and jambs are Amen-em-heb and his sister Ta-nefer standing and adoring Amen-ra. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Barker's collection.*

No. 475. Head of an Egyptian monarch in the namms, from a sphinx; the features resemble those of Amenophis III. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 476. Square sepulchral naos; in front are the jackals of Anubis, Souls, and a deceased Ruka, superintendent of the standard-bearers of one of the kings of the 18th or 19th dynasty, standing and adoring Osiris; the same adoring Osiris at the side, and Isis and Nephthys personified by two snakes; Ruka and his family at the back receive the sepulchral honours from their son. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 477. Sepulchral pyramidion; on two sides are a small niche, in which is a male figure kneeling, and elevating both hands in adoration. *Calcareous stone. From the collection of Sr. Anastasi.*

No. 478. Small pyramid, broken at the base and top; on it is the standard, prenomen and name of Enuentefnaa, or Hantefnaa, supposed to be a king of the 8th or 11th dynasty, and part of the titles of a queen. *Calcareous stone.* From Thebes. *From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 479. Small pyramid, broken at the base and apex; on it Har-nefer, a Theban judge, followed by his sister Ubekht, and Neferi, stands in adoration to the sun, represented above as a scarabæus, Ra, in a boat, and Isis, Nephthys, and the West; from Thebes. *Sandstone. Presented by Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson,* 1834.

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No. 480. Lion-headed hawk; emblem of a divine soul. *Granite.*

No. 481. Fragment of a figure; on it the name of Isis, a queen. *Sandstone.*

No. 482. Bust, of old style; from a group. *Granite.*

No. 483. Brick; on the edge is stamped the name of Thothmes, a chamberlain. *Burnt brick.*

No. 484. Part of a crocodile, emblem of Sebek. *Dark granite.*

No. 485. Fragment; on it is the god Amen-Horus, standing. *Dark granite.*

No. 486. Head of a functionary, from a statue. *Granite.*

No. 487. Head of an Egyptian monarch, from a statue. *Dark basalt.*

No. 488. Part of a statue dedicated to Osiris for Ptah-r . . . . . a prince. *Dark granite. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 489. Bust from a seated statue, of the period of the 26th dynasty. *Dark basalt.*

No. 490. Bust from a small statue, about the 26th dynasty. *Dark basalt.*

No. 491. Bust from a statue, of fine execution, of a functionary in the reign of Psammetichus II., of the 26th dynasty; dedicated to Osiris and Neith, of Sais; on his neck a pectoral plate, on which is Neith. *Dark basalt.*

No. 492. Bust from a statue of the same period as the preceding. *Dark basalt.*

No. 493. Upper part of the statue of an officer of high rank, standing, and holding a shrine which is broken off; on his shoulder is the name of Psammetichus, and a pectoral plate, with Neith, on his neck. *Dark basalt.*

No. 494. Lower part of the seated statue of a divinity. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 495. Basin. *Basalt.*

No. 496. Torso of Osiris. *Dark basalt.*

No. 497. Upper part of a small figure, having on his breast Osiris. *Red sandstone.*

No. 498. Typhon or Baal standing. *From the collection of C. Townley, Esq.*

No. 499. Fist from a statue. *Basalt.*

No. 500. Head of Harpocrates, of the Roman period; on the head a small pschent. *White marble.*

No. 501. Hawk; emblem of Horus, and of all gods; coloured. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 502. Altar of libations, of the Ptolemaic or Roman period; on it a table, with bread and lotus flowers, libation vases, &c. *Dark granite. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 503. Small seated statue, head and feet broken off; dedicated to Amen-ra and Tum, for Sururu, a high officer and royal scribe. *Dark granite.* See No. 123.

No. 504. Small statue of Pirinet, surnamed Ra-nefer-het-em-chu-t, a high officer of state in the reign of Apries, 26th dynasty, kneeling and holding before him a cynocephalus; on it are the prænomen and name of Apries. *Dark granite.*

No. 505. Fragment of a sistrum; on each side an uræus disked; on

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it the prenomen and name of Amenophis III., of the 18th dynasty; the name of Amen is erased throughout. *Dark granite. From Mr. Salt's Collection.*

No. 506. Square tablet, sculptured on all sides; on it a deceased standing before Amen-Horus. *Dark granite.*

No. 507. Sepulchral tablet dedicated to Osiris, for Sebek-hept and his family; 12th dynasty. *Dark granite. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 508. Portion of a mutilated statue of an officer seated on the ground, his arms folded; before him is a small shrine of Osiris. *Dark granite.*

No. 509. Sepulchral altar of libations, dedicated to Ra, Num, and Osiris, for Seka, son of Kersh; on it are water-fowl, gourds, a lotus flower, cakes of bread, and vases of libations; of the Ptolemaic period. *Dark granite. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 510. Small mutilated statue of a functionary of one of the monarchs of the 26th dynasty, seated on the ground, having before him the standard of Athor. *Dark basalt.*

No. 511. Small sepulchral monument, representing a shrine, at the side of which are Nekht-har-heb, Nectanebes, a high officer of state, of the 26th dynasty, and his mother; it is dedicated to Osiris. *Dark basalt. From Sir Hans Sloane's collection.*

No. 512. Small statue of Neb-ta, an officer, seated on the ground, his whole form enveloped in bandages; dedicated to Amen-ra. *Dark granite. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 513. Small statue of a high officer of state, seated on the ground, having before him the standard of Athor. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 514. Small statue of Har-bes, an officer, kneeling, and holding before him an ægis of the goddess Athor, on the lower part of which is the cow of that goddess. *Dark granite.*

No. 515. Goddess or queen, seated on a throne; unfinished. *Dark granite.*

No. 516. Fragment from a sarcophagus; on it are parts of two processions of the figures carrying maces which precede the bark of the sun. Cairo. *Dark granite.*

No. 517. Pasht, seated on a throne, wearing the solar disk, and holding in her hands the emblem of life; on the side of her throne the prenomen and name of Sheshank I., of the 22nd dynasty. Karnak. *Dark granite. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 518. Pasht, seated on a throne, wearing the solar disk, and holding in her hand an emblem of life; at the side of the throne in front the name and prenomen and titles of Amenophis III. Karnak. *Dark granite. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 519. Pasht, standing, holding a lotus sceptre and symbol of life. *Dark granite. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 520. Pasht or Pekht, standing, holding a lotus sceptre and symbol of life. Karnak. *Dark granite. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 521. Bust of a colossal statue of Pasht. Karnak. *Dark granite. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 522. Bust of a colossal statue of Pasht. *Dark granite. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

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No. 523. †Obelisk, broken at its apex, inscribed on each side; it was set up before a gate of the temple of Thoth, by Nekht-her-hebi or Her-nekh-t-hebi Amyrtæus or Nectanebes I.; 28th dynasty. Found near Cairo. *Green basalt.*

No. 524. †Small obelisk, companion of the preceding, and which probably stood at the other side of the same gate. *Green basalt.*

No. 525. Portion of the sarcophagus of Nesatu, a high functionary, priest, &c., of the Acropolis of Memphis; about the time of the 26—28th dynasty; on it a dedication to Socharis Osiris. From a tomb called Campbell's tomb, near the Pyramids. *Green basalt. Presented by Col. Howard Vyse.*

No. 526. Head of a monarch, in the namms. *Dark granite. Presented by W. R. Hamilton, Esq.*

No. 527. Portion of the wall of an early tomb, near the Pyramids; in front of the door of a tomb is a dedication to Anubis for Ankh-haf, a scribe of the treasury, who, with his wife Nefer-set, is seated at a table of viands; and standing; about the 4th dynasty. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 528. Portion of the side of a tomb in the vicinity of the Pyramids; on it Ru, a scribe and officer, is seated with his wife Tent, over a table of viands; on the jamb of the door he stands with his son and daughter; about the age of the 4th dynasty. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 529. Part of the jamb of a false door of a tomb; on it a man offering incense, and another watering plants; about the 4th dynasty. Pyramids of Gizeh. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 530. Fragment of the jamb of the false door of a tomb, near the Pyramids of Gizeh, about the 4th dynasty; on it the son of a deceased, offering a libation. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 531. Fragment of the false door of a tomb, in bas-relief, dedicated to Anubis, for a deceased, who is seated on it with his family. From a tomb near the Pyramids of Gizeh, about the 4th dynasty. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 532. Fragment of jamb of a false door of a tomb; on it a male figure offering, and vases; about the 4th dynasty. *Calcareous stone.*

Nos. 533, 534. Two fragments of the side of a tomb, on which are altars, &c.; about the 4th dynasty. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 535. The lintel of a false door, from the tomb of Ankh-haf, scribe of the treasury. From a tomb in the vicinity of the pyramids of Gizeh, about the 4th dynasty. *Calcareous stone.*

No, 536. †Column of red granite.

Nos. 537—546. Fragments from the side of a tomb of Uah-hati-ra em-khut, an officer under the 26th dynasty; it contains the 33rd chapter of the ritual; at one end is the deceased spearing a serpent, and at the other a tortoise. *Calcareous stone. From the collection of Sr. Anastasi.*

No. 547. Rectangular fragment of a tablet; on it a judge and his family adoring Osiris. *Calcareous stone. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

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No. 548. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, for User-mes, a priest of Osiris, who adores Osiris and Isis; above, the celestial sun. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 549. Sepulchral tablet; on it Shara and his wife Hun-eru adoring Osiris and Isis; the mummy of Shara receiving funeral honours from his family, and Shara and Hun-eru seated and receiving the same. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 550. Jamb of the tomb of Har-em-hebi, standard-bearer, royal scribe, &c., under the 18th dynasty, standing, with transparent dress, uræus on his forehead, and hands elevated, making an adoration to the sun. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 551. Sepulchral tablet; on it the same Har-em-hebi, a royal scribe, and standard-bearer of a monarch of the 18th dynasty, adoring Ra, Thoth, and Ma; below is a long prayer to the sun; figures coloured, and hieroglyphics also coloured yellow. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 552. Jamb of the door of the tomb of Har-em-hebi, royal scribe and standard-bearer under the 18th dynasty, who stands elevating his hands, and making a long prayer to Ra, or the sun. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 553. Sepulchral altar, or tablet of libations, dedicated to Seb, for Amen-em-ha, a functionary of the 12th dynasty. *Dark granite. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 554. Small altar of libations, of the Roman period, the centre in shape of a reservoir; at the sides palm branches. *Sandstone. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 555. Sepulchral tablet; on it Sha-em-bekhen, a Theban judge at the time of the 18th dynasty, kneels in adoration to the cow of Athor, preceded by the declarer of the oracle of the goddess. Above, the boat with the sun's disk, in which is Ra; below, deceased and his sister praying to Athor; coloured yellow. *Calcareous stone. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 556. Sepulchral tablet in shape of a doorway, of the period of the 19th dynasty, dedicated to Athor and Anubis, having on it Setau, a conductor of the festival of Amen-ra, adoring Ra, Athor, and Osiris, and the four genii of the Amenti; coloured yellow. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 557. Sepulchral tablet, dated in the 25th year of the reign of Amen-em-ha III., 12th dynasty; dedicated to Osiris, for Usertesen-sneb-sneb-sneb (*sic*), a functionary, who is seated on a chair before a table of viands, having his four daughters before him; below are the father, mother, and brother of the deceased; coloured. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 558. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, for Gemki or Nem-ki, a chief in the time of the 12th dynasty, who stands before a table of viands; in bas-relief, and of exquisite sculpture. *Calcareous stone From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 559. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, for Hanunecht, military chief officer of the wardrobe and granaries under the 12th dynasty, who stands with his wife, or sister, and son before a table of viands; coloured. *Sandstone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 560. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris for Her-chen, a

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superintendent of public works, or architect, son of Pekh-t-user, who stands with his wife and daughter Pekh-t-user; below Phtah-kau, a scribe, two daughters, and a son; probably about the age of the 12th dynasty; coloured and delicately finished. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 561. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, for Hes-isi, a superintendent of the North and South, who stands before a table of viands, with his father, mother, and brethren. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 562. Fragment of a sepulchral tablet of Hanentef, son of Sent, who stands at one side leaning on a stick; it is covered with a long declaration or prayer of the deceased, and he appears to have lived in the reign of Usertesen I., 12th dynasty; coloured. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.* (See Nos. 461, 572.)

No. 563. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, for Hanen-tef-akaranhk-khu, a functionary, prefect of the palace of a monarch whose square title or standard was "the establisher of spirits," who is seated before a table of viands, holding a whip; his brethren and children are seated in compartments on the ground; (above are two solar eyes;) coloured; prior to the 12th dynasty. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 564. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, for Ankh-ran, a superintendent of the "silver abode," or treasury, seated before a table of viands; his wife, daughter, and two other members of the family are seated on the ground; fine execution; 12th dynasty. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 565. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, for Ameni, an officer of the palace; standing with his father and brethren; coloured. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 566. Sepulchral tablet, rounded above; on it is Sebek-aau, seated before a table of viands, on the other side of which stands his wife; it contains a peculiar formula; coloured. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 567. Sepulchral tablet, dated in the 13th year of Amen-em-ha II., of the 12th dynasty; dedicated to Osiris, Anubis, Hek, and Num, for Amen-em-ha, an officer, who is seen standing at a door in bas-relief. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 568. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, for Hamapess, a functionary, who stands before a table of viands, with his father, mother, brethren, and family; finely sculptured in bas-relief; 12th dynasty. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 569. Sepulchral tablet, in shape of a doorway, dedicated to Osiris, for Athor-si, a functionary who appears to have been connected with the charge of the mines under Amen-em-ha II., of the 12th dynasty, and with the palace of the king Ameni, seated before a table of viands; below is a door cut out, in which the deceased and his family are standing; in the door is a small figure, No. 570, of the deceased seated on the ground, with his hands folded across his breast; coloured. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 571. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, for Senather, a chamberlain, who is seated by the side of his wife Chu-u, before a table of viands; below is a person named Ameni and the lady Chu-u seated

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at a table of offerings, receiving gifts from Esher-em-hept; below, a procession of twelve members of the family. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 572. Sepulchral tablet, dated in the 39th year of User-tesen I., of the 12th dynasty, and dedicated to Osiris, for Hanentef, son of Sen-t (See the tablet No. 562, No. 461); he is represented standing at one corner; coloured. *Calcareous stone. From the collection of Sr. Anastasi.*

No. 573. Sepulchral tablet, dated in the 6th year of User-tesen II., of the 12th dynasty; it contains a long dedication and prayer to Osiris, Hek, and Num, the gods of Abydos, for Taa, a functionary; rather rude style. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 574. Sepulchral tablet, dated in the reign of Amen-em-ha II., of the 12th dynasty, for Sent-em-set, who is standing on it with his mother; coloured. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 575. Sepulchral tablet, dated in the 7th year of User-tesen III., 12th dynasty; on it is a long declaration of Hanu-necht, a superintendent of grain; below is a small niche or door, and the deceased standing, and another relative on each side of the door. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 576. Sepulchral tablet; on it a dedication to Osiris for Senatef, who declares that he was chief of the palace of the king Amen-em-ha II., of the 12th dynasty; before him are his two brethren, who bring him a haunch goose, and bread; and below, five members of the family. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 577. Sepulchral tablet; on it Hanuentef, a chief, and superintendent of priests, anterior to the 12th dynasty, stands facing his son, Sebeknaa, born of Beba; each holds a wand and sceptre. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 578. Sepulchral tablet, anterior to the 12th dynasty, dedicated to Osiris, for Hur-ape, standing with his son Apanch before a table of viands. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Sams's collection.*

No. 579. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, Anubis, and the gods of Abydos, for User-ur, a sculptor, who is seated on a chair with his wife Neter-tep before a table of offerings, on the other side of which is another wife Amenu; on the other side are the father and mother and brother of the deceased; below are the son and five daughters of User-ur, his father and brother standing; the tablet is unfinished, and remarkable for the squared network or canon traced in red upon it for the guidance of the sculptor. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 580. Sepulchral tablet, dedicated to Osiris, for Sebeksen, son of Beba, the son of the person for whom tablet No. 577 was made; on it the deceased, attended by his wife, stands before a table of offerings, adoring Osiris and Anubis. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 581. Part of a sepulchral tablet, of the 12th dynasty, dedicated to Osiris and Anubis, for Enuentef, a functionary, who stands uttering an adoration or liturgy. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 582. Sepulchral tablet; on it is Hanuentef, superintendent of the account of cattle, son of Kah, seated before a table of viands, on the other side of which is his wife Amen-se; below are a son and five daughters. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 583. Sepulchral tablet, dated in the 19th year of the reign

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of Amen-em-ha II., of the 12th dynasty, and dedicated to Osiris, for S-hept-hat, a judge (?) in the palace; on it, in bas-relief, is the deceased seated by the side of his wife over a table of viands, and other members of his family and his sons bringing offerings; carved in bas-relief; on it is a long register of various offerings. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 584. Small square tablet, of good style, anterior to the 12th dynasty, dedicated to Osiris, for Khen-bak, an architect, who is seated on a chair by the side of his wife Athor-si, before a table of viands, and receiving the homage of his sons Phtha-ka, an architect, and Phtha-hept. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 585. Sepulchral tablet, dated in the 14th year of User-tesen I., of the 12th dynasty, for Atai, son of Sebek-si, a superintendent of the shrines of Amen-ra, who is seated by the side of his wife Aura on a chair before a table of offerings, receiving offerings from his sons Hantef and Amen-em-ha; he stands holding a stick, with his daughters Sebek-si and User-si; coloured. *Calcareous stone. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 586. Sepulchral tablet, most elegantly carved in bas-relief, dedicated to Osiris, for Amen-ha, a superintendent of the palace; coloured. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 587. Sepulchral tablet of Serannut, a superintendent of the offerings of all the gods, who is seated on a chair before a table of viands; in bas-relief. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 588. Tablet, on which Hera, a royal scribe and functionary, stands holding a feather sceptre before the monarch Rameses IX., of the 20th dynasty, who is seated on a throne wearing the crown of Upper Egypt, and protected by Ma, or Truth. The inscription below records the offering made by the king of various materials. *Calcareous stone.* Tomb at Thebes. *From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 589. Sepulchral tablet, inscribed on both sides; on it Nefer-abu, a Theban judge, is represented kneeling and making an invocation to Phtah, who is seated above in his shrine before a heap of viands; above are four ears, two eyes, and a pair of arms. Thebes. *Arragonite. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 590. Altar of libations, dedicated to Osiris, for An, son of User-tesen, a superintendent of the chiefs and priests; on it is a basket with a loaf, and two water-vases, on which are inscribed the name and titles of the deceased. *Calcareous stone. From Sr. Anastasi's collection.*

No. 591. Altar of libations, dedicated to Amen-ra and Amenophis I., for Pa-shet, a Theban judge; on it are vases, ears of corn, bread, parts of an animal, &c. *Calcareous stone. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 592. Altar of libations; in the centre is a stand or table, having on each side a water-vase, and above, two spoons. *Dark granite.*

No. 593. Sepulchral tablet, or altar of libations, dedicated to Osiris and Anup, for Ra-uben, a judge, and his wife, Neb-an-nu; on it are bunches of lotus flowers, cakes of bread and corn, &c. Thebes. *Calcareous stone. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

No. 594. Sepulchral tablet, in shape of an altar of libations, dedicated to Amenophis I. and the queen Aahmes-Nefer-Ari, here styled

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"the divine wife of Amen-ra;" on it are parts of an animal, cakes of bread, vases of figs, &c. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 595. Fragment, on which is part of the head of a monarch wearing the head attire called nemms, and holding before him, in one hand, a sceptre, with the head of Athor. From the neighbourhood of the Pyramids. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 596. Large tablet, or altar of libations; on it are two water-vases, two water-fowls, a jar, and two rows of circular cakes of bread. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 597. Part of a small sepulchral naos; on the upper part Han-pe-shaa, a Theban judge, kneels and prays to Phtah, Sebak, and the goddess of the Harvest, Ren-nu, personified as a snake; on the lintels is a dedication to Phtah, by En-pe-shaa, his sister, Hen-hura, adoring. Thebes. *Calcareous stone. From the collection of the Earl of Belmore.*

No. 598. Fragment from a tablet on the side of a tomb; on it Pameht, a judge, followed by his wife Makha, stands in adoration to Amenophis I. and the Queen Aahmes-nefer-ari. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 599. Upper part of a statue of Pekht or Pasht, wearing on her head the solar disk. From Karnak. *Dark granite. Presented by W. R. Hamilton, Esq.*, 1840.

No. 600. Torso of a statue, having on the back the prenomen and titles of Psammetichus II., or Apries, probably the former. From Karnak. *Black granite. Presented by W. R. Hamilton, Esq.*, 1840.

No. 601. Coptic Tablet of Peter, a deacon, deceased, 25th of Choiak. 7th Indiction. *Sandstone.*

No. 602. Greek tablet of Akkendarpe, deceased, 16th Choiak. 1st Indiction. *Sandstone.*

No. 603. Tablet, in Greek, recording the repairs of the gate of a church on the 1st of Phaophi. 14th Indiction. *Calcareous Stone.*

No. 604. Coptic tablet of Georgios, deceased, 17th Thoth. 5th Indiction. *Sandstone. Presented by Sir J. Bowring.*

No. 605. Fragment of a pilaster, having on it in bas-relief, frieze of uræi, winged globe, and figure with upraised arms. *Sandstone.*

No. 606. Fragment of the moulding of a church, having an eagle and crosses between columns, with capitals in shape of the palm. *Sandstone.*

Nos. 608–732. Sepulchral vases. These objects, when complete in sets of four, with heads in shape of the four genii of the dead, viz., of Amset (human-headed), Hapi (baboon-headed), Tuautmutf (jackal-headed), and Kebhsnuf (hawk-headed), were employed to hold the viscera of the dead, which were embalmed separately, and deposited in them. Amset appears to have had the stomach and large intestines; Hapi the small intestines; Tuautmutf the lungs and heart; and Kebhsnauf the liver and gall bladder. Each vase, of the most finished kind, is inscribed with hieroglyphics, containing a formula appropriate to it. That on the vase of Amset is the speech of Isis to the dead, considered as Amset; that of Hapi, a similar speech from Nephthys; that of Tuautmutf, one from Neith; that on Kebhsnuf from Selk. Each addresses the genius as under her protection, and "beside her;" occasionally the formula varies, and the genius tells the dead that he has come to his side, or that they respectively bring

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him wax clothes, incense and water. The most elegant vases of this class are of arragonite; others are of calcareous stone, pottery, or wood; and many from being solid, or from the smallness of their hollowed part, must be regarded as mere models. They were often inclosed in large wooden boxes, and are said to be found more frequently in the tombs of Memphis than those of Thebes or of Abydos. Their use seems to have prevailed from the earliest time; but towards the close of the Egyptian monarchy, and under the Ptolemies, the entrails appear to have been embalmed in separate packets, which were wrapped up with the dead, and had each attached to them a small wax figure of its respective genius.—No. 608, with the usual inscription of the address of the goddess Selk to the deceased Haneb, as personified by Kebhsnuf, the 4th genius (hawk-headed).—No. 609, with cover, in shape of a human head, and part of an erased inscription, traced in waxy paint of the time of the 19th dynasty: *arragonite*.—No. 610, with speech of Nephthys and Hapi for Apui, a deceased royal scribe and chamberlain: *arragonite*.—No. 611, with a human head for Menkheper, a prince, and speech of Selk to Kebhsnauf: *arragonite*.—No. 612, with the head of a baboon, dedicated to Selk and Kebhsnauf for the deceased Net-a-tapii: *arragonite*.—No. 613, with human head and one line of inscription, dedicated to Amset.—No. 614, with human-headed cover on it, the address of Nephthys for Hapi, and the deceased for Amen-em-api, eldest son of Rameses II.: *arragonite*. *From Mr. Salt's collection*.—No. 615, with the speech of Isis, relative to Nephthys, for the same.—No. 616, with speech of Selk addressing the deceased as Kebhsnuf, for the same prince.—No. 617, with speech of Amset addressing the prince as Tuautmutf. *From Mr. Salt's collection*.—No. 618, human-headed, with speech of Neith and Selk for deceased Nebi: *arragonite*. *Sr. Athanasi's collection*.—No. 619, jackal-headed, speech of Nephthys and Hapi for a deceased, whose name is left blank.—No. 620, hawk-headed.—No. 621, speech of Selk to Kebhsnuf for Satimes, a deceased chamberlain.—No. 621*, human-headed, plain: *arragonite*.—No. 622, human-headed, plain: *arragonite*.—Nos. 623, 624, 625, 626, with human heads and no inscription, faces coloured yellow and red.—No. 627, body of a vase, with an inscription relative to a functionary in the time of the 28th dynasty.—No. 628, body of a vase, dedicated to Hapi or Apis: *arragonite*.—No. 629, with jackal's head, on it an inscription in which the genius Amset tells the dead Hara, a standard-bearer of Ptah, that "he is beside him:" in *arragonite*. *From the collection of Sr. Anastasi*.—No. 630, with speech of Selk and Hapi for Pi-ra-hept, superintendent of the palace, and a local governor: *arragonite*.—No. 631, with speech of Isis addressing the dead as Amset for Amenmes, chief groom of the king: *arragonite*.—No. 632, with head of a baboon and illegible inscription: *arragonite*.—No. 633, with human head, and speech of Selk and Kebhsnuf for deceased Tebn; eyes, &c., traced in black. *Sr. Athanasi's collection*.—No. 634, with head of a baboon and inscription for Kebhsnuf, which says, "I come to be beside thee:" *arragonite*. *From Sr. Anastasi's collection*.—No. 635, of arragonite, in a very waxy paint, coloured green, for Renpu, bow-bearer of the king, 19th dynasty.—Nos. 636–639, a complete set, apparently unopened, with inscriptions for a deceased Uah-ra-hati, son of Petisi: *arragonite*. *From Mr. Sams's*

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collection.—Nos. 640-643, another set, plain and uninscribed: *calcareous stone. Presented by Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson*, 1833.—Nos. 644-647, another set solid, and models: *calcareous stone. Presented by the same.*—No. 648, body of a vase, with speech of Isis to Amset traced upon it: *pottery.*—No. 649, with speech of Neith to Tuautmutf for a deceased, traced on it: *pottery.*—Nos. 650, 651, 652, three vases of a set, simply dedicated to the genii for Pairi, a Theban judge: *pottery.*—Nos. 653, 654, two models, with an unusual formula, human and hawk-headed, with names of genii Tuautmutf and Kebhsnuf, for a deceased Aufna, a priest of the goddess Mut: painted white, to imitate calcareous stone: *wood. Presented by Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson*, 1833.—No. 655, with an unusual formula, and cover not belonging to it: *arragonite.*—No. 656, hawk-headed; inscription traced and much erased, for a deceased Harata.—Nos. 657,658, Amset, Tuautmutf, vases of deceased Pen-sur-ta: *arragonite.*—No. 659, hawk-headed, plain: *arragonite.*—No. 660, Hapi vase; model: *calcareous stone.*—No. 661, hawk-headed: *calcareous stone.*—No. 662, model of Amset; plain: *calcareous stone.*—No. 663, model, with head of Amset: *calcareous stone.*—No. 664, model of Hapi: *calcareous stone. From the collection of Sr. Anastasi.*—No. 665, model (hawk-headed) of Kebhsnuf: *calcareous stone.*—No. 666, model of an Amset vase: *calcareous stone.*—No. 667, baboon-headed: *arragonite.*—No. 668, hawk-headed, speech of Isis and Amset for Merenephtha, a priest of the god Phtah: *arragonite.*—Nos. 669, 670, Hapi and Kebhsnuf vase; from a set: *arragonite.*—No. 670*, model of a sepulchral vase, in shape of a jar, with the head of the genius Hapi: *calcareous stone.*—No. 671, model of a sepulchral vase, third of the set, with head in shape of the genius Tuautmutf: *calcareous stone.*—No. 672, Tuautmutf vase: *calcareous stone.*—No. 673, Kebhsnuf vase: *calcareous stone.*—No. 674, Kebhsnuf vase: *calcareous stone.*—No. 675, Kebhsnuf vase: *calcareous stone.*—No. 676, sepulchral vase, with the head and name of the genius Hapi: *calcareous stone.*—No. 677, Tuautmutf vase: *calcareous stone.*—No. 678, sepulchral vase; head of a jackal; no inscription: *calcareous stone.*—No. 679, model of a sepulchral vase; on it no inscription, with the hawk's head of the genius Kebhsnuf: *calcareous stone.*—No. 680, Tuautmutf vase, with the head of a jackal.—No. 681, similar vase, without an inscription, with the head of a jackal: *calcareous stone.*—Nos. 682, 683, two very old vases, probably of the age of the 4th dynasty, with human heads: *calcareous stone.*—No. 684, Tuautmutf vase: *calcareous stone.*—No. 685, Amset vase, perhaps from the same set: *calcareous stone.*—No. 686, Kebhsnuf vase, perhaps from the same set: *calcareous stone.*—No. 687, Tuautmutf vase: *calcareous stone.*—No. 688, Tuautmutf vase; on it a kind of net-work: *calcareous stone.*—Nos. 689, 690, 691, Amset, Hapi, and Tuautmutf vase; from a set: *calcareous stone.*—Nos. 692, 693, Amset and Hapi vase; from a set: *calcareous stone.*—No. 694, Kebhsnuf vase; model: *calcareous stone.*—No. 695, Tuautmutf vase: *calcareous stone.*—Nos. 696, 697, Amset and Kebhsnuf vase; models: *calcareous stone.*—No. 698, Amset model vase: *calcareous stone.*—No. 699, Hapi vase; model: *calcareous stone.*—No. 700, Tuautmutf vase; model: *calcareous stone.*—No. 701, Hapi vase; model: *calcareous stone.*—No. 702, Tuautmutf vase; model: *calcareous stone.*

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—No. 703, Kebhsnuf vase: model.—No. 704, Hapi vase; plain: *calcareous stone.*—No. 705, Kebhsnuf vase, plain: *calcareous stone.*—Nos. 706, 707, 708, one Tuautmutf, and two Kebhsnuf vases.—No. 709, body of a vase; plain: *arragonite.*—No. 710, body; plain: *arragonite.*—No. 711, body of a Hapi vase; inscription traced: *arragonite.*—No. 712, body of a Hapi vase: *arragonite.*—No. 713, Amset vase: traced inscription for a bard of Amen-ra.—Nos. 714, 715, Amset and Hapi vase; plain: *arragonite.*—No. 716, Amset vase, which has a youthful head like that of Horus: *arragonite.*—No. 717, jackal-headed vase of Tuautmutf; from a set: *arragonite.*—Nos. 718, 719, 720, 721, a set; the ornaments, &c., are traced in a waxy paint, in the style of the 20th dynasty.—No. 722, hawk-headed vase; from a set; plain: *arragonite.*—No. 723, jackal-headed vase; plain: *arragonite.*—No. 724, terracotta vase, with human head.—Nos. 725, 726, two vases of a set; with human heads coloured yellow: *terracotta.*—Nos. 727, 728, 729, three terracotta vases of a set; peculiar for their side handles and human heads.—Nos. 730, 731, 732, three models of Amset, Hapi, and Kebhsnuf, with inscriptions.—Nos. 733–735, three plain vases; models of Amset, Hapi, and Kebhsnuf: *calcareous stone.*—No. 736, model vase of Hapi.—No. 737, model vase of Amset.—No. 738, Kebhsnuf vase, from the same set.—No. 739, vase, of the same set (hawk-headed), of Kebhsnuf.—No. 740, vase of Hapi; inscription, &c., traced in black.—No. 741, jackal-headed vase, with inscription.—No. 742, Siumutf, jackal-headed; inscription traced in black.—Nos. 743, 744, 745, Amset, Tuautmutf, and Kebhsnuf vase; plain.—Nos. 746, 747, 748, 749, a set; body coloured black.—Nos. 750, 751, 752, Amset, Hapi, and Kebhsnuf vase; from a set; eyes touched up in black.—Nos. 753, 754, 755, Amset, Hapi, and Kebhsnuf vase; from a set; plain.—No. 757, Amset vase: *calcareous stone.*—No. 758, Hapi vase, *arragonite,* with a waxy paint; period of the 19th dynasty.—No. 759, Hapi vase: *calcareous stone.*—No. 760, Hapi vase: *calcareous stone.*—Nos. 761–769, heads from vases of the four genii.—From No. 733, are from the *collection of the Earl of Belmore.*

Nos. 770, 771. Two early Saracenic tomb-stones, from the cemetery of Assouan. *Presented by Sir J. Bowring.*

No. 772. Sepulchral tablet of Ha-a, who is represented adoring Osiris, Isis, and Horus, or receiving the worship of members of his family. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 773. Sepulchral vase of Amen-sa-t, a royal slave, in shape of Hapi. *Arragonite. Presented by H. Goff, Esq.*

No. 774. Sepulchral tablet of Mene, or Bene, who is represented with his family. Adorations to Osiris. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 775. Upper part of the statue of Ta-sher-hesi, a queen wearing a modius, surrounded by twelve uræi, and holding in her right hand a lotus flower. *Dark granite.*

No. 776. Set, Typhon, or Baal. *Black granite.*

No. 777. Statue of Ameni, functionary of the 12th dynasty, seated on his legs on the ground. *Dark granite.*

No. 778. Sun-dial of the Roman period, found in an excavation, made at the base of the obelisk, called "Cleopatra's Needle," at Alexandria. *White marble. Presented by J. Scott Tucker, Esq.*

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No. 779. Head from a statue of the period of the 18th dynasty *Dark granite.*

No. 780. Upper part of a figure for a high functionary of the 19th dynasty, from a group. *Dark granite.*

No. 781. Fragment, on which is a staff or sistrum, with the head of Athor. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 782. Kneeling figure of a priest, holding a shrine, in which a female goddess. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 783. Group, much mutilated, of a functionary and his wife, Hem-t-neber, a priestess of Amen-ra, 19th dynasty. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 784. Hawk emblem of Horus standing. *Sandstone.*

No. 785. Arm from a figure. *Dark granite.*

No. 786. Fragment, containing, in hieroglyphs, part of an address of the God Ra. *Calcareous stone. Presented by Sir J. Bowring.*

No. 787. Part of the dedication of a temple. *Calcareous stone. Presented by Sir J. Bowring.*

No. 788. Sepulchral tablet of Ameni. Coloured green. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 789. Tablet, on which is a Roman Emperor adoring Thoth or Nupe, Horus, and Isis. *Sandstone. Presented by the late Marquis of Northampton.*

No. 790. Lid of a sarcophagus of Pet-har-nahem. *White marble. Presented by the late Marquis of Northampton.*

No. 800. Sandstone altar, on which are two cows, emblems of the goddess Athor, walking among the papyrus and lotus plants. *Presented by W. R. Hamilton, Esq.*, 1838.

No. 801. Feet of a group of two figures seated side by side. *Oriental alabaster.*

No. 802. Bust of a priestess, holding a sistrum, from a group. *Black granite.*

No. 803. Fragment, in bas-relief, of fine style: on it officers of high rank, clad in panther skins.

No. 804. Sepulchral tablet of a boy named Pasht-meri, represented nursed by his mother. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 805. Sepulchral tablet of Teti, dedicated to Osiris. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 806. Sepulchral tablet; family offerings and honours; in coloured bas-relief. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 807. Sepulchral tablet, on it Nebgefa, a judge, and his son, adoring Thoth and Ptah. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 808. Sepulchral tablet of Un-nefer, a priest and scribe, standing on steps, adoring the chest and standard of Osiris, 26th dynasty. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 809. Sepulchral tablet of Han-nekh-t, a priest, who, with his sister Namu, a crown-bearer, stands adoring the standard of Osiris, 26th dynasty. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 810. Sepulchral tablet, adorations to Pasht, by a judge. *Calcareous stone. Presented by Lyttleton Annesley, Esq.*, 1854.

No. 811. Sepulchral tablet of Neb-nefer, a judge, adoration to Amenophis I. and his mother, the queen Aahmes Ari-nefer, of the 18th dynasty. *Calcareous stone. Presented by Lyttleton Annesley, Esq.*, 1854.

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No. 812. Tablet of Pen-nefer, a guardian of the pool of the tribunal of Truth in the West, adorations to Amen-ra and Mersekar. *Calcareous stone. Presented by Lyttleton Annesley, Esq.*, 1854.

No. 813. Fragment of the tablet recording the services of an officer under Amenophis I., 18th dynasty. *Calcareous stone. Presented by Lyttleton Annesley, Esq.*, 1854.

No. 814. Tablet of Ari-nefer, a judge; adoration to the goddess Athor under the form of a cow. *Calcareous stone. Presented by Lyttleton Annesley, Esq.*, 1854.

No. 815. Tablet of a judicial officer; adorations to Osiris, the cow of Athor, and Amenophis I., 18th dynasty. *Calcareous stone. Presented by Lyttleton Annesley, Esq.*, 1855.

No. 816. Sepulchral tablet of Amen-em-apt, a judge; adorations to Amen-ra, Mut, and Amenophis I. *Calcareous stone. Presented by Lyttleton Annesley, Esq.*, 1855.

No. 817. Fragment of a tablet, on it the deities Khem and Atsh, or Katesh, to whom it has been dedicated. *Calcareous stone. Presented by Lyttleton Annesley*, 1854.

No. 818. Part of a tablet, adorations to a deity or queen by numerous members of a family. *Calcareous stone. Presented by Lyttleton Annesley, Esq.*, 1854.

No. 819. Fragment of a sepulchral tablet, on it Ab, sister of the deceased. *Calcareous stone. Presented by Lyttleton Annesley, Esq.*, 1854.

No. 820. Part of the wall of a tomb, on it are servants bearing offerings; coloured. *Calcareous stone. Presented by Lyttleton Annesley, Esq.*, 1855.

No. 821. Greek tablet of a deceased, represented reposing at a feast in a distyle Corinthian Naos; at his side a child, dated 25th of Thoth. *Marble. Presented by Lyttleton Annesley, Esq.*

No. 822. Greek Christian sepulchral tablet of Ailios, a female deceased, the 15th of Pachons, 10th Indiction. *Sandstone. Presented by Lyttleton Annesley, Esq.*, 1854.

No. 823. Greek Christian sepulchral tablet of Menta, deceased, the 3rd Phamenoth. *Sandstone. Presented by Lyttleton Annesley, Esq.*, 1854.

No. 824. Greek Christian sepulchral tablet of Nikea, deceased, the 19th of Päyni, the 5th Indiction. *Sandstone. Presented by Lyttleton Annesley, Esq.*, 1854.

No. 825. Coptic tablet, much mutilated, dated in the æra of Dioeletian. *Marble. Presented by Lyttleton Annesley, Esq.*, 1854.

NORTH-WEST STAIRCASE.

The visitor next ascends to the collections of smaller Antiquities, preserved in cases in the Western Galleries of the upper floor. Against the walls of the staircase are several Egyptian papyri, framed and glazed, some written in the hieroglyphic, others in the hieratic, and others in the demotic or enchorial character. The upper floor is entered by the

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EGYPTIAN ANTEROOM.

On the North, or left-hand side, is—

The plaster cast, from the end of the North Wall of the great edifice, of Rameses II. at Karnak, representing Rameses vanquishing the Tahennu, one of the most northern enemies of Egypt. The monarch, wearing a casque upon his head, stands in his chariot, and has caught one of the chiefs of his enemies by a bow-string round the neck, while he stoops down and is about to decapitate him with his falchion. The enemy are in flight, and many lie about dying or wounded. These people wear on their heads two feathers, and a cloak made of the skins of animals, or a sash round the loins; in some sculptures their eyes are blue, and their hair red. Their arms are bows and spears. Behind the monarch is a royal standard-bearer.

On the left hand side of the door leading to the Northern Zoological Gallery is placed—

A plaster cast of a subject on the tomb of Seti, or Sethos I., king of the 18th or 19th dynasty, commonly called Belzoni's tomb, in the Biban el-Molook, at Thebes. It represents the monarch Sethos I., holding a crook and whip, introduced by the god Horus, into the presence of Osiris, seated upon his throne. Behind Osiris is the Land of the West, the abode of blessed souls, typified as a goddess, having on her head the hieroglyphic for "West," standing, and regarding the king.

On the right side of the door is placed—

A cast taken from the side wall of the entrance of the tomb of Meri-en-phtha, of the 19th dynasty; the monarch, draped in a transparent garment, and wearing on his head the atf, stands addressing Ra, who grants him life, endurance, and the crown of the sun: above, in the cornice, is the Hut or celestial sun as a globe with uræi serpents and wings; below are emblems of life and endurance. The hieroglyphics in this cast contain the names and titles of the deity and king, and the speeches of the former. From the Biban el-Molook, or valley of the tombs of the kings, at Thebes.

On the southern wall of the vestibule, in a frame-work, are the following—

1. Cast of the Apex of the fallen obelisk at Karnak; the original, which was the companion of the great obelisk standing in the advance of the granite sanctuary, was erected by the queen-regent, Ha-asu, the sister of Thothmes II. and III., monarchs of the 18th dynasty, in whose minority she reigned, in honour of her father, Thothmes I., to the divinity Amen-ra. She is represented on the triangular part of the Apex, crowned by Amen-ra, who addresses her. The large hieroglyphics below are part of her names and titles. Coloured in imitation of red granite.

2. Cast taken from one of the side lines of the great inscription; Thothmes III., a monarch of the 18th dynasty, offering oil to the god Amen-ra.

3. Cast from one of the side lines of the same obelisk, representing the queen regent Hat-asu, and Amen-ra.

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4. Cast from another part of the same obelisk, representing the same regent offering to Amen-ra.

5. Cast from a monument at El-Assasif; on it the monarch Thothmes II. standing, wearing the tesher, holding a sceptre in his left hand, and in his right a mace, and emblem of life. Behind is a symbolical figure, having on its head the standard of the king: above the head of the king soars a vulture, emblem of victory. The hieroglyphics contain the names and titles of the king.

6, 7. Two casts taken from a part of the tomb of Thothmes III. in the valley of the Biban el-Molook. They represent an inferior divinity called Pet-mut-f.

8. Cast taken from the wall of the entrance passage of the tomb of Sethos II. in the Biban el-Molook. The monarch, wearing the tall plumes, uræi serpents, solar disk, and goats' horns, and draped in a transparent garment with a royal apron, stands offering two vases of wine to some divinity, probably Ra, but the hand and the tam or kukufa sceptre of the god are only visible. The hieroglyphics are names and titles of the king, and part of an address to the god.

The above were casts, made in Egypt by Mr. Bonomi, under the direction of Mr. Hay, and coloured by the former gentleman after originals.

FIRST EGYPTIAN ROOM.

UP STAIRS.

The wooden figures in Cases 1—4 are generally found in tombs; the bronze are offerings, or objects of private worship; the porcelain and small figures of stone are all perforated, to attach to the network or the necklaces of mummies.

The reader will find explanations of names and titles in the glossary appended.

CASES 1, 2. DEITIES.

Div. 1. Amen-ra, the Egyptian Jupiter, seated upon a throne. On the throne are cynocephali, uræus and lotus sceptres, and at the back Amoun seated between Khons Ioh and another deity. *Sandstone.* 7½ in. h. (No. 3.)

Sketches of the god Amen-ra, seated on his throne. *Calcareous stone.* From the tombs of the Kings at Thebes. 10½ in. h., 8½ in. w.

No. 11. Pteh, Phtah, or Phtha, the Egyptian Vulcan, standing, in Osirian dress, his head shorn, round his neck an ôskh; both hands hold a gom. *Wood.* 5½ in. h. (10.)

Phtah, standing on a plinth, graduated in front. *Steatite.* 7½ in. h. (11.)

Sketch of Phtha. 8 in. h., 7 in. w. *Calcareous stone.* Tombs of the Kings at Thebes.

Sévék, Sabak, or Souk, a form of Seb, the Egyptian Saturn, crocodile-headed, walking, wearing the shenti; black, with yellow stripes. *Wood.* 6 in. h. (401.)

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Ma, Meï, or Thmei, the Egyptian Themis, seated in a close garment. *Vitrified composition.* 4¾ in. h. (390.)

Thoôut, or Thoth, walking, in a boat; black and yellow. *Painted wood.* 7¾ in. h., 1 ft. l. (486.)

Bas-relief, having on one side the goddess *Ken*, on the other Rameses II. 10 in. h., 6⅞ in. w. *Calcareous stone.* (308.)

Head of Jupiter Ammon. 1¾ in. h. *Green porcelain.* (54.)

Head of Serapis. 5¾ in. h. *Calcereous stone.* (2432.)

Div. 2. Amoun-ra, walking, bearded, wearing the teshr surmounted by the plume and disk; in his right hand ☥; in his left the gom. *Silver.* 8½ in. h. *Thebes.* (6.)

Other figures of Amoun-ra: the eyes of one inlaid with silver; the plume of another with enamel. *Bronze.* 11½ to 2 in. h. (7.)

No. 32. A small naos; in the interior a seated figure of Amoun-ra. At the sides Num, or Chnouph, ram-headed, Khons, and winged female deities, with the name and titles of the king Siphtah. On the base is inscribed in large symbols in bas-relief, "the abode of Amon." *Bronze.* 4⅛ in. n.; base, 2¼ in. b., 2 in. l. (26.)

No. 58. Maut, seated, suckling; wants the figure of Khons. *Bronze.* 1 ft. 2 in. h. (58.)

Net, or Neith, the Egyptian Minerva, on a throne, wearing the teshr. Another, walking. *Bronze.* 4¼ in. h. (77 *a.*)

Ægis of Neith. *Bronze.* 4⅜ in. h.

Num, Kneph, Chnouphis, the ram-headed divinity, walking, wearing an atf. *Bronze.* 7 in. h. (92, 93.)

Ægis of Chnouphis. *Bronze.* 4 in. h. (108.)

Cast of an ancient disk; on it Num, winged uræi, and a man leading an oryx. 2 in. dr. *Bronze.*

Seti, or Sate, the Egyptian Juno, seated, wearing the Shaa, between two horns, surmounted by a disk and another ornament. *Bronze.* 6⅜ in. h. *Thebes.* (110.)

Amoun-ra Harsaphes, or Khem, the Pan of the Egyptians, standing on nine bows; on the pedestals the name of the queen of Amasis II., the cartouche of Amoun-ra, phœnixes, jackal and hawk-headed spirits, Horus saluted by two female deities. Below, Meui elevating the boat of the sun, cynocephali, the goddesses Mere-mihi and Mere-ras, Harhat, Thoth, and a procession of Hapi-moous. *Bronze.* (42.)

Two similar figures, without pedestals. 6 to 8 in. h. (43—6.)

Pedestal of a statue of Amen-ra, inscribed with the name of Psammetichus II. and the queen Nitocris. 5 in. l., 2 in. w., 1 in. h. *Bronze.* (40.)

Chons, Khons, or Khonsou, the Egyptian Hercules, in Osirian dress, with the lunar disk and mystic lock of hair, holding the gom, whip, and crook. *Bronze.* 2¼ in. h. (74.)

Khons-ioh, seated, hawk-headed, crowned with the lunar disk. *Gold.* 1⅛ in. h. (86.)

Phtah, standing; having at his side the goddess Pasht or Merephtah. *Bronze.* (211.)

Pteh, Phtah, or Phtha. *Bronze.* From 1 to 7¼ in. h. (116—118 *a.*)

Athor, Athyr, or Hathor, the Egyptian Venus; the head overshadowed by a vulture supporting the disk and horns. The body is a shrine, placed upon a wheel of eight spokes, with a figure of Athor standing. Apparently the profile of an ægis. *Bronze.* 7 in. h. (300.)

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Athor, cow-headed, with disk and plumes. 1⅛ in. h. *Gold* (185 *a*, *b*.)

Ra, or Re, the Sun, hawk-headed, seated. *Bronze.* 4¼ in. h. *Thebes.* (87.)

Ra seated, holding a lotus sceptre. *Bronze.* 4 in. h. (346.)

Munt or Month-ra, hawk-headed, wearing a disk and two tall plumes; the collar and eyes of one of the figures inlaid with gold. *Bronze.* From 7½ to 10 in. h. (339—41.)

Month-ra, walking, on a double pedestal. *Bronze.* 7½ in. h. (341.)

Nefer Atum, Nofre-Thmou, Athmou, or Athom, walking; on his head the lotus flower and two tall plumes. Another, of the Ptolemaic period. *Bronze.* 7 in. h. (310—19.)

Pasht, or Tafne, the Merephtah, or companion of Phtah; lion-headed, standing; on her head the uræated disk. *Bronze.* 6½ in. h. (212—13.)

Pasht, or Tafne, as above. *Silver.* 1 in. h. (214.)

Pasht or Menhi; on her head a place for the uræus. *Silver.* 1⅛ in. h. (307.) *Bronze.* 3⅛ in. h. (292.)

Pasht, or Bubastis, the Egyptian Diana; cat-headed, standing, in a long striated garment; left hand holding the ægis. *Bronze.* 5⅜ to 2⅜ in. h. (282, 283.)

Pasht, human-headed, standing; in her right hand a fractured lion-headed ægis; a basket slung from her arm. *Bronze.* 8⅜ in. h. (284.)

Div. 3. Amoun-ra, seated on a throne with feathered ornaments; on the plinth the names and titles of the deity. *Vitrified earth.* 3⅜ in. h.

Amoun-ra, seated. *Green porcelain.* 1⅛ in. h.

Triad of Amoun, Maut, and Khons. *Blue porcelain.*

Maut, walking; her head attire composed of pendent uræi. *Green porcelain.* 2¼ in. h.

Ægis of Maut. *White porcelain.* 1 in. h.

Neith, walking. *Lapis lazuli.* From 1 to 1⅛ in. h.

Chnouphis, ram-headed, walking. *Blue and green porcelain.* From 1⅛ in. to ⅞ in. h.

Num pigmaic, with inverted head. 3½ in. h. *Blue porcelain.*

Amoun-ra, or Harsaphes. *Blue and green porcelain.* 2 to ⅝ in. h.

Khons, standing. *Light blue porcelain.* 1⅛ in. to ⅝ in. h.

Khons-ioh, hawk-headed, walking, shenti round the loins. *Bluish gray porcelain.* 1⅛ in. h.

Phtah, or Phtha, standing. *Light green porcelain, red paste.* 2¾ to 1 in. h.

Heads, from small figures of Phtah. *Blue porcelain.* 2½ to 1⅛ in. h.

Phtah-Socharis, or Phtah-Socharis-Osiris, a youthful dwarf with bowed legs, naked, his hands upon his thighs, a close cap on his head. *Blue porcelain.* 3 to ¾ in. h.

Phtah-Socharis, standing upon two crocodiles; on his head the atf and scarabæus; a hawk upon each shoulder; Pasht Merephtah, lion-headed, and winged, supports him behind. *Vitrified stone, green porcelain.* 2⅛ in. h.

Phtah-Socharis; at his sides Isis and Nephthys. *Light green porcelain.* 2¼ to 2¾ in. h.

Phtah-Socharis, standing; a sword in each hand. *Blue porcelain.* 2¾ to ⅝ in. h.

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Phtah-Socharis, human and hawk-headed, standing, holds two swords, reeds, or feathers; two bands pass from the mouth to the shoulders. *Blue porcelain.* 2½ in. h. Memphis.

Phtah-Khons, a dwarfish youth, with the lock of Horus. *Blue porcelain.* 1¼ in. h.

Nit or Neith, suckling two crocodiles, 3 in. h. *Green porcelain.*

Onouris standing, brandishing a sword. *Red brick, terracotta.* 6 to 5 in. h.

Onouris as before; or kneeling upon the left knee. *Blue porcelain.* 1¼ to ¾ in. h.

Athor or Hathor, cow-headed, standing. *Dark porcelain.* 2 in. h.

Head of Athor, full face, cow-eared, a long curled lock on each side. *Blue porcelain.* 3⅝ in. h.

Smaller heads of the same, hair straight and vertical. *Blue porcelain.* ¾ to ½ in. h.

Ægis of Athor bifrons, cow-eared, between two uræi, one bearing the shaa, the other the teshr. *Blue porcelain.* 3 in. h.

Ra, Re, or Phre, hawk-headed, walking, wearing the shenti, his head surmounted by the solar disk, with uræus in front. *Blue and gray porcelain.* 1½ to 1 in. h.

Munt-ra or Month-ra, walking. *Deep blue porcelain.* 2½ in. h.

Nefer-Atum, Nofre-Thmou or Athom, walking, in some specimens on a crouching lion. *Light green porcelain.* 4 in. to ⅝ in. h.

Hor or Horus, lion-headed; on his head the atf. *Blue porcelain.* 2⅝ to 1¼ in. h.

Selk, walking; on her head a scorpion. *Lapis lazuli.* 1⅝ to ¾ in. h.

Ma or Thmei, seated. *Lapis lazuli.* 1⅝ to 1 in. h.

Pech-t, or Pasht, lion-headed, walking. *Blue porcelain.* 4½ in. h.

Pasht, walking, holding the left symbolic eye, emblem of the moon. *Red and green porcelain.* 3 to 2⅝ in. h.

Pasht, lion-headed, with uræus on her head, walking. *Green porcelain.* 4¾ to ⅝ in. h.

Pasht, lion-headed, seated, holding a sistrum and lotus-sceptre. *Blue porcelain.* 2½ to 1¼ in. h.

Pasht, Tafne, or Tefnu, lion-headed, walking; on her head an uræated disk. *Blue porcelain.* 2 to 1 in. h.

Pasht, walking; on her head the pschent. *Blue porcelain.* 1¼ to 1½ in. h.

Pasht, as before, standing and suckling a king. 2½ in. h. *Blue porcelain.* (250 *a.*)

Pasht, lion-headed, seated. The back of this figure is formed by that of a hawk, the tail reaching to the ground. *Wood.* 2¼ in. h.

Ægis of Meui and Tafne. *Light blue porcelain.* 1 in. h.

Ægis of Pasht or Tafne. *Blue and white porcelain.* ⅝ in. h.

Lower part of a figure of Merephtah, walking. *Dark porcelain.* 1⅝ in. h.

Pasht, lion-headed, standing, to the right. *Transparent composition.* 1¼ in. h. (264.)

Div. 4. Amen-ra, standing and seated. *Bronze.*

Mut, standing and seated. 6-6¼ in. h. *Bronze.* (566. 579.)

Phtha, standing on a pedestal in shape of truth. 1 ft. 1 in. h. *Bronze.* (114.)

Head of Phtha, gilded. 22½ in. h. *Calcareous stone.* (112.)

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Pantheistic figure of Phtha, represented as a hawk, scarabæus, and man in bas-relief. 1 ft. 1 in. h., 10½ in. w. *Sandstone.*

Pasht, seated on a throne, 5½ in. h. *Blue porcelain.*

Pasht, seated on a throne, placed on the bodies of the Asiatic and Nigritric enemies of Egypt. 5½ in. h. *Vitrified steatite.* (279.)

Ægis of Pasht. *Bronze.*

Ægis of Athor. 4 in. h. *Green basalt.* (286.)

Fragments of sandstone cut out of temples, with representations of Phtha, Nefer Atum, and the name of Athor.

CASES 3, 4. DEITIES.

Div. 1. Osiris Pethempamentes, the Egyptian Pluto; standing, human form, bearded; on his head the atf; holds the curved sceptre and three-thonged whip. *Calcareous stone.* 9¾ in. h. (585.)

Osiris Pethempamentes, standing. *Wood covered with stucco and gilded.* 1 ft. ½ in. h. (589.)

Head of Osiris Pethempamentes. *Calcareous stone.* 3⅝ in. h.

Osiris Onnôphris, the Egyptian Bacchus, wearing the shaa, seated, holding with both hands a gom. *Calcareous stone.* 1 ft. h. (584.)

A bust of Osiris Onnôphris. *Calcareous stone.* (402.)

Female deity, standing; wings attached to her arms. *Wood.* 1 ft. 4½ in. h. *Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson,* 1834. (903.)

Isis, with circular head-dress of uræi; standing, or seated suckling Horus. *Steatite.* 3¾ in. h.

Nephthys, kneeling or standing. *Painted wood.* 10½ in. h. (898, 899.)

Female deities, kneeling on one knee. *Painted wood.* 9½ to 4¼ in. h. (701—2.)

Div. 2. Figures of Osiris Pethempamentes standing; one has the eyes inlaid with silver, another is gilded. *Bronze.* 1 ft. to 1 in. h.

Small ornament; Osiris Pethempamentes, five times repeated. *Bronze.* 1⅝ in. h. (619*.)

Head of Osiris Onnôphris. *Bronze.* 5 in. h. (737.)

Osiris-ioh, (the moon,) with the lunar disk, seated. *Bronze.* 9 in. h. (738.)

Flail or whip of Osiris. 11½ in. h. *Bronze.* (33 a.)

Anoup, or Anubis, jackal-headed, walking. *Bronze.* 7½ in. h.

Iematp, Imothph, or Imouth, seated, shorn head, unfolds a roll of papyrus; or walking. *Bronze.* From 5¾ to 3 in. h. (577—578 a.)

Ægis of Mau and Tefnu. *Bronze.* (388.)

Thôout, or Thoth, the Egyptian Mercury, walking; ibis-headed, decorated with the atf. *Bronze.* 6½ in. h.

Aah-Thoth, lunar Mercury, standing on a pedestal, holding before him, on a basket, the symbolic eye, emblem of the moon. *Bronze.* 4¼ in. h. (483.)

Aah-Ioh- or Ooh-Thoth, ibis-headed, decorated with the disk of the moon; seated. *Bronze.* 4½ in. h. (482.)

Thoth, ibis-headed, and Har-si-esi, hawk-headed, standing face to face. Each holds a vase of libation pouring an united stream of water on the earth. *Bronze.* 2 in. h. (484.)

Thoth, walking, his head surmounted by the head and neck of an ibis and the disk of the moon, crowned with an atf. *Bronze.* 3¼ in. h.

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Ma or Thmèi, seated. *Bronze.* 4⅜ in. h.

Div. 3. A female deity, seated; on her head the fore part of a fish. *Green porcelain.* 3 to 2¼ in. h. (907—910.)

Hawk-headed deities, seated and walking. *Green feldspar, lapis lazuli, porcelain, and blue glass.* 2½ to ⅞ in. h. Thebes.

Female deities, walking and seated. *Lapis lazuli.* ⅞ to ¾ in. h. (911, 912.)

Osiris Pethempamentes, seated. *Blue porcelain.* 1⅛ in. h. (734—736.)

Osiris-Tattou, under the form of the emblem of stability, surmounted by the atf. *Light blue porcelain, deep blue glass.* 4⅜ to 1¾ in. h. (739—741.)

Isis seated, suckling Horus; on her head the uræus, disk, and horns. *Blue porcelain, wood, stone, &c.* 4½ to ½ in. h. (770 and following.)

Isis terrestrial and queen of the Amenti, walking; on her head a throne. *Blue glass, porcelain of various colours.* 2½ to ¾ in. h.

Isis terrestrial, kneeling or seated, suckling Horus. *Blue and green porcelain.* 1 in. h.

Nephthys, walking. *Lapis lazuli, porcelain of various colours, &c.* 2⅜ to ⅝ in. h.

Small tablets. Horus between Isis and Nephthys. *Blue porcelain.* 1½ in. h.

Horus; his arms by his sides, mystic lock sometimes on the right, sometimes on the left shoulder. *White and blue porcelain.* 1⅞ to ¾ in. h.

Har-si-esi, walking, hawk-headed. *Dark and light blue porcelain.* 1⅝ to 1⅜ in. h.

Har-si-esi walking; one figure has an inscription down the back to Haröeri. *Vitrified stone, light blue porcelain.* 2 to 1⅜ in. h.

Small tablet, with Har-si-esi, seated. *Deep blue porcelain.* 9/16 in. h.

Plate in open work, procession of six female deities. *Blue porcelain.*

A small throne; at the sides a deity and winged serpents. *Green porcelain.* 1⅛ in. h.

Iemapt, Imothph, or Imouth, seated. *Steatite.* ⅞ in. h.

Thoôut or Thoth, ibis-headed, walking. *Blue porcelain.* 4⅝ in. h.

Aah-Thoth, walking, holding in his hands a pallet and reed. *Blue porcelain.* ⅞ in. h.

Thoth, ibis-headed, walking; on his head a scarabæus. *Blue porcelain.* 2½ in. h.

Mau or Meui, secondary form of Emphe, bearded, wearing the shenti, supporting the solar disk upon his head. *Blue and gray porcelain.* Or in profile. 1½ to ⅝ in. h.

Div. 4. A cippus or small monument. Khons-Horus, standing, holding a lion, gazelle, scorpions, and vipers. Above, the head of Khons-Kneph or Typhon, and behind, I. Amoun-ra Harsaphes, a gazelle, hawk of Horus, Thoth, and Chnouphis; 2. Meui, Ra, Horus, Amset, Isis, Tafne, and a scarabæus; 3. Ar-en-har, on his head the right symbolic eye, a deity striking a frog, an uræus, the four genii of the Amenti, and four figures of Thoth. *Calcareous stone.* 1 ft. 2 in. h., 9 in. b. *Presented by Col. T. P. Thompson.* (957.)

A cippus representing Horus standing, nearly as above. *Wood, painted.* 1 ft. 5 in. h.

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Similar cippi; on the apex of one, a scarabæus with extended wings. *Steatite.* 4¼ to 3½ in. h.

Horus, seated upon a throne flanked by lions; at the back, a doorway supported by two columns. *Brown stone.* 5¾ in. h.

Horus, seated, wearing the pschent; round the base, and at the side of the throne, an inscription in Gnostic symbols. *Steatite.* 3½ in. h.

Horus, walking, with the pschent. *Dark stone. Basalt.* 11 to 7¼ in. h.

Horus, lion-headed, walking; and standing. *Wood.* 11½ to 7¾ in. h.

Pasht, seated, lion-headed; her throne placed upon two Asiatics and two Æthiopians. 8 in. h. *Vitrified stone.*

CASE 5. DEITIES.

Div. 1. Ta-ur, Ta-her, Thoueris, in profile. *Ebony.* 9¼ in. h.

Typhon, standing, full-face. *Ebony.* 9¼ in. h.

Typhon, or Baal, seated on a plinth, the knees raised; on his head a modius; a hollow place behind has held a papyrus. *Wood.* 1 ft. 1 in. h. Tombs of the Kings at Thebes. (1285.)

Div. 2. Isis seated, or standing, suckling Horus. *Bronze.* 1 to 1¼ in. h.

Nahab-ka, snake-headed deity, both hands to his head. *Blue porcelain.* 1½ in. h.

Anepô, Anoup, or Anubis, jackal-headed, walking. *Porcelain of various colours.* 3⅞ to ⅝ in. h.

The ægis of Isis. *Bronze.* 10¼ to 1½ in. h.

Div. 3. Amset, Hape, Sioumautf. *Wax.* 3½ in. h.

Amset and Hapi, first and second genius of the Amenti. *Clay covered with red wax.* 3 in. h.

Amset. *Wax.* 3¾ in. h.

Amset, human-headed, in profile: Hapi, baboon-headed; Sioumautf, or Tuautmutf, jackal-headed; Kebhsnauf, hawk-headed. *Porcelain, various colours.* 3¾ to 1¼ in. h.

Meriskar, as a human-headed snake. *Blue porcelain.*

Div. 4. Onouris, the Egyptian Mars, a form of Khons: holds an oval buckler and sword. *Terracotta.* 1 ft. 4 in. h.

Ægis of Isis. *Bronze.*

Isis, seated. *Calcareous stone.*

Fragments cut from a Temple representing Horus and the genii of the dead. *Sandstone.*

Plaster casts of the so-called Torso Borghese, covered with figures of the Egyptian Pantheon, and an address to Horus, and of part of the Sarcophagus of *Gu-her*, in the Louvre. *Presented by J. W. Brayley, Esq.*

CASE 6. COFFIN, ETC.

A coffin, in shape of a mummy, of Penamen, Theban priest of Amen; on it are Netpe, Isis, Nephthys, Osiris, the four genii of the Amenti, &c. *Painted wood.* 6 ft. 4 in. h.

A stand for offerings, on a pedestal, the capital in form of the lotus flower. *Painted wood.* 3 ft. h.

Capitals of similar stands; one is rectangular at the apex, with three spikes to hold objects of offering. *Painted wood.* 2 to 4½ in. h.

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A stand for offerings. At the centre a large circular plate with a rim; on the stem and rim are inscriptions. *Bronze.* 4 ft. 5 in. h.

CASE 7. DEITIES, ANIMALS, ETC.

Div. 1. Jackals, seated. *Painted wood.* 1 ft. 3 in. l., 9¼ in. h., to 3⅝ in. l., 1⅞ in. h.

Div. 2. Har, or Hor, infant, seated, as in the lap of Isis, or with both arms by his side. *Bronze.* 5½ to ⅞ in. h.

Har, or Horus, as in the lap of Isis; walking, wearing the pschent. *Bronze.* 8¾ to 3¼ in. h.

Har, son of Amen, as in the lap of Isis; on his head the teshr, disk and plumes. *Bronze.* 7 to 1¼ in. h.

Har-si-esi, Harnetatf, or Harŏeri, hawk-headed, walking, wearing the pschent with uræus. *Bronze.* 9¾ in. h.

Throne of Horus, formed of a hawk and lions. 2¼ in. h. *Bronze.* (965, b.)

Pnebta, son of Har, or Horus, seated; on his head the horns of a goat surmounted by three vases, and disks between feathers and uræi. *Bronze.* 5½ to 4¾ in. h.

Typhon or Baal; Silenus-faced, dwarfish naked body, bowed legs, crowned with the plume, clothed in lion's skin. *Bronze.* 2 in. h.

Typhon or Baal, standing, holding with both hands an unknown object. *Bronze.* 3⅞ in. h.

Typhon or Baal, standing on a lotus flower, between two sphinxes. *Bronze.* 2⅝ in. h.

Typhon or Baal, winged; terminating below in a lion's foot. *Bronze.* 1¾ in. h.

Pantheic figure, standing upon two crocodiles, with a jackal's and ram's head disked, naked, bow-legged, holding a whip; the back formed by the body and tail of a hawk. *Bronze.* 3 in. h.

Div. 3. Bifrons, quadrifrons. *Wood, blue and blueish-green porcelain, steatite, glass, &c.* From 4 in. to ⅝ in. h.

Heads of Typhon; on the reverse of one, two crocodiles in intaglio. 4 to ⅞ in. h. *Blue porcelain.*

Small tablet, representing Typhon, &c., in relief. The ornament on the head resembles a modius. *Red composition.* 1⅜ in. h.

Fragment, Typhon and Ta-ur, or Taher, or Teoëri. *Yellowish green porcelain.* 1⅜ in. h.

Typhon, full-face, standing, between two figures of Ta-ur, or Thueris. *Deep blue porcelain.* ⅞ in. h.

Ta-ur, Thaoeri, or Thueris, hippopotamus standing on its hind legs, with pendent arms and breasts of a female, the back covered by the tail of a crocodile. *Stone, porcelain, &c.* From 4 to ⅝ in. h.

Ta-ur, Thaoeri, or Thueris, hippopotamus body, standing, lion-headed, human breasts, the back covered with a crocodile's tail, the hands holding a peculiar kind of collar. *Calcareous stone.* 2 in. h.

Ta-ur, with female head. *Blue porcelain.* 1⅜ in. h.

Div. 4. Typhon, Seth, ass-headed, seated. *Wood painted with bitumen.* 1 ft. 3 in. h. Tombs of the Kings, Thebes.

Ta-ur or Thueris, as a hippopotamic divinity seated, with her hands on her knees. *Wood.* 1 ft. 4½ in. h. Thebes.

Taur, standing. *Vitrified steatite.*

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Horus, seated. *Blue porcelain.*

Torso of a terminal figure of Anubis or of Serapis. *Blue porcelain.*

A tortoise-headed deity, seated, guardian of the 3rd hall of the Aahlu [*Elysium*]. *Wood covered with bitumen.* 1 ft. 3 in. h. Tombs of the Kings, Thebes.

Fragments cut out of the wall of a Temple, with coloured hieroglyphical inscriptions, names of Gods, a Roman Emperor, &c. *Sandstone.*

CASES 8, 9. SACRED ANIMALS, QUADRUPEDS.

Div. 1. Jackals, lying down. *Wood.* 1 ft. 9 in. l., 10 in. h.; 4 in. l., 4 in. h.

Div. 2. Cynocephalus, or dog-headed baboon, seated; on his head the lunar disc. *Dark stone.* 8 in. h.

Cynocephali, seated. In one, the eyes, collar, and symbolic eye pendent from the same, are inlaid with gold. *Bronze.* From 2½ to 1⅛ in. h.

Lion, lying extended; apparently taken from the apex of a sistrum. *Bronze.* 2⅜ in. l., 1⅛ in. h.

Lion, walking. *Wood.*

Lion, unfinished, with a sculptor's canon marked upon it. *Calcareous stone.*

Cats, seated; one has the symbolic eye suspended from the collar. *Bronze.* 11 to ⅜ in. h.

A cat, placed upon a staple. *Bronze.* 2½ in. h.

Heads of cats, from statues; on one an engraved symbol; the ears have held ear-rings. *Bronze.*

A wolf? walking. *Bronze.* ⅞ in. h.

A jackal, on a standard; model of one of the standards borne in the funeral processions. *Wood.* 4½ in. h. Thebes. *Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson*, 1834.

A dog with a curled tail and collar, of the Greek or Roman period. *Terracotta.*

Shrew-mice. On the shoulders of one the winged globe; on the back and behind, vultures: one bears an inscription stating it to be sacred to Horus, lord of Schem. *Bronze.* Tombs near Pyramids. 5½ in. l., 2½ in. h.

A horse, sacred to Amen-ra, bridled. *Bronze.* 1 in. h.

Apis, the bull. One has the urœated disk between the horns; on the neck, the scarabæus with open wings; a housing on the back, behind which a vulture with expanded wings. *Bronze.* From 2¾ to 1⅜ in. h.

Apis, walking. *Wood.* 1 ft. 3 in. l., 9½ in. h.

Apis, walking; a man with the shenti kneels in front of the bull. *Dark stone.* 7½ in. h. *From the Townley Collection.*

Gazelle, walking. 1⅜ in. h. Another, with its legs bound for sacrifice. *Bronze.* 2½ in. l.

Ibex, kneeling upon one knee [top of a comb]. *Wood.* 2 in. h.

A ram, walking; on its head the atf. *Bronze.* 2⅛ in. h.

A ram, with the head attire of Amoun-ra. *Bronze.*

The head of a ram; beneath are the ends of four iron pins to attach it to some other object, and above, an iron pin for the head attire. *Brown stone.* 3 in. h.

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A sow, walking; under her two pigs. *Bronze.* 1⅛ in. h., 2 in. l.

Gazelle, the legs tied under the belly; the horns, which were of a different material and inlaid to it, are wanting. *Felspar.*

Div. 3. Cynocephali, seated or standing. One holds a symbolic eye, another stands on its hind legs, or seated, having on their heads the disk of the moon. *Porcelain, vitrified stone, &c.* 4 to ⅝ in. h.

A monkey, seated, fore paws on the mouth. *Green porcelain.* 1 in. h.

Lions couchant. *Porcelain.* 2 in. l., 1⅛ in. h., to ⅝ in. l., ⅜ in. h.

The anterior parts of two lions, some supporting the disk of the sun. *Porcelain.* ¾ in. l., ⅝ in. h.

The anterior parts of a lion and bull conjoined. *Porcelain.* From 1⅛ to ⅞ in. l., ½ in. h.

Head of a lion. *Green porcelain.* ½ in. h.

Sphinxes, lying down or seated; on the head of one is an inverted lotus. *Terracotta, porcelain.* From 4 to 1 in. h.

Dogs, seated or lying down. One asleep. *Porcelain, ivory.* 1 to ¼ in. h.

Cats, seated, or on the top of a column with a lotus capital, having before them kittens. *Porcelain.* 6 to ½ in. h.

The bull Apis, walking. A tablet with the same in bas-relief. *Blue porcelain.* 1 to ½ in. h.

Head of a bull. *Porcelain.* ¼ in. h.

Head of a bull, bearing a disk. *Terracotta.* 5 in. h.

A cow, lying down; on its head, disk and plumes. *Red composition.*

Ibex, lying down. *Red porcelain.* ½ in. l.

Rams, walking or lying down. *Porcelain.* From ⅞ to ⅝ in. h.

Heads of rams, surmounted by the urœated disk of the sun. *Porcelain.* 1 in. h.

Swine, walking. *Porcelain.* 1⅛ to ½ in. h.

Hares; one has the head turned behind. *Porcelain, ivory.* ½ to ⅜ in. h.

Horn of a ram. *Bronze.* 4¼ in. l.

Head of the Hippopotamus. *Wood.* 9½ in. h. Tombs of the Kings, Thebes.

Div. 4. Heads of sacred cows or bulls, their distinctive emblems broken off. *Wood.* 1 ft. 7¾ in. h., 9¾ in. l. Tombs of the Kings at Thebes.

A mystic animal; the head and neck of a viper, the body of a quadruped. (Rosellini, M.C. XXIII. 2.) *Wood.* 11 in. l., 4¾ in. h.

Ears from similar heads. *Wood.* 5½ in. l.

Models of rams' heads. *Crude unbaked earth.* 2½ to 2 in. h.

Head attire, disk, &c. *Wood.*

Fragments of hieroglyphical inscriptions from temples, on which are cynocephali, gazelles, lions, hares, jackals, &c. *Sandstone.*

CASES 10, 11. SACRED ANIMALS, CHIEFLY BIRDS.

Div. 1. Hawks, bodies swathed. *Wood.* 7½ to 2 in. h.

Hawk, wearing the pschent, upon a pedestal, decorated with an auditor of truth in the act of adoration. *Wood.* 1 ft. 4½ in. h.

Hawk of Re, or Ra, the sun: on its head the solar disk. *Wood.* 1 ft. h.

Vultures, upon plinths. *Wood.* 8½ in. h.

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Div. 2. Head of an ibis. *Wood.* 4⅝ in. l., 2 in. h.

Head and neck of a goose. *Wood.* 7¼ in. l., 3⅛ in. h.

Ibis. The eyelids of one have been inlaid in silver. *Bronze.* 2½ in. h. Thebes.

Hawks, crowned with uræated disks. *Bronze.* 1 1/16 to 1⅛ in. h.

Human-headed bearded hawk, with extended wings. *Silver.* 2½ in. h., 3 in. b.

Hawks, with the pschent. *Bronze.* From 1⅞ to 1 in. h.

Oxyrhyncus; on its head the uræated disk and horns. *Bronze.* 3½ in. l., 2⅝ in. h. Thebes.

Fish of the Lepidotus, or Carp species. *Silver, bronze.* 1 in. h., 2¼ in. h., 4 in. l., 1 in. l.

Snake on plinth. 8¾ in. l. *Wood.*

Uræi, the heads disked. *Wood.* 6½ to 3⅛ in. h.

Small hawks, with swathed bodies. *Wood.* 3⅜ to 1⅞ in. h.

Human-faced hawks. Those whose heads are disked represent the souls of deities. *Wood.* 6 to 3¼ in. h.

Uræus, coiled upon a plinth; on the breast the symbol of Neith. *Wood.* 7 in. h.

Lower part of an uræus, coiled upon a plinth. *Wood.* 9 in. l., 4½ in. h.

Pedestal and part of the female-headed uræus, covered with inscriptions, dedications to the goddess Rennu. 5 in. l., 2¾ in. b. *Wood.*

Uræus, in profile. *Bronze.*

Uræus, disked; the breast inlaid with blue and red porcelain; the whole has been gilt. *Bronze.* 3½ in. h.

Uræus, with a conical cap. On its breast the name of Neith. *Bronze.* 1⅝ in. h.

Uræus, the head and neck erect, crowned with the head-dress of Osiris. *Bronze.* 3 in. h.

Uræus, erect, upon a column with a lotus capital, the head crowned with the emblem of a goddess, mistress of the lower hemisphere. *Bronze.* 3⅛ in. h.

Uræi; the breasts inlaid with a red and blue composition. *Bronze.* 1¼ to ⅞ in. h.

Uræus, having the head and bust of Jupiter Serapis, crowned with a modius. *Bronze.* 1½ in. h.

Uræus, hawk-headed, disked. *Bronze.* 1⅝ in. h.

Heads and necks of vipers. *Wood.* 6½ in. l., 2⅝ in. h.

A frog. Three frogs seated in a row upon circular plinths. *Bronze.* 1¼ in. l., ⅝ in. h., to 1⅛ in. l., ¼ in. h.

A crocodile. *Bronze.* ¾ in. h.

Emblems of life, stability, sceptres, collars, clasps, symbolical eyes, hearts, tablets, feathers, &c. *Gilt wood.*

Div. 3. Hawks. *Basalt, green feldspar, porcelain, &c.* 4 to ½ in. h.

Hawks, crowned with the pschent. *Porcelain.*

Hawk; on its head, disk and plumes. *Blue porcelain.* 1¼ in. h.

Hawk, with the head attire of Phtah-Sochari. *Blue porcelain.* 1⅛ in. h.

Hawk of Aaah, Ooh, or Ioh, the Moon, disked. *Dark porcelain.* 1 in. h.

Human-headed hawks. *Lapis lazuli, porcelain.* 1⅛ to ¾ in. h.

Nycticorax, the Ben or Bennu of the Egyptians. *Wax.* ¾ in. h.

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An ibis, seated, its beak placed upon a frog. *Blue porcelain.* ¾ in. h.

A goose, on a lotus-flower. *Porcelain.* ½ in. h.

Crocodiles. *Steatite, porcelain.* 4 to 1 in. l.

Latus, or Binni fish. *Red porcelain.* 1 in. l.

Siluri, or Bayads. *Blue porcelain.* 1¾ in. h.

Uræi. *Agate, porcelain.*

Uræi, female faced, with tall plumes, in profile to the right. *Porcelain.* 1¼ to 1 in. h.

Lion-headed uræi. *Porcelain.* 1¾ in. h.

Frogs. *Serpentine, hematite, porcelain, &c.* 1¾ to ¾ in. h.

Scorpion. *White porcelain.* 2½ in. l.

Human-headed scorpion, on its head the atf emblem of Selk. 6 in. l. *Bronze.*

Scarabæi with hawk and cow heads; one with wings expanded thrusts forward the disk of the sun. *Lapis lazuli, hematite, &c.* 1 in. l.

Tam or gom, koucoupha sceptre. *Green porcelain.* 1¾ in. h.

Symbols of life. *Porcelain.* 1⅜ to ¾ in. h.

Emblems of stability, or nilometers; pilasters with four transverse capitals. *Porcelain.* 4½ in. to ¾ in. h.

Portions of the symbolic eye, which have been inlaid in a coffin. *Gray stone.*

Wing from an inlaid figure. *Blue porcelain.*

Emblem of the heavens, used for inlaying. *Blue composition.*

Div. 4. Feet of a vulture. *Bronze.* 6⅞ in. h.

Models of vultures. *Crude unbaked earth.* 3½ to 2¼ in. h.

Snake, on each side three smaller ones. *Calcareous stone.*

Models of uræi; on the breast of one hieroglyphics in white. *Unbaked earth.* 3¾ to 2¼ in. h.

Emblems of life. *Wood.* 9 in. h.

Emblems of stability. *Wood.* 9 in. h.

Fragments cut out of the sides of temples, ornamented with various hieroglyphical emblems, fish, birds, and insects. *Sandstone.*

CASES 12, 13. SMALL STATUES.

Div. 1. Heads from statues of priests; the face of one gilt. *Green basalt, calcareous stone.* 2 to 1½ in. h.

Heads and busts of officers of state, with long hair. *Calcareous stone.* 7¼ to 2 in. h.

Heads of females. *Calcareous stone.* 6 to 5½ in. h.

Head and chest of a sacerdotal functionary; the head in a skull cap; the hand of another figure resting on the right shoulder. *Green basalt.* 5 in. h.

Fragment of a priest named Psametik (*Psammetichus*), holding a naos in which is Neith. *Green basalt.* 6 in. h.

Div. 2. A Pharaoh, standing; on the forehead a place for the uræus. *Wood.* 7¼ in. h.

Semi-elliptical plate, on which is Amenôphis I., 18th dynasty, in a biga. *Wood.* 2½ in. h., 2⅛ in. b.

Figures of men, seated on thrones. *Wood.* 1 ft. 7½ in. h. Tombs of the Kings, Thebes.

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A high officer of state, walking, with long hair; behind, a boy in bas-relief. *Ebony.* 1 ft. 7 in. h.

A high officer of state, in a long garment with full sleeves, and long hair. *Wood.* 11½ in. h.

A man, walking, holding a basket or vase in the left hand, and the handle of some instrument in the right. *Wood.* 5½ in. h.

A boatman? standing; a short garment round the loins. *Wood.* 11⅞ in. h.

Rowers, seated; arms moveable; from models of boats. The flesh of one coloured yellow. *Wood.* From 4⅜ to 5 in. h.

Figures of men, walking; the moveable arms wanting. From sepulchral boats. *Wood, painted.* 6½ to 3 in. h.

Priest, from a sepulchral boat. *Wood, painted.* 4 in. h.

Female figures, walking, the head attire of one bound with a fillet. *Wood.* 8 in. h.

Naked figure, standing, with close cap. *Ivory.* 4½ in. h. Memphis.

A man, unbearded, seated; the arms and legs wanting. *Wood, painted.* Tombs of the Kings, Thebes.

Pectoral plate, on which is engraved, in blue outline, Amenophis I. in a war chariot. *Wood.*

Pedestal of a statue, inscribed with the name and prenomen of Amasis II., 26th dynasty, beloved of Thoth. *Ebony.*

Div. 3. A king walking; on his head the uræated claft. *Bronze.* 7 in. h.

A king, standing; his head encircled with a diadem, and on it a low modius. The dress richly inlaid with silver. *Bronze.* 9⅜ in. h.

Small statue of Phtahmai, bard and royal scribe of the tables of all the gods; kneeling and holding a tablet with the prenomen of Rameses II. or III. [Sesostris], and various emblems. *Dark green steatite.* 3½ in. h.

A king, walking; in his left hand a short sash; in his right a crook. *Soft stone.* 5⅝ in. h. *Thebes.*

Muntapt, Munthept, or Monthoph, standing; on his left side his mother Apu, and on his right his wife Taut-pneb? *Dark stone.* 5½ in. h.

Lower portion of a priest, standing, holding a naos, in which is Osiris. Of the time of the 26th dynasty. *Green basalt.* 6¾ in. h.

A priest, kneeling, holding upon his head a bowl, in which are five cakes of bread. *Bronze.* 5¾ in. h. Thebes.

Priests of libations, kneeling; in the right hand of two a vase, in the left an altar. *Bronze.* 3¾ to 2¼ in. h. One of these from Abydos.

Altar of libation, with vases, cakes, &c. At each corner in front, a hawk; behind, two cynocephali, having on their heads the disk of the moon; between them a figure kneeling. A frog with a hole between his fore feet serves as a spout. *Bronze.* 2¼ in. l., 1⅝ in. b., 1 in. h.

Nebra, a deceased scribe, standing, and holding before him a figure of Osiris. The hair and faces coloured. *Calcareous stone.* 9¾ in. h. Thebes.

Senofrenebmas, seated; in his left hand a stem and flower of the papyrus; at his right side a naked child placing a finger upon his lips. *Calcareous stone, painted.* 8½ in. h. Thebes.

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A male figure, walking, in the attitude of offering. *Bronze.* 9¾ in. h.

A man, standing, clothed from the chest to the ankles. *Basalt.* 6 in. h.

Sevek-nasht, son of Eiaô, walking; in each hand a cylindrical roll; on his head a claft; his name is inscribed before his right foot. *Calcareous stone.* 1 ft. 1½ in. h.

Male figure, seated; before him an altar for libations, and a flight of stairs. *Arragonite and calcareous stone.* 7¼ in. h. Abydos.

A similar figure, walking; before his feet, a small flight of steps. *Arragonite and calcareous stone.* 6¾ in. h. Abydos.

Male figure, walking, on a plinth; head and right arm wanting. *Calcareous stone.* 5¼ in. h.

A man, walking. *Dark sandstone.* 8½ in. h.

A male figure, walking; on his head a conical cap, disk, and horns; a long sash descends from the apex of the cap to the feet. *Bronze.* 2¾ in. h. Thebes.

A male figure, kneeling; the head in a claft with lappets. *Bronze.* 2⅛ in. h. Thebes.

A man, walking; in each hand a cylindrical roll; on his head the claft, with lappets. *Bronze.* 4 in. h. Thebes.

A female, walking, holding a calf, slung round her neck, by its four feet. Her right hand holds an oryx or gazelle by the horns. *Green vitrified earth.* 7⅛ in. h.

A female figure; her right knee on a semicircular base; her elbows have been placed upon two columns, rising from each end of the base. *Steatite.* 3 in. h.

A female lying on a couch in a long close tunic; her head on an ouols or head-rest. A child is placed transversely under her legs. *Calcareous stone.* 8½ in. h.

Female, lying upon a bier or couch; on her head a pyramidal ornament. One has at her side the naked figure of a child, the whole surrounded by the painted figure of an asp. *Calcareous stone.* 9½ in. l.

Nubian female, kneeling and grinding. *Calcareous stone.* 9 in. h.

Heads and torsos of two females, supporting on their heads two monkeys turned back to back. *Porcelain.* 2⅛ in. h.

A seated female; the hair blue, in short rows of curls. *Calcareous stone, gilt.* 5 in. h.

A female, standing; her hair disposed similarly to that of Athor, with a fillet round the head. *Calcareous stone.* 5⅛ in. h.

A female, standing, with a girdle round th loins; on her head a cowl, and disk with holes around. *Porcelain.* 4⅛ in. h.

Namms, or head-dress, from the statue of a king; fillets terminating in urœi. *Blue porcelain.* 3⅞ in. h.

An arm and hand bent, holding some object of offering. *Bronze.* 3 in. h. Temple of Berenice. *Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson,* 1834.

Legs, hands, and arms. *Wood.* From 1 ft. 2½ in. to 4 in. l.

Hands and arms, carved on one side only, and used for inlaying. *Porcelain and composition.* 3 to 1 in. l.

Fragments of legs and arms from figures, inscribed with the names and

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titles of Amenophis I. and III., Rameses II. and IX., from the temple of Athor at the Sarabout El-Khadem, in the Peninsula of Mount Sinai.

Feet. *Bronze.* 3 to ½ in. h.

Div. 4. Male figure, walking, with the shenti. *Calcareous stone.* 1 ft. 5 in. h.

A functionary, walking, with long hair and a garment round the loins. On the plinth two lines of hieratic. *Calcareous stone.* 1 ft. 4 in. h.

A bearded head, of the Greek or Roman epoch. *Arragonite. Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson*, 1834.

Head of Serapis, the red colour still remaining on the face. 4½ in. h. *Calcareous stone.*

Us-ha, standing, holding a tablet with an act of adoration to Ra. *Calcareous stone.* 1 ft. 4 in. h.

Shamaruei, a sacerdotal functionary, seated by his sister Tur-nefer; at the sides, his children. *Calcareous stone.* 1 ft. 4 in. h.

Fragments of a statue dedicated by a monarch to Athor, from the Sarabut El Khadem. *Green basalt.*

CASES 14—19. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND OTHER LARGE OBJECTS.

Div. 1. A stool, with four legs, inlaid with ivory. The seat of a maroon colour. *Wood.* 1 ft. 2½ in. h. Thebes.

A stool of similar form, coloured. *Wood.* 10¾ in. h. Thebes.

A similar stool; the seat of leather. *Wood.* 1 ft. ¼ in. h., seat 1 ft. 2½ in. sq. Thebes.

Fragment of statues, one with part of the features of Amenophis IV., or Aakh-en-aten, the heretic king of the 18th dynasty; from Tel El Amarna. *Presented by J. S. Perring, Esq.*, 1853, *and E. Hencage, Esq.*, 1854.

A high-backed chair, the back double; the seat of platted cord, like modern cane chairs. *Wood.* 2 ft. 4 in. h., seat 1 ft. 3 in. sq., 1 ft. 1½ in. h. Thebes.

A stool with four legs moving on a bronze pivot, and terminating in the head of a goose, inlaid with ivory; the seat of maroon-coloured leather. *Wood.* 1 ft. 9½ in. h., 1 ft. 11 in. h. Thebes.

A high-backed chair on lion-footed legs; the back inlaid with darker wood and ivory; the seat of cord. *Wood.* 1 ft. 11½ in. h. Thebes.

Supposed cubit, found in the Pylon of the king Horus at Karnak. *Presented by A. C. Harris, Esq.*, 1844.

Three-legged stools; the seats concave; the legs curved outwards; one has been coloured white. *Wood.* 1 ft. ½ in. to 11 in. h. Thebes.

A square stool, the seat concave, formed of four flat bars; the whole covered with white fresco. *Wood.* 1 ft. 3 in. h. Thebes.

Rests for the head (*uls*). The legs of one are placed crosswise; of a similar one, the half only remains. *Arragonite, calcareous stone, wood.* 10 to 5½ in. h. *The last presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson*, 1834.

Upper part of head-rest, with figures of Khons-Kneph. *Wood.* 4 in. h.

Head-rest, with a fluted column; in front the name and titles of Atai. *Arragonite.* 6¾ in. h.

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Head-rest; in front the name and titles of Mas-khar-haô. *Wood.* 6¼ in. h.

Div. 2. A square seat, concave, covered with stucco, with a coloured border. *Wood.* 1 ft. 5 in. sq. Thebes.

Three legs from a gal or couch, representing the fore and hind parts of lions; of a dark colour. *Wood.* 1 ft. 8 to 1 ft. 6 in. h.

The fore foot of a similar couch. *Wood.* 1 ft. 4½ in. h.

A similar foot; head of a cow. 1 ft. 4½ in. h.

Legs from chairs and stools; one has the head of a goose; another, lion's claws. *Wood, ebony, &c.* 1 ft. 5½ in. l., 3 in. l.

Cushion, stuffed with feathers of water-fowl. *Linen.* 1 ft. 5 in. l.

Two fragments from the propylon of the brick pyramid of Dashour; one contains part of a royal cartouche. *Calcareous stone. Presented by Col. Howard Vyse, and J. S. Perring, Esq.*, 1840.

A cramp; on it the name of Seti-Menephtah I. (Sethos I.) B.C. 1604–1579. *Wood.* 1 ft. ½ in. l.

Two cramps. *Wood.* 1 ft. 1 in. l. Ramesseium at Thebes.

A cramp. *Lead.* 5 in. l. Temple of Berenice. *Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson*, 1834.

A small cramp, in a state of decomposition. *Wood.* 7 in. l. Thebes. *Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson*, 1834.

Keys. *Iron.* 5 in., 4¾ in., 4½ in., 1¾ in. h. Thebes.

A pair of hinges, with the basalt socket of the lower. *Bronze.* 7 in. h., 11 in. l. Granite sanctuary of the great temple of Karnak.

A hinge. *Bronze.* 5 in. l.

Capital of a column, with lotus flowers. *Calcareous stone.* 4½ in. h. *Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson*, 1834.

Small tiles, part of the inlaying of a door in a pyramid at Sakhara. *Dark and blue porcelain.* 2½ in. to 1 in. l. *Three presented by Col. Howard Vyse, and J. S. Perring, Esq.*, 1840.

Fragment, inscribed with the name of Mer-en-phtah, of the 19th dynasty. From the Sarabut El Khadem. *Arragonite.*

Pyramidal stand for a vase. *Wood.* 2 ft. 4 in. h. Thebes.

A stand with six legs, coloured white. *Wood.* 1 ft. 3 in. h.

The model, apparently of a house, square at the base, and slightly converging towards the top. *Calcareous stone.* 3¼ in. w., 4. in d. at base, 8½ in. h.

The model of a granary and yard. At the end of the roof is a covered shed, in which a man is seated. In the yard a female making bread. On one side of the kneading trough a hieratic inscription. *Wood.* 1 ft. 10 in. h. Gournah.

A wig of human hair. From the upper part, which is curled, depend long and tightly-plaited locks. Wigs of this description appear on the heads of the female musicians in the fresco paintings of this collection, and on those of persons of high rank. 1 ft. 7½ in. h. Tomb behind the small temple of Isis. Thebes.

Basket in which the wig was contained. The sides are of the kash or writing reed; the framework of sticks bound together by papyrus. *Reed.* 1 ft. 3 in. h., 1 ft. 7 in. b., 10 in. d.

A three-legged stand or table. On it is painted the uræus coiled upon the basket, and other objects, with a dedication for *Pai-khri* or *Phaihroupi. Wood.* 1 ft. 8 in. h., 2 ft. 3 in. b., 18 in. d. Thebes.

Fragments, of a statue of Aakhenaten or Bakhenaten; the heretical.

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Amenophis IV. from Tel El Amarna. *Arragonite. Presented by J. S. Perring and E. Heneage, Esq.*

Various other fragments of chairs, stools, &c. *Wood.*

Pasht, or Bast, dedicated by Amasis II., 26th dynasty. *Wood. Presented by the late Marquis of Northampton.*

Div. 3. Circular tables or salvers. *Arragonite.* 1 ft. 7 in. dr., to 1 ft. 8 in. dr.

Pekh-t or Pasht, lion-headed, walking. *Wood painted with bitumen.* 1 ft. 6 in. h. Tombs of the Kings, Thebes.

Num or Chnouphis, ram-headed, walking. *Painted wood.* 1 ft. 10 in. h. Tombs of the Kings, Thebes.

Horus, lion-headed, walking. *Wood.* 1 ft. 7½ in. l. Tombs of the Kings, Thebes.

Figure of a Pharaoh, standing; on his head the teshr. *Painted wood.* 1 ft. 9 in. h. Tombs of the Kings, Thebes.

Thoth, ibis-headed, walking; much corroded. *Wood.* 1 ft. 8½ in. h. Tombs of the Kings, Thebes.

Num, Kneph or Chnouphis, ram-headed, walking. *Wood.* 1 ft. 8 in. h.

Isis or Nephthys, winged, standing, in profile to the right; before, part of a naos. Flesh gilded, hair and wings inlaid with porcelain. *Wood.* 2 ft. 1 in. h.

Amset, Hape, Kebhsnauf, with human, baboon, and jackal heads, walking. *Wood.* 1 ft. 9 in. to 1 ft. 8 in. h. Tombs of the Kings, Thebes.

The four genii of the Amenti, Amset, Hape, Tuautmutf, Kebhsnauf, mummied forms, each having his appropriate head, viz., human, baboon, jackal, hawk. *Wood.* 1 ft. 4 in. h.

Tuautmutf and Kebhsnauf, mummied, and seated. *Wood.* 1 ft. 4½ in. h. Tombs of the Kings, Thebes.

Kebhsnauf, hawk-headed, mummied, standing. *Wood covered with bitumen.* 1 ft. 6½ in. h. Tombs of the Kings, Thebes.

CASES 20, 21. OBJECTS OF DRESS AND TOILET.

Div. 1. A cap, of a single piece cut into network; at one corner a ring of ivory. *Leather.* 1 ft. b., 1 ft. 1 in. l.

A workman's apron, with a small purse-shaped pocket at the right side. *Leather.* 3 ft. 2 in. l.

An Egyptian tunic, without sleeves. *Linen cloth.* 4 ft. 3 in. l. Thebes.

Basket, in which the above tunic was contained, formed of platted leaves of the palm tree. 8⅜ in. h., 1 ft. 3 in. l. dr. Thebes.

Basket, in which were found many of the shoes and sandals to Div. 4. *Palm leaves.* 1 ft.

Div. 2. Cases with four cylindrical holes, to hold sthem (*stibium*), a metallic colour for the eyelids; one with the name and titles of Amenmes, a royal scribe. *Wood.* 4 in. h., 1½ in. sq. at base.

Cases for sthem, in the shape of four cylinders united; with styles for laying on the colour. *Wood.* 3¼ to 2⅛ in. h.

Similar case, round it an invocation for Aahmes or Amasis, a scribe. *Green porcelvin or vitrified stone.* 2⅛ in. h. Memphis.

Cylindrical reed formed case for sthem; in front, the name of

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the king Amenanchut or Amentuankh, and his wife Anchsenamen, Onkh-sen-amoun or Amononkhsen. *White porcelain.* 6 in. h., $\frac{7}{8}$ in. dr.

Cylindrical cases with inscriptions, carved, or traced in black. *Reed.* $3\frac{3}{4}$ to 4 in. l.

Cylindrical cases for sthem. *Reed, wood, ivory, porcelain.* 7 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. l.

Case for sthem; it represents a monkey standing erect, grasping with both arms a cylinder, with its cover of wood. *Ivory.* $3\frac{3}{8}$ in. h.

Studs for the hair. (See the mummy of Katb-ti, Case OO.) *Ivory, arragonite, porcelain.* 2 to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. dr., 2 in. to $\frac{1}{4}$ in. h.

Cases for sthem, in the form of columns. One has a hematite pin. *Porcelain, wood.* 4 in. to $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. h.

Case for sthem, in form of the head attire of Pnebto, the son of Horus. *Terracotta.* $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. h., $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. b.

Small vase or bottle for sthem, in the shape of Khons standing erect. *Wood.* $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. h.

Similar vase, in form of a naked Typhonian figure. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. h.

Fine pair of sandals, made of cord. 9 in. l. Memphis. *Presented by Dr. Gideon Mantell,* 1843.

Div. 3. Mirror; the handle in the shape of a lotus-sceptre, with the head of Athor, the goddess of beauty. *Bronze.* 1 ft. h., 1 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ in. l.

Mirror, the handle in shape of a tress of hair, with two hawks. *Bronze.* 5 in. h.

Mirrors, with handles of wood; one terminates in the hawk head of a deity; the other, in a standard, with the right symbolic eye. *Bronze.* 1 ft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. h.

Mirror, with ivory handle in form of a column. *Bronze.* $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. h.

Mirror, with a handle of porcelain, in form of a lotus-sceptre; on the name of Mentuemha, son of Hekheth. *Bronze.* $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. h.

Mirrors, without handles. *Bronze.* $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 in. dr.

Circular mirror, in form of a box with its cover. *Bronze.* $\frac{1}{2}$ in. dr

Vases for sthem. *Basalt, arragonite.* $4\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. h.

Covers from similar vases. *Calcareous stone, &c.*

Vase for sthem, held by a kneeling youth. *Dark green steatite* $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. h.

Vase for sthem, having round the body a frieze of various symbols. *Green porcelain.* $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. h. Memphis.

Chinese vases, said to be found in Egyptian tombs; on one two bats, on the other inscription in writing hand. *Presented by Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson,* 1834–42.

Pins for laying on sthem, or used as hair pins. *Bronze, wood, &c.* 6 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. l.

Similar pins having a bulb at one end only. *Bronze, wood, bone, &c.* $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. l.

Pins, &c., for the hair. *Arragonite, ivory, &c.*

Combs; one with a double row of teeth, another has the back terminating in the head of a cow. *Wood.* $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. l.

Shoes with round toes, ankle and fore straps; most of them for children; they were found in the basket on Shelf I. in this Case. See the mummy of a child in Case BB. *Leather.* $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. l.

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Similar shoes, coarser and stouter; one with stitched and cut ornaments. *Leather.* 10 to 9 in. l.

Sandals of various forms and sizes, some with high peaked toes, as worn in the 18th and 19th dynasties. *Leather.*

Div. 4. Sandals of various forms and sizes, some with rounded, others with high peaked toes. *Palm leaves, papyrus, and wood.*

CASES 22, 23. VASES.

The particular use of vases is not easy to determine; some appear in the hieroglyphical texts to have been appropriated to certain substances,—as wax, wine, liquids, &c. The smaller and more elegant held unguents, perfumes, &c., for the toilet; the larger and coarser, domestic objects, as wine, eatables, &c.; others contained varnish, bitumen, &c. The following appear most worthy of remark:—

Div. 1. Two vases, one having in front the prenomen Merenra, standard, and titles of a king prior to the 12th dynasty; the other, those of Re-Nofrekah, or Nepercheres, of an old dynasty, assumed by Sabaco, first king of the 25th dynasty. *Arragonite.* 8 to 5¾ in. h.

Div. 2. Vase, with the name of Noubemtech, a princess. *Arragonite.* 4½ in. h.

Small vases in the shape of wine-glasses. *Arragonite.* 4⅜ to 4 in. h. Abydos.

Div. 3. Circular table; on it eight vessels of various forms, all inscribed with the names and titles of Atkai. *Arragonite.* 1 ft. 1½ in. dr. Abydos.

Slab, with the following objects:—two bottle and four crucible-formed vases; a peculiar object, bifurcate at one end; a piece of basalt. *Calcareous stone.* 6⅜ in. l., 4½ in. d. Abydos.

Vase; on the neck a female face. *Arragonite.* 9 in. h. Memphis.

Vases or cups in the shape of the shell Indina Nilotica. *Arragonite.* 5 to 4⅞ in. l. Abydos.

Cover of a vase, inscribed with the prenomen of Amenophis II., of the 18th dynasty.

Div. 4. A large vase, with the name of the king *Un-as* or *Hennas;* supposed by some to be *Obnos* or *Onnos* of the 5th dynasty. *Arragonite.* 1 ft. 1¼ to 8½ in. h.

Vase, mouth broken off, with name and prenomen of Thothmes III. 5 in. h. *Arragonite.*

Vase dedicated by a monarch to Aaf-hat, his deceased nurse. *Arragonite.*

Diota, with flat three-handled cover; an inscription states that it holds "8 hna and 6 parts." *Arragonite.* 10½ in. h. Lower Egypt.

Vase inscribed with the titles of Necho II., king of the 26th dynasty.

CASES 24, 25. VASES.

Div. 1. Bowls. One bears an inscription relative to Atai. *Basalt, compact feldspar, arragonite,* &c. 4⅜ to 2⅝ in. h., 11⅞ to 5⅞ in. dr.

Jar-shaped vase containing the names and titles of the Amounartais queen of the 26th dynasty. *Compact feldspar.* 5 in. h.

Div. 2. Small flat vases or cups, in shape of the fish chætodon. *Steatite, arragonite.* 4¼ to 4¾ in. l.

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Lamp found near the pyramid of Reegah. *Green porcelain. Presented by Col. Howard Vyse, and J. S. Perring, Esq.*, 1840.

Vases in the shape of the pine cone. *Pottery.* 4¼ to 5 in. h.

Green vitrified vase, with name and prenomen of Thothmes I. 4 in. h. *Steatite.*

Vase, blue, with a pattern. *Porcelain, or opaque glass.* 3⅜ in. h.

Vase, with two projections, perhaps intended to represent eyes. *Porcelain.* 6½ in. h. Memphis.

Two small vases, resembling in shape those found in Etruria. *Porcelain, or opaque glass.* 4½ to 3 in. h.

Fragment of a vase or box, inscribed with the prenomen of Amasis II., 26th dynasty, and ornamented with winged animals, in Assyrian style. *Porcelain.*

Small vase, with four handles. *Porcelain, or opaque glass.*

Small diota; one handle broken. *Porcelain, or opaque glass.* 4½ in. h. Memphis.

Small jug, richly ornamented; a portion of the handle still remaining. *Porcelain, or opaque glass.* 3¾ in. h.

Vase in the shape of the ibex, standing on a plinth; the mouth of the vessel on the back. Underneath, a small animal. *Pottery.* 2¾ in. h.

Vases in the shape of a hedgehog; the aperture on the back; one has before it a human head. *Pottery.* 1¾ in. h. Thebes.

Vases with long necks; one with the neck twisted. *Glass.* 7½ to 2 in. h.

Various fragments of handles and other portions of vases, having on them the names and titles of Thothmes III. and his sister Hatasu Amenophis III., Rameses II. and III.; and the title of the goddess Athor, mistress of the copper-mines. From the temple of the goddess Athor at the Sarabout El Khadem, in the Peninsula of Sinai. *Porcelain.*

Div. 3. Large blue bowl: without, petals of flowers; within, a square divided into triangles, the alternate ones darker; in each corner a stem of five lotus and papyrus flowers, alternately. *Porcelain.* 10 in. dr.

Bowl; on it the names and titles of Rameses II. or III. (Sesostris), a band of flowers, and the calyx and petals of the lotus. *Porcelain.* 4 in. dr., 2½ in. h.

Vases with flat circular bodies, and necks of lotus flowers, apes, and ôskhs; on the lateral bands are invocations to Amoun, Phtah, Nefer-Atum, Khons, Neith, and Pasht. *Porcelain, pottery, &c.* 5½ to 3 in. h. Thebes.

Various vases of polished terracotta.

Vase, or rather lamp in shape of a small bottle, with a spout; above, six small circular holes. *Pottery.* 3½ in. h. *Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson*, 1834.

Double vases, connected together by the lip, handles, or body. *Painted pottery.* 4½ in. h.

Div. 4. Fragments from vases; one, which is from Coptos, has the figure of a hare traced on it; on another is a spiral ornament. *Pottery. Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson*, 1834.

Vase of libations; on it various symbols. The body has an oval

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hole through its centre. In front is a small spout, formed by the neck and beak of a bird. *Terracotta.* 10½ in. h.

CASE 26. VASES, LAMPS, ETC.

Div. 2. Jar-shaped vase, with three small handles on the neck. *Painted pottery.* 11½ in. h.

Bottle-shaped vase, with three small handles round the body; between them three emblems of life, with human hands, in each a gom. *Painted pottery.* 10¾ in. h.

Div. 3. Four ampullæ, each inscribed with a single line of hieratic. Two have stoppers. *Pottery.* 6½ to 5½ in. h.

CASE 27. MUMMY COFFIN.

Inner coffin of Harnetatf, prophet-priest of Amoun in Thebes. The interior represents an astronomical scene, in which many of the principal stars are personified by the goddess Ta-ur, Isis-Sothis, the planets, in boats; with the progress of the sun, capture of the apophis, prisoners bound, &c. On the lower half is Nutpe. See Mummy in Case 69. *Cedar wood.*

CASES 28, 29. BOWLS, CUPS, ETC.

Div. 2. Cups, on feet; with three holes in the lower part. *Terracotta.* 3⅛ to 2¼ in. h.

Div. 3. Diota, having in front Typhon, brandishing his sword, of grotesque proportions. *Terracotta.* 1 ft. 1 in. h.

CASES 30—32.

Div. 1. Vase, in form of a female playing on the guitar; contains some viscous fluid. *Red pottery.* 8½ in. h. Thebes.

Vase, somewhat cylindrical, issuing from a flower, and decorated with the feathers of Osiris and other symbols. *Red pottery.* 6 in. l.

Two stands for vases. *Pottery.* 1 ft. 4½ to 1 ft. 5½ in. h.

Vase in the shape of a lamb lying down. *Pottery.* 3¾ in. h., 4¾ in. l.

Vase in the shape of the fish latus. *Pottery.* 6½ in. l.

Vases in the shape of gourds, with short narrow necks. Upon one is traced, "for An." *Pottery.* 6½ to 4⅜ in. l. Thebes.

Vase, on each side Horus advancing. *Pottery.* 3½ in. h.

Div. 2. Bowls, with figures of Amoun-ra, Har, Atmou, Tafne, Seb, Netpe, Osiris, Isis, Thoth, and Nephthys; the bark of Ra, &c. *Pottery.* 11 in. dr., 3 in. h.

Div. 4. Lamps; having, some a toad in bas-relief; others an eagle, the head of a boar, bunch of grapes, two children, palm leaves, ornaments; on one is Θεολογια Θεου χαρις, on another του αγιου Κυριακος, [lamp] of the Holy Cyriacus. *Terracotta.* 5 to 3 in. l., 1¾ to ⅝ in. h.

CASES 33—35. VASES OF BRONZE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VIANDS, ETC.

Div. 1—2. Bucket. In outline, 1. Osiris-Tattou, Isis, and Nephthys, pouring libations to the soul of the deceased, Petamoun; 2. Petamoun

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seated on a chair, beneath which is a cynocephalus. His son Preshkhons, or Pshar-khons, offers him a libation and incense. On the base are the calyx and petals of the lotus. *Bronze.* 1 ft. 3 in. h. Thebes.

Similar bucket: 1. Har, a deceased priest of Amoun, adoring Osiris, Har-si-esi, Isis, and Nephthys. 2. Har, seated by his wife Tnofrebais, receiving offerings from his son Petamoun. *Bronze.* 1 ft. 10 in. h. Thebes.

Similar bucket. Osiris pethempamentes, seated; behind stand Har-hat, Isis in a tree, and Nephthys. Before Osiris is a priest holding incense, and pouring a libation upon an altar. The hieroglyphical text contains adorations to the deities of Har-hat, for a deceased Rameses, prophet-priest. Above, is a band of stars. *Bronze.* 1 ft. 5¼ in. h.

Small buckets, with subjects in bas-relief; an offering to Amoun-ra, Harsaphes, and other deities. *Bronze.* 3⅝ in. h.

Crucible-shaped vase, perhaps from a censer. *Bronze.* 1¾ in. h., 3⅜ in. dr. *Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson,* 1834.

Simpula. The handles terminate in the head and neck of a goose. *Bronze.* 1 ft. 10 in. to 1 ft. 1 in. h.

Oval cup or bowl, remarkable for its rich and continued sound when struck. *Bronze.* 6 in. dr., 4 in. h.

Rectangular table, with a projection on two sides; in front the name of Atai. On it are several vessels, apparently models of utensils. The table is perforated to receive some of the vessels. *Bronze.* 7 in. h., 1 ft. ½ in. b., 7½ in. dr. Abydos.

Vase, which, from its inscription, appears to have been placed on a similar table. *Bronze.* 4¼ in. h.

Fragment of circular box, with bulls, &c. *Bronze.* 5¼ in. h., 3 in. dr.

Lamps; the handle of one is formed by the head of a dog issuing from a lotus calyx; on the cover of another is a jerboa. *Bronze.* 2½ to 1½ in. h., 4½ in. l.

Circular shallow vessels. *Bronze.* 4⅛ to 5 in. dr.

End of the handle of a censer, *amshoir,* terminating in a hawk-head and bust in shape of a cartouche held by a king kneeling. *Bronze.*

Two fragments inscribed with the name and titles of Ta-har-ka, 25th dynasty. *Bronze.*

Div. 3. Rectangular stand of two stages, composed of papyrus, supported at each corner by a column of cane. On each is a small duck, trussed; and on the bottom circular cakes of bread. *Papyrus and cane.* 8½ in. h., 9½ in. b., 6 in. dr. *Private tomb at Thebes.*

Basket containing the fruit of the doum palm, &c. 8 in. h.

Smaller basket wove in with colours, which has held fruit of the doum palm. 3½ in. h.

Small oval basket which held fruit. 5 in. h., 7½ in. b.

Fruits of the doum and date palm, fig, grape vine, carthamus, heglyg (persea), nebbek, ricinus, and pomegranate; wheat; barley; tares.

Cakes of bread or biscuits, some apparently of barley. 6 in. l.

Two palm branches; from the tombs. *Presented by Mrs. Andrews.*

Div. 4. Horn of a cow or ox.

Rolls of prepared leather, of a maroon colour. 1 ft. 3 in. to 7 in. l.

Bitumen, and materials with which the mummies are embalmed.

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Fragments of leaves of the papyrus, from a box or basket.

Roll of fibres of palm leaves or cane.

Blade of a sickle, fractured in three pieces, completely oxydized throughout. Traces of the wooden handle into which it has been fitted are visible upon the end. *Iron.* 11 in. dr. Found by Belzoni under a statue at Karnak.

Pick-axe used in agriculture, of a single piece. *Wood.* 2 ft. l.

Hoe, the blade of which is fastened by a cord of fibres of the palm. *Wood.* 1 ft. 10 in. h.

Yoke, with a knob at each end, to retain the leather straps, one of which remains. *Acacia wood.* 3 ft. 6 in. l.

Eight steps of rough wood from a rope ladder; rope of the same ladder made of fibres of the palm; found in the tomb of Seti I. (Belzoni's tomb.) *Wood.* 1 ft. 6 in. l.

Pair of tassels of fibres, united by a cord of the same material. *Palm leaves.* 5 in. l.

Specimen of rope made of palm-leaf fibre. *Presented by Mrs. Andrews.*

CASES 36, 37. FRAGMENTS OF TOMBS, WEAPONS, ETC.

Div. 1. Rough stick with a curved tooth. *Wood.* 3 ft. 3½ in. l.

Sticks, forked at one end. *Wood.* 4 ft. 7 in. l., 2 ft. 3 in. l.

Staff, with the name and titles of Pimouimen. *Wood.*

Staff, with an invocation relative to Bai, son of Pitenro of Memphis, who is said on it to have accompanied the king to the land of Neharna or Mesopotamia. *Ebony.* 2 ft. 1 in. l.

Cylindrical stick, terminating like the sceptre gam. On it is the name of a superintendent of the boat of Amoun. *Wood.* 5 ft. 3 in. l.

Head and end of a sceptre (*gam*). The former has been supposed to be that of the koucoupha or hoopoe. *Wood.* 5 in. l.

End of a sceptre (*gam*). *Bronze.*

Blade of a war-axe, inscribed with the name of Thothmes III. *Bronze.*

Div. 2. War-axe, the head of bronze, riveted into a hollow handle of silver. 2 ft. ½ in. l.

War-axe; the blade, which is of bronze, has a horseman galloping to the right, in open work. *Wood and bronze.*

Daggers, the handles of ivory and silver ornamented with studs. *Bronze.* 11 in. to 9¾ in. l.

Sheath of a dagger, which has been gilt. *Wood.* 11 in. l.

Bows of small size. *Wood.* 4 ft. 9 in. to 3 ft. 6 in. l.

Heads of small spears or javelins; one has hieroglyphics on each side. *Iron, bronze.* 7 in. to 1¼ in. l.

Arrows, with blunt tips; some have flint heads. 2 ft. 8½ in. l., 2 ft. 4 in. l.

Triangular-shaped arrow-heads. *Bronze.* ⅜ to 2¼ in. l.

Three bladed arrow-head. 1⅛ in. l. *Presented by Dr. C. Leemans,* 1836.

Fowling-stick, with a knob at one end. *Wood.* 3 ft. l.

Flat rib-shaped fowling-sticks. 3 ft. 8 in. to 2 ft. l.

Small knives, the blades of bronze, the handles of agate or hematite. 4⅞ in. b., 3½ in. l.

Blades from similar knives. 4½ to 3½ in. l.

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Similar objects from the Sarabut el Khadem.

Species of knife with lunated blade, the other end terminating in the fore part of an ibex wearing an ôskh inlaid with gold. *Bronze.* 5½ in. l.

Blade of a knife; on one side the name and titles of Phtahmôs. *Steatite.* 4½ in. l.

Fragments of flints cut for arrow-heads or knives. *Silex.* 4 to ⅛ in. l.

Stick inscribed with the name and titles of Neferbes, a functionary. *Presented by G. Vulliamy, Esq.*

Fish-hook. Tomb at Thebes. *Presented by J. S. Perring, Esq.*

Div. 3. Club or staff, in which are inserted a number of wooden pikes. *Wood.* 2 ft. 6 in. l.

Rope, with knots at equal distances. *Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson*, 1834.

Handles of fans. *Wood.* 1 ft. 6 in. to 1 ft. 5 in. l. *One presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson*, 1834.

Pair of paddles, from the model of a boat, terminating in heads of jackals. *Wood.* 2 ft. 4¾ in. l.

Mast and stays from the model of a boat. *Wood.* 3 ft. 3½ in. l.

Curved piece of wood, the ends united by a rope; the fulcrum of a lever. 8½ in. l. *Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson*, 1834.

Heads of spears for spearing crocodiles; one with crocodile, another terminated by a lion-headed rod, another by a hawk-headed rod, under which stands the god Ra, another by the head of the koucoupha. *Bronze.* 8 to 4¼ in. h.

Hollow cylinder, with the titles of the king Apappus or Phiops, 6th dynasty. *Bronze.* 2 in. h.

Head of a sceptre in shape of a cat, emblem of the goddess *Bast* (Bubastis). *Bronze.*

Head of a sceptre, in the shape of the ægis of Num. *Bronze.*

Div. 4. A cuirass and helmet, made of the skin of the crocodile, and found in the tombs of Manfaloot. *Presented by Mrs. Andrews*, 1846.

Fragments of a chariot. *Wood.*

Objects discovered in an excavation made at Alexandria: are unknown. *Stone. Presented by S. P. Pratt, Esq.*

CASE 38. COFFIN, BOARDS, ETC.

Coffin of Ataineb, a foreigner, in the form of a mummy; the face green, on the breast is Netpe, between Isis and Nephthys; beneath, the judgment scene of the Amenti, and the deceased introduced by Thoth to the various deities to whom belong the different parts of his body; on the upper part of the feet are two jackals. On the sides, Isis, Nephthys, the standard of Osiris; the deceased adoring various deities; the mummy of the deceased supported by Anubis. At the back is Osiris Tattou, and Meui; above his head the boat of Chnouphis, &c. *Wood.* 6 ft. h. *Presented by his Majesty King George III.*

Rectangular board prepared with stucco. On it a figure of Thothmes III. seated, holding a mace and staff. This part of the board is squared to facilitate the operations of the artist. To the right a chicken and seven arms. 1 ft. 3 in. h., 1 ft. 9 in. b.

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Rectangular board, with hieratic inscription, invocation to Thoth. On the reverse eight lines of hieratic. 1 ft. 5¼ in. b., 10¾ in. h.

Similar board, with hieratic inscription.

CASE 39. INSCRIPTIONS, INSTRUMENTS OF WRITING, PAINTING, ETC.

Div. 1. Rectangular pallets, with grooves for the kash or small writing-reeds; the well for colour in one is in the form of an oval or signet. *Wood.* 1 ft. 9 to 11 in. l., 2 in. b.

Pallet, with two kash, similar to the preceding; on it the name of "Phtahmes, superintendent of scribes," with several lines of hieratic; those on the back are proper names. *Wood.* 1 ft. 4 in. l., 2½ in. b.

Rectangular pallet, with two kash and two wells for black and red colour; it is inscribed in hieratic on both sides. *Ivory.* 1 ft. l., 1½ in. b.

Rectangular pallet, with seven kash and two small wells in the shape of signets. On the upper surface is the prenomen and name of Rameses the Great encircled by uræi. At the edges of the groove invocations to Thoth and the goddess of writing. *Wood.* 1 ft. ½ *in.* l., 2 in. b. Thebes. *Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson*, 1834.

Div. 2. Colour box; large circular well, and groove. *Wood.* 9¾ in. l. Thebes. *Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson*, 1834.

Fragments of colour, dark and light blue, red, and yellow.

Basket which held the above. *Palm leaves.* 7½ in. dr.

Basket containing three brushes made of fibres of the palm; their ends appear tinged with red colour. *Palm leaves.* 9 in. dr.

Hemispherical vase; the interior has apparently been gilt, and contains twelve balls of deep blue colour. *Bronze.* 4 in. dr., 2½ in. h.

Small stands, with nine or ten crucible-shaped vases. *Blue porcelain.* 3 in. l., 2 in. b., 1½ to 1¼ in. h.; one from Thebes. *Presented by Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson.*

Small slab, with four small jars having spouts, probably for colours. *Blue porcelain.* 1¼ in. h., 3 in. dr.

Thick slab, with eight excavations, having the appearance of a stand with eight vases; probably for colours. *Arragonite.* 8 in. b., 3 in. d., 5⅛ in. h.

Rectangular slab, with cartouche-shaped well for colour, and a small muller or grinder. *Basalt.* 4½ in. l., 3 in. b., 1 in. h. *Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson*, 1834.

Similar slab, flatter. *Slate.* 5 in. l., 3 in. b., ½ in. h.

Mullers from similar slabs; one found near the masonry of the Great Pyramid, at Abooseer. *Basalt, wood.* 3 to 2 in. h. *Presented by Col. Howard Vyse and J. S. Perring, Esq.*, 1840.

Circular seal or stamp, the handle in the shape of two lotus flowers; on the base, concentric circles of pellets. *Stone.* 2⅜ in. dr.

Three seals, on the base various ornaments. *Stone or terracotta.* 1½ to 1¼ in. dr.

Rectangular seal, with a circular handle, on the base hieroglyphics. *Stone.* 2⅛ in. l., 2¼ in. h.

Seals, with impression of a jackal, and a bull. 1¼ in. l. *Terracotta.*

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Triangular seal, on which is a peculiar symbol. *Bronze.* 1⅞ in. dr.

Oval impression of a seal, from a papyrus, with the prenomen of Amasis-Neith-si. *Terracotta.* 1¼ in. dr.

Seal, with name of Nafnaarut, a monarch of the 29th dynasty. *Clay.*

Three impressions of seals; a head of Pallas, a sleeping dog, and hieroglyphics. *Terracotta.* 1 to ½ in. dr.

Another with Greek (?) characters. *Lead.* 1 in. dr.

Two slabs, with seven names of liquid substances; below each a small well. One has the name and titles of Atai. *Arragonite.* 5½ in. b., 2¾ in. h.

Div. 3. Cylindrical box for ink, with a chain for the pen case; the whole similar to the hieroglyphical symbol for scribe, or writing. *Bronze.* 2¾ in. h. box, 6¾ in. h. case.

Pugillares, or folding wax tablets, for writing. A few lines of Greek have been written with a style on one. With them is a short curved style and small iron signet. *Wood.* 9½ in. l., 5 in. b., ¼ in. d.

Instruments; broad blades with recurved handles; knives lunated at one extremity and hooked at the other; pair of pliers. Some of these were found in the same tomb with the board in Case V. *Bronze.*

Small bag, found with one of the preceding instruments. *Leather.* 7½ in. l., 4½ in. h.

Portrait of a Græco-Egyptian female upon very thin wood. *Cedar.* 1 ft. ½ in. l., 2¾ in. b.

Moulds, with figures of Phtah, Ra, hippopotamic female deity, symbolic eyes, cynocephali, victims, pyramidal hieroglyphic, &c., in intaglio. *Terracotta.* 3 in. to ⅞ in. l.

Div. 4. Fragments from the tomb of Sethos I. In front the arm and anterior portion of the body of Ma or Thmèi, and part of her titles; before her are small hieratic characters. *Calcareous stone. Presented by Col. T. P. Thompson.*

Fragments from the tombs, exhibiting the mode in which the sepulchres of the kings at Thebes are ornamented. *Calcareous stone.*

CASES 40, 41. BOXES, BASKETS, SPOONS, AND BRICKS.

Div. 1. Various inscriptions in the hieroglyphical and hieratic character. *Calcareous stone.*

Div. 2. Rectangular box, veneered with white and red ivory and blue porcelain. *Ebony.* 5½ in. h., 7¾ in. b., 9 in. d.

Tall rectangular box, with four short legs, and a cover moving on a cylindrical wood hinge. *Wood.* 6⅝ in. h., 5 in. b., 6 in. d.

Rectangular box or basket, with a flat cover of the same. *Papyrus.* 1 ft. sq., 9½ in. h.

Rectangular box, with four legs, and curved cover; salmon-coloured; on the top, the name and titles of Teh-kar. *Wood.* 10½ in. h., 1 ft. 2½ in. l., 8 in. b.

Rectangular box, with a pyramidal cover. On it a Cupid holding a flower, finches and water fowl; female figure, perhaps intended for Venus, standing or reclining with loose drapery. Veneered with ivory and inlaid in parts. 9¼ in. h., 10 in. sq. Memphis.

Small boxes, one with sliding cover. *Wood.* 5⅜ to 3½ in. l.

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Bowl-shaped box with partitions. *Wood.* 6¼ in. dr., 3 in. h.

Fragment of a box inscribed with the name of Pepi-set-heb, a high functionary. Age of 6th dynasty. *Sycamore wood.*

Panel and stud from a box, inscribed with the names and titles of Amenophis III. and his daughter, the names anciently erased. From Cairo. *Ebony. Presented by the Marquess of Northampton.*

Small four-legged box with a vaulted cover; the sides and top inlaid with ivory stamped with circular ornaments. *Wood.* 6½ to 3¾ in. h.

Tall cylindrical boxes; one contains a substance like flour. *Wood.* 5½ to 3¾ in. h.

Portion of a similar box. *Horn.* 4 in. h.

Fragment, with a dedication to Anubis for royal bard and the bow-bearer. *Ebony.* 9¾ in. b.

Long panel, on it the names and titles of Amenophis III. (Memnon.) *Ebony.* 11 in. l.

Div. 3. Small vases or boxes; the tops and edges carved. *Wood.* 4¾ to 4 in. dr., 2½ to 1½ in. h.

Box in shape of a gourd divided lengthwise. *Wood.* 7 in. l.

Semi-cylindrical box with a sliding cover. On the sides and top the ornament of an ôskh. *Wood.* 5½ to 2¼ in. l.

Circular, egg-, and cartouche-shaped spoons. *Wood.* 5½ to 3½ in. l.

Shovel-shaped spoon, with handle. *Wood.* 5¼ in. l.

Spoon; the handle formed by lotus flowers. *Wood.* 6½ in. l.

Spoon, with an egg-shaped bowl and moveable cover. The handle represents flowers of the papyrus. *Wood.* 1 ft. l. Memphis.

Spoons; the bowls representing the shell Indina Nilotica, held by a thumb and finger. *Ivory, wood.* 9¼ to 6 in. l.

Spoon, with a similar bowl, which the young Horus, standing upon a lotus flower, supports on his head. *Ivory.* 3⅜ in. h. Thebes.

Spoon, with bowl in shape of a cartouche, and handle representing a gazelle. Within, two fish feeding on a water plant. *Wood.* 7 in. l.

Spoon or box in shape of a fish. *Ivory.* 6½ in. l.

Box in shape of a water fowl; the head of the bird is reverted, and conveys to its back a small fish which two young birds of the same species fly to devour. *Ivory.* 7 in. l., 3 in. h.

Circular spoon; on the edge a hawk, human face, and a lion or cynocephalus. The handle of lotus flowers. *Wood.* 5 in. l., 3¼ in. b.

Circular cup, with two cylindrical handles. *Wood.* 7¾ in. l., 3½ in. b.

Spoons or boxes in the shape of geese swimming or trussed. *Wood.* 2½ in. h., 5½ in. l.; 4½ in. l., ⅝ in. h.

Spoon; the bowl in form of the fish latus; a fox seizing it by the tail forms the handle. *Wood.* 10¼ in. l. Memphis.

Flat spoon, with two bowls in shape of cartouches; the handle representing Onouris, holding the lion's tail in the left, and a club or sword in the right hand. In each bowl is a lump of wax of different colour. *Wood.* 7 in. l., 4 in. b.

Spoon, with circular bowl; the handle in shape of the fish latus, with papyrus flowers. *Wood.* 7½ in. h.

Spoon; the bowl pear-shaped; on the handle, Khons-Kneph between two stems of the lotus. On the head ornament two birds. *Wood.* 7½ in. l. Thebes.

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Div. 4. Reed from between the bricks of the walls of Sais. 1 ft. 1 in. l. *Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson.*

Fragments of plaster, with a flower painted. *Presented by the same.*

Fragment of stucco, imitating syenite. 5 in. l. *Presented by the same.*

Smoothing tools; one has its own figure engraved on it. *Wood.* 9½ in. l., 6¼ in. l., 2¼ in. h.

A cylindrical box containing stucco. *Wood.* 4 in. h., 4 in. dr.

Brushes for colouring walls, of fibres of palm leaves. 7 to 5½ in. l.

Stamp for bricks, with hieroglyphics, for the granaries of the temple of Phtah. *Wood.* 8 in. l.

Oval stamp, with the name of Amenophis III. *Wood.*

Fragment of fresco painting from the walls of a tomb, having part of the figure of a king, of females, and child, and inscription. *Stucco.*

CASES 42, 43. BASKETS, TOOLS, ETC.

Div. 1. Oval baskets. *Palm leaves.* 1 ft. 8½ in. dr., 1 ft. 7 in. h.; 1 ft. 5½ in. dr., 9 in. h.

Mallets used by the Egyptians for hammers. *Wood.* 10½ in. to 1 ft. 2 in. h. One found in the masonry of the Great Pyramid at Abooseer. *Presented by Col. Howard Vyse and J. S. Perring, Esq.*, 1840.

Long rectangular staves, inscribed with the name of Har-piphai. *Wood.* 2 ft. 9 to 1 ft. 4½ in. l.

Bag, found in the larger basket. *Leather.*

Div. 2. Set of tools found in the same basket, consisting of—

Drill bow, 1 ft. 7¼ in. l.; saw, 1 ft. 3⅛ in. l.; drill, 10 to 9 in. l.; chisel, 10 in. l.; bradawl, 5½ in. l.; horn for water or oil, 8½ in. l.; hone, 5 in. l.; roll of prepared leather, 6 in. b.; drill breast-plate, 2½ in. l. With this set was one of the mallets in Div. 1.

Another set of tools found in the smaller basket, consisting of—

Adze, 6⅜ in. h., 8½ in. b.; chisel, 1 ft. 1½ in. l.; drill, 9 in. l.; bradawl, 4⅜ in. l.; knife, 9¼ in. l.; axe-blades, 9½ to 8⅜ in. l.; handles of tools, 3¾ in. l. With this set was a mallet in Div. 1. The blades of the preceding tools are of bronze.

Other tools or models:—

Chisels, 10¼ to 8½ in. l.; saws, 11½ to 11 in. l.; adzes, 6¾ in. h. 7½ in. l.; hatchets, 1 ft. 6 to 1 ft. 5 in. l.

The blades have been attached by linen bandages and an adhesive composition. On the blades of the larger, and handles of the smaller tools, is generally inscribed a line of hieroglyphics relative to Thothmes III.

Model of an axe or hatchet, painted. *Wood.* 1 ft. 7 in. l.

Knife-handle. *Wood.* 4 in. l.

Horn for holding water or oil. 4⅜ in. l.

Handles of tools. *Wood.* 8¾ in. to 7¾ in. l.

Blades of chisels and other tools. *Bronze.* 4¾ to 4⅛ in. l.

Nails. *Bronze.* 4¼ to 1¼ in. l.

Mason's chisel, found at the Sarabut el Khadem.

Hone, found at the Sarabut el Khadem.

Bradawl; the iron blade of a late era. *Wood.* 4½ in. l. *Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson*, 1834.

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Instrument twisted like a corkscrew, supposed to be used by embalmers. 10⅞ in. l. *Bronze.*

Tools or models, the peculiar use of many unknown. Several are inscribed with the name and titles of Atai. *Bronze.* 5 to 2⅝ in. l.

Div. 3. Hands on handles or fore-arms; one has the head of Athor; the others lotus flowers; their use unknown. *Wood, ivory.* 1 ft. 1¼ in. to 7 in. l.

Fragments of a gorget, on which are Typhon, Ta-ur, lion's head, cameleopard, frog, and jackal-headed sceptre. *Ivory.* 6¼ to 5 in. l., 2½ to 1½ in. b.

Fragments of carving; a person of high rank adoring Osiris. *Wood.* 8 in. h., 5½ in. l.

Moulds, having figures of the bird Ben; one has an enchorial inscription on its reverse. *Calcareous stone.* 5¾ in. sq., 1¾ in. th., 4¼ in. b., 3 to 3½ in. h., 1½ to 1 in. th., 3½ by 3 in. sq., by ½ in. h. *One presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson,* 1834; *another by H. W. Diamond, Esq.,* 1837.

Plates, pedestals, and fragments. *Bronze.* 4 in. l., 2 in. b., ¼ in. h., by ¾ in. cube.

Rectangular plinths, with a leaf-shaped smoother. *Arragonite.* 1⅜ in. b., 4½ in. h., ¼ in. th.; ¾ in. b., 1½ in. h., ¼ in. th.

An oval disk, with a seated female deity. *Bronze.* 2½ in. dr.

Handles or rails. From a tomb at Memphis. *Ivory.*

Studs. *Ivory and dark wood.*

Div. 4. Flat square baskets, circular fragments of the bottoms of baskets, oval covers, and other pieces, some worked in colours. Various sizes.

CASES 44, 45. BASKETS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, PLAYTHINGS, WEAVING TOOLS, ETC.

Div. 1. Oval, and circular baskets, covers, &c., of the fibres of the palm, some worked in with colours. *Palm leaves.* 1 ft. 3 in. dr., 9 in. h., to 6 in. dr., 3 in. h.

Div. 2. Sistrum; the handle cylindrical, with the head of Athor on each side; on it the head of Athor, between lion-headed uræi and vultures, Pasht Merephtah, seated in a naos, with Meri-Mihi and Meri-Ras holding sistra. These subjects are in outline. *Bronze.* 1 ft. 4½ in. h. Temple of the Western lake, Karnak.

Handle of a sistrum; at the top the ægis of Athor between uræi, and a lion seated. *Bronze.* 8⅞ in. h.

Sistra, the ends of the wires generally terminating in the head of a goose; one has for its handle a figure of Khons Kneph; they have cats with kittens at the top. *Silver, bronze.* 9½ to 3½ in. l.

Models of sistra. The bodies of those in porcelain are in the form of a gateway. Some from the Sarabut-El-Khadem. *Wood, porcelain.* 5⅜ in. l.; 11 to 2 in. l.

A cat from a sistrum. *Bronze.* 2 in. l.

Small bells; one in shape of a head of Typhon or Baal; another has at the top the heads of Typhon, Chnouphis, Anubis, and Merephtah. *Bronze.* ¾ to 2 3/16 in. l.

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The top of a harp, which has had 17 strings. *Wood.* 1 ft. 4 in. l. *Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson*, 1834.

Small harps, of five strings. *Wood.* 1 ft. 9 to 1 ft. 5 in. h.

Small harp, borne, in playing, on the shoulder; the body covered with parchment; with four pegs and a bridge. *Wood.* 3 ft. l., 16 in. h. *Thebes.*

Portions of flutes from the Northern Brick Pyramid at Dashour. *Reed. Presented by Col. Howard Vyse and J. S. Perring, Esq.*, 1840.

Small pipe, with seven holes burnt in at the side, and two straws found with it. *Reed.* 1 ft. 3½ in. to 8½ in. l., straw 1 ft. 1 in. to 11¾ in. l.

Pair of cymbals, united by a band of linen. *Bronze.* 5⅛ in. dr.

Div. 3. Doll, terminating at the thighs. The head has several holes, with pegs by which the hair has been attached. *Wood.* 8 in. h.

Flat dolls; one only has a head, with long hair of clay beads; one has on it the goddess Teoëri. *Wood.* 8½ to 7 in. h.

Draughtsmen of various sizes, generally conical, with globular tops; one has the head of a cat; others are pyramidal; under one is the figure of a jackal. *Wood, porcelain, &c.* 3 to ¼ in. h.

Dice of uncertain time.

Ball, stuffed with chaff; others platted. *Leather, palm leaves.* 2½ in. dr.

Fish, the scales indicated by black paint. *Wood.* 4¾ in. l.

Models of fruit, balls, eggs, &c. *Porcelain.* 2¼ to 1 in. dr.

Div. 3—4. Linen cloths of various sizes and shades, and of different texture. Some have a selvage of blue lines. 4 ft. to 1 ft. 6 in. b.

Specimen of Egyptian linen bleached by the modern process, and portion of the original. 6 in. b. *Presented by Mr. J. Dodd.*

Specimen of linen cloth, with one end fringed. *Presented by A. S. Millbank, Esq.*, 1854.

Linen bandage, inscribed with the name and titles of the king Piankh. *Presented by A. C. Harris, Esq.*

Skeins of thread, some dyed of a reddish colour.

Spindles and knitting needles. *Wood.* 9½ to 9 in. l.

Spindles; one has a base of plaster, on which is inscribed the symbol "Ement;" others are wrapped in cloth; and one is attached to a skein of thread. *Wood.* 1 ft. 1 in. to 10 in. l.

Needles for sewing. *Bronze.* 3 to 3½ in. l.

Hackle for dressing flax or hemp. *Wood.* 4 in. sq.

CASES 46—50. MUMMIES, COFFINS, ETC.

Div. 1. Mummy. On the head is a gilt mask, and round the neck a coloured ôskh. 4 ft. 8½ in. l.

Mummies unrolled and wrapped up again.

Coffin, of which the cover and upper end is of a far earlier epoch than the sides. On it is a deceased priest in adoration to Osiris, Anubis, Amset, Hape, Tuautmautf, and Kebhsnauf. In it is the mummy of a child. *Sycamore.* 2 ft. 11 in. l., 10 in. b., 1 ft. ½ in. h.

Small coffin, in which is the mummy of a child, covered with painted linen, representing the face of the deceased, Kebhsnauf and Sioumautf, &c. 1 ft. 7½ in. l., 5½ in. b.

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Coffin, containing the mummy of a child. 1 ft. 7 ½ in l., 5½ in. b.

Div. 2. Sides of a coffin, covered with representations of deities; among which are the judgment scene, the burning pool of the Amenti, and the boat of the sun. *Wood.* 5 ft. 10 in. l., 11 in. h.

Part of the mummy-shaped coffin of king Men-ka-re, the Mycerinus or Mencheres of the Greeks, builder of the third pyramid. *Wood.* 4 ft. 2 in. l. *Found in the third pyramid by Col. Howard Vyse,* 1837, *and presented by him in* 1838.

Part of a body, supposed to be that of king Men-ka-re, found in the third pyramid by Col. Howard Vyse in 1837. With a fragment of its woollen wrapper. *Presented by Col. Howard Vyse,* 1838.

Skull, and part of a woollen wrapper, from the quarries at Mokattam. *Presented by Dr. J. Bowring,* 1838.

Mummies of children. 2 ft. 8 in. h., 1 ft. 6 in. l.

Cases for holding a fœtus, in shape of Osiris Pethempamentes seated. *Wood and stone.* 5½ in. h.

Finger, sheathed in silver or silver gilt, from a mummy. 2¾ in. l.

Tress of hair in its bandages. *Linen.* 2 ft. 3 in. l. *Thebes.*

Mummied hair from the heads of men, in oval cakes. 6 in. l.

Div. 3. Part of the lid of the coffin of Taihreri, a female; on it are depicted the judgment scene of the Amenti, the embalmment scene, &c. In the interior are Netpe and the Hat. *Sycamore.* 4 ft. 3 in. h.

Mummy of Ankh-sen-nefer; on it are the remains of beaded work, a scarabæus, the four genii of the Amenti, &c. (See Coffin, Div. 4.) 5 ft. 1 in. l.

A small coffin, with its cover, containing the mummy of a Græco-Egyptian child; in an external wrapper, with a representation of the deceased. On the cover a viper and wreaths. At the bottom of the chest, Nutpe. *Wood.* 2 ft. 8 in. l. mummy, 3 ft. 1 in. coffin.

Upper part of the coffin of Aru-ru-u, son of Harsaphes, in the form of a mummy; on it dedications to Osiris and Phtah-Socharis-Osiris. *Wood.*

Mummy of Amenaruu, a functionary of the court of the queen Amenartais, the exterior covered with a network of blue porcelain bugles, &c. 5 ft. 7 in. l. (See coffin, Div. 4.)

Div. 4. Collar, *usch,* from the outer covering of a mummy. *Linen covered with painted stucco.* 1 ft. dr., 10 in. h.

Inner coffin of Ankh-sen-nefer, daughter of Khonsumês, in the form of a mummy, having a head-dress with vulture plumes. On it are the hawk of Noumra, Nutpe, the standard of Osiris, the embalmment scene, Osiris, Thoth, the four genii of the Amenti, deities, &c. *Wood.* 6 ft. 4 in. l

Inner coffin of Amenaruu; the scenes upon this coffin very nearly resemble those on the last. 6 ft. l.

Fragment of the lid of the coffin of a female, consisting of the bust; coloured. *Terracotta.*

CASES 52, 53. ANIMAL MUMMIES.

Div. 1. Mummies of cynocephali or dog-headed baboons, sacred to Thoth and Khons. 1 ft. 8 in. h., 1 ft. 7 in. h. Thebes.

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Div. 2. Head of the cynocephalus. 8½ in. l. Thebes.

Mummies of jackals or dogs with long, upright ears, emblems of Anubis. 1 ft. 3 in. to 1 ft. 1½ in. h. Thebes.

Head of a dog, animal sacred to Anubis, enveloped in bandages. 7½ in. h.

Head of a dog, unrolled. 5½ in. h.

Div. 3. Mummies of cats. The emblem of the sun, and of Pasht or Bubastis. 1 ft. 9 in. to 11 in. h. Thebes.

Wooden case, in shape of a cat seated on a pedestal. One contains a mummy of that animal. 1 ft. h.

Cats, unrolled. 1 ft. 8 in. to 1 ft. 10 in. l. Thebes.

Figures of cats, and head of a cat, emblems of the goddess Pasht or Bast; found in the cat mummy-pits at Abouseir. *Bronze.*

Pedestal of a cat, in shape of the name of the goddess *Bast;* found in the cat mummy-pits at Abouseir. *Wood. Presented by A. C. Harris, Esq.*

Various fragments of cats.

Rectangular case for an animal mummy, surmounted by the figure of a shrew mouse. 4½ in. l. *Bronze.*

CASES 54, 55. ANIMAL MUMMIES.

Div. 1—2. Mummies of bulls, consisting of the head and some of the principal bones. On the forehead is the triangular mark of Apis, to whom all cattle were sacred. 1 ft. 7 in. h., 1 ft. 11 in. l.; 1 ft. 8½ in. h., 2 ft. 4 in. l.; 1 ft. 6 in. h., 2 ft. 5 in. l. Thebes.

Heads of gazelles, impure animals, emblems of Typhon and Typhonian divinities. 9½, 10½ to 11½ in. l. Thebes.

Div. 3. Mummy of a small ram, sacred to Amoun-ra; only the head and bones are preserved. 1 ft. 1 in. h., 1 ft. 8 in. l. Thebes.

Heads of rams, unrolled, or in bandages. 1 ft. 1 in. l.

Mummy of a lamb. 11 in. h., 1 ft. 2 in. l. Thebes.

Head of a sheep.

CASES 56, 57. ANIMAL MUMMIES.

Div. 1. Mummies of the ibis. 1 ft. 9 in. h.

Div. 2. Mummy of the black ibis, and two eggs. 1 ft. 1½ in. l. *Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson,* 1834.

Bones of the ibis. *Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson,* 1834.

Mummies of the ibis, 1 ft. 3 to 9 in. l.

Div. 3. Mummies of the ibis, 1 ft. 9 in. l.

Eggs of the ibis. 2¼ in. l. *Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson,* 1834.

Rectangular case for holding an animal mummy, surmounted by a hawk. 7 in. l. *Bronze.*

Div. 4. Conical pots, with their covers, containing mummies of the ibis, sacred to Thoth. *Red earthenware.* 1 ft. 4 in. l. Sakkara.

CASE 58. ANIMAL MUMMIES.

Div. 1. Mummies of crocodiles, emblems of Sevek or Sabak; one has been unrolled. 1 ft. 5 to 1 ft. 6 in. l. Thebes.

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Div. 2. Mummies of snakes or siluri, emblems of Isis, in shape of cakes with mæander patterns.

Div. 3. Mummies of snakes in the form of oval cakes. 11 in. to 4 in. l.

Rectangular case with a lizard at top and two small rings; in it was found the skeleton of the small snake lying near it. 2¾ in. l. *Bronze.* Thebes.

Rectangular case with a hawk-headed uræus snake on the top, which has held some animal mummy. 7¾ in. l. *Bronze.*

Div. 4. Snake mummies bandaged in shape of oval cakes.

CASE 59. COFFIN, ETC.

Coffin of Aru, in the form of a mummy. The subjects on it are similar to those on the coffin of Ataineb in Case 38; at the back is a figure of Athor. 6 ft. 6 in. h. *Bequeathed by Col. William Lethieullier,* A.D. 1755.

CASE 60.

Div. 1—2. Mummies of snakes bandaged in shape of oval cakes.

Div. 3. Mummies of snakes bandaged in shape of oval cakes.

Mummies of fish bandaged, and some unrolled.

Div. 4. Mummies of Siluri, or *bayad* fish, with their bandages.

CASES 61, 62. BRICKS.

Div. 1. Bricks from the Pyramids of Illahoon, of Howara, and the Northern and Southern Pyramid of Dashour. *Clay. Presented by Col. Howard Vyse and J. S. Perring, Esq.*, 1840.

Brick of sun-dried clay and straw, stamped with the prenomen of Thothmes I. of the 18th dynasty. *Presented by Lord Prudhoe.*

Div. 2. Five similar bricks, stamped with the prenomens of Thothmes III., and Amenophis II., 18th dynasty, and an illegible prenomen. *Presented by the same.*

Div. 3. Five similar bricks, stamped with the prenomens of Thothmes IV., Amenophis III., and Rameses II. *Clay. Presented by the same, and by Sir J. G. Wilkinson,* 1831.

Div. 4. Bricks, stamped with the prenomens of Rameses II., 19th dynasty, and with the name of Pa-rennefer, a priest. *Presented by Lord Prudhoe.*

CASES 63, 64. FRAGMENTS OF COFFINS, PALLETS, ETC.

Mask from a coffin, inlaid with bronze. *Wood.* 8½ in. l.

Various fragments of the decorations of coffins, mummies, &c.

Tesseræ from Græco-Egyptian mummies, with figure of Anubis, and with inscriptions relative to Heras, Theanô, and Harpocration. *Wood.*

Fragments of faces from the coffins of mummies. *Wood.* 9½ to 5½ in. h.

Beards from the same; one short and square. *Wood.* 6 to 1¼ in. h.

Feet from a mummy coffin. *Wood.* 6½ in. l.

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Hand from the outer covering of a mummy. *Wood.* 6 in. l.

Hand from a coffin, holding a cylindrical roll; a line of hieratic extends across its back. *Wood.* 7¼ in. l.

Lower part of the outer covering of a mummy. On it are feet, sandals, feathered ornaments, &c. *Linen.* 9 in. b., 3¾ in. h.

Piece of the covering of a mummy, taken from the back, covered with stucco, and painted white with red stripes. *Linen.* 1 ft. 4 in. h.

Sepulchral sandals; one of papyrus, with part of a Greek inscription; another has a figure of a foreigner bound hand and foot, with an inscription relative to all the enemies of the deceased being under the sandals. *Linen.*

Div. 2. Fragments from the feet of coffins; on them is the bull Apis, bearing on his back a male mummy. *Wood.* 9 in. b., 7¼ in. h. *Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson,* 1834.

Sepulchral tablets, of *Teb-a,* adorations to Num-ra in his boat, Osiris, Isis, Nephthys, Anubis, &c.; of *Petamen,* high priest of *Amen-ra,* adorations to Num-ra in his boat, Ra, Atum, Osiris; of *Uah-hat-ra* (*Apries*), adoring Num, Osiris, and various deities; of *Ta-au* . . . a priestess of Amen-ra, adoring Ra or the sun; of *Bast-as-anch,* a female musician.

CASES 65—76. MUMMIES, COFFINS, ETC.

Case 65—1. Mummy of Pefaakhons, surnamed Ankh-hun-nefer, or Onkhouonnofre, auditor of the royal palace, in its case. On this mummy are Osiris and the four genii of the Amenti, the hawk of Ra, Isis, Nephthys, Selk, Neith, Anubis and the bull Apis; about period of 26th dynasty. 5 ft. 6¾ in. l.

Case 65—2. Mummy of Penamoun (coffin in Case D.), priest of Amoun, in its bandages; on it an uskh and pectoral plate with deities, &c. 5 ft. 6 in. l.

Case 65—3. Outer linen case from the mummy of Harouonkh; the figures nearly similar to those on that of Pefaakhons (1.) 5 ft. 10 in. l.

Case 66—1. Coffin of Ta-chenem. On it is the deceased worshipping Osiris, Anubis, the four genii of the Amenti: and various deities. On the feet Apis bearing a mummy. *Wood.* 5 ft. 9 in. l.

Case 66—2. Mummy of Ta-chenem; on the exterior a network of ougles, and a scarabæus with extended wings in beads.

Case 67—1. Mummy of Katb-ti or Kotb-ti, priestess of Amoun, in its bandages. On the head the mask of the deceased, with the face gilded, and two ivory studs attaching the hair. The hands and arms are modelled in wood, the former covered with models of rings and bracelets, one of which has the shell Trochus Pharaonicus; on the body are a pectoral plate with Anubis, and a copper model of a mummy. The hair is exhibited in trays at the side of the coffin beneath. 5 ft. 6¼ in. l.

Case 67—2. Coffin of Kotb-ti, in shape of a mummy; each hand is represented holding a nosegay; on it Anubis, Isis, and Nephthys, Thoth, and on the chest Nutpe. *Wood.* 6 ft. 2¼ in. l.

Case 68. Coffin of Har, incense-bearer of the abode of Noum-ra; the principal objects depicted on this coffin are the judgment scene of the Amenti, Osiris mummied in the form of a Sphinx lying on a bier, and various inferior deities. In the interior of the lid is Socharis-

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Osiris, and in that of the chest, Isis; two decapitated figures at the soles. *Wood.* 6 ft. 1 in. l.

Case 69—1. Mummy of Har-net-atf, Theban priest of Amoun, enveloped in its outer linen covering, coloured blue, with gilded figures of divinities, and scenes of the great funeral ritual; on the feet Asiatic captives, &c. 5 ft. 7¾ in. l.

Case 69—2. Coffin of Pi-rothar-nasoubsh, incense-bearer of the temple of Khons, containing a mummy; on it are represented the judgment scenes, and most of the principal sepulchral divinities; at the sides the car of Athor and other divinities. *Wood.* 6 ft. 7½ in. l.

Case 70—1. Mummy of Har-em-hbai, in its outer covering, on which various divinities are painted in different colours. Some are partly gilded. 5 ft. 5½ in. h.

Case 70—2. Inner coffin of Hanntef or Enintef, supposed king of the 8th or 11th dynasty. The lid has been gilded, and is ornamented with the wings and tail of a vulture. Fragments of the exterior bandages, having hieratic inscriptions, are exhibited at the sides. *Wood.* 6 ft. 4. in. l.

Case 71—1. Mummy in its bandages, much decayed, and the feet broken off; on it is bead work, representing a scarabæus, emblem of stability, &c., with strings of coloured bugles. 4 ft. 7½ in. l.

Case 71—2. Mummy in its bandages, the mask gilt; on it Netpe, Osiris-Tattou, the four genii of the Amenti, the embalmment of the deceased by Anubis, and Isis mourning. 4 ft. 10 in. l.

Case 71—3. Mummy in its bandages; on it a net of bugles and beads, and a piece of painted linen, representing the embalmment scene, with several deities. 5 ft. 2½ in. l.

Case 72—1. Mummy in its bandages, of a light brown colour; the upper part is covered with a layer of pitch. 5 ft. 4½ in. l.

Case 72—2. Coffin of Ten-en-amoun, a Theban incense-bearer. The face is of dark wood. On the body are the representations of Osiris, Isis, and Nephthys, the bull of Phtah-Socharis, the cow of Athor, &c. 6 ft. 4¾ in. l.

Case 73—1. Græco-Egyptian mummy in its bandages; on the neck is a peculiar pectoral ornament consisting of gilded wooden figures of different symbols and divinities. 5 ft. 6. in. l.

Case 73—2, 3. Coffin and mummy of Khonsaouankh, sacerdotal functionary and scribe; the face gilded; on it the deceased adoring the king Amenophis I. The mummy lies in the chest, enveloped in linen, which has been gilded and decorated with the usual representations, and subsequently covered with pitch. 5 ft. 9 in. l.

Case 74—1. Mummy of a Græco-Egyptian youth, in plain bandages; over the face is placed the portrait of the deceased, full-faced, upon a thin piece of cedar. 5 ft. 1¾ in. l.

Case 74—2, 3. Coffin and mummy of Ankhhapê, a sacred musician. The coffin, which is of the Roman era, has on it the mummy of the deceased in a boat, with Isis and Nephthys, and the standard of Osiris in a similar boat with Isis, Nephthys, Harsiesi, Thoth, Thmèi, &c. 6 ft. l., 1 ft. 8 in. b., 1 ft. 6 in. h.

Mummy of Ankhhapê in its bandages; with it are a pair of bronze cymbals. 5 ft. 1¾ in. l.

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Case 75—1. Mummy of a Græco-Egyptian or Roman; on the carving is the portrait of the deceased in a toga, and network dress, deities, &c. 5 ft. 1¼ in. l.

Case 75—2. Coffin of Tphous, daughter of Heraclius Soter and Sarapous of Thebes; at the foot a Greek inscription recording that she was born 12 Athyr, 5th year, died 20 Tybi, 11th year, was buried 12 Athyr, 12th year of the reign of the Emperor Hadrian; on it the deceased adoring Osiris, Anubis, and genii of the Amenti. On the bottom Nutpe. 4 ft. 9¾ in. l., 1 ft. 7½ h., 1 ft. 9 in. w. *Sycamore wood.*

Case 76—1. Mummy from the coffin of Maut-em-men, priestess of Amoun, swathed in such a manner as to exhibit the whole form, the back of the head and extremities of the feet. 5 ft. 7 in. l.

Case 76—2. Mummy of the Roman era, in its bandages. On the outer covering is a figure of Osiris Pethempamentes full-faced. At the sides of the head are Isis and Nephthys kneeling. 5 ft. 6. in. l.

Case 76—3. Mummy of a female named Cleopatra; on its exterior wrapper is a disk in a boat, Ra, Anubis, and the four genii of the Aahru [Elysium], &c. In the bandages at the side of the head is a comb. 5 ft. 7 in. l. (Coffin in Case 77.) Gournah.

CASES 77—89. COFFIN, OBJECTS OF ATTIRE, SEPULCHRAL ORNAMENTS, AMULETS, ETC.

Coffin of the same Cleopatra, of the family of Soter. On the exterior are the judgment scenes before Ra and Osiris, and the inferior genii, guardians of the halls of the Amenti. Inside the cover is a Greek zodiac, and the heaven. *Wood.* 5 ft. 10 in. l., 2 ft. 1 in. b., 1 ft. 11½ in. h.

Cases 78—80. Sepulchral tablets; of Atp-amen adoring Ra and Osiris; of Nehemsrata, adorations to Osiris, Isis, Nephthys, Horus, Athor, and Anubis; of Psharchons, a priest, adorations to Osiris, Isis, Nephthys, and four genii; with blank space for the name, adorations to Num-ra in his boat, Osiris, and other deities; of Taheb, a priestess of Amen-ra, adorations to Osiris, Isis, Nephthys, and the four genii. *Wood.*

Case 81. Rings with a break in the circumference, probably objects of attire, but their precise application unknown. *Carnelian, jasper, composition, ivory, &c.*

Ear-rings, and pendants from ear-rings; bracelets. *Gold, silver, bronze, porcelain, glass.*

Signets set with amulets or scarabæi; some bear the prenomen of Thothmes III., one, that of Rameses VII. or IX.; those of iron are of the Greek period. *Gold, electrum, silver, bronze, iron.*

Finger rings, some in open work, with figures of deities, &c.; on the faces of several are the prenomen of Amenophis III., the names of Amentuonk, Amoun-ra, &c., one of gold of the Ptolemaic or Roman time, with Serapis, Isis, and Horus. *Porcelain, ivory, mother of pearl, carnelian, bronze, &c.*

Case 82. Necklaces, bracelets, pendent ornaments, beads, &c.; one necklace has pendants in the form of the lock of Horus, fish, and cowries, with a cowrie-shaped clasp; another has flat beads representing

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deities, symbols, &c.; and a third, blue spherical beads capped with silver. Among the pendants are an ægis of Pasht, a soul, and the shell Indina Nilotica. *Gold, carnelian, jasper, amethyst, Egyptian emerald, &c.*

Case 83. Beads from necklaces.

Cases 84—86. Sepulchral tablets; of a deceased adoring Ra; of Heptamen, daughter of a priest, adoring Ra and Osiris; of Nespahar, a cook and butler, of Thebes; of Nastar, a priest, adoring the sun; of a priest of Amen-ra, adoring the same; of Nebamen, a judge, and his brother, adoring the ram of Num-ra; of Naa-en-shemu, with scene of the embalmment of the dead; of Nehems-ra-ta, a female, adoring the bark of Num-ra, Osiris, and Isis; a deceased adoring Atum and Osiris. *Wood.*

Case 87. Necklaces of porcelain and other beads, gold and silver pendants in shape of the busts of Pasht or Bubastis, Athor, a hawk, the shell Indina Nilotica, &c.

Case 88. Scarabæi, completely curved with a ring, or perforated, to attach to the necklaces of mummies. *Felspar, lapis lazuli, carnelian, steatite, basalt, porcelain, &c.* Linen hypocephali, bandages with leaden seals of the Roman period, eyes from mummy coffins of obsedian, various bronze objects, &c., from mummies found near the Pyramids of Abooseer and Dashour. *Presented by Col. H. Vyse and T. S. Perring.*

Case 89. Various specimens of scarabæi from mummies.

CASES 90—101. COFFIN, OBJECTS OF ATTIRE, AMULETS, SEPULCHRAL ORNAMENTS, ETC.

Case 90. Coffin of Soter, an archon of Thebes. On the sides the judgment scene of the Amenti and the four-ram-headed hawk of Amoun-ra. On the top is the hawk of the sun, and in the interior is a Greek zodiac. On the board is Nutpe. *Wood.* 6 ft. 11½ in. l., 2 ft. 6 in. h., 2 ft. 4½ in. b.

Case 91. Sepulchral tablet; a deceased, adoring Isis, Nephthys, and the four genii of the dead; a deceased, named Naska . . .

Case 92. Sides of a sepulchral box, similar to those in Cases 1—7, Bronze Room. Hawk of the sun, and Isis and Nephthys adoring Osiris. *Wood.*

Case 93. Sepulchral tablets; of Pa-mas, adoring Osiris, Isis, and Nephthys; of Iri-en-aru, adoring Socharis, Isis, and four genii.

Cases 94—96. Amulets; the greater portion of them in the shape of the scarabæus, but many in form of animals (among which are Egyptian hedgehogs, and a human-headed hog); they have incused on their bases the figures of deities, sacred animals, the names of kings, short inscriptions, and other symbols or hieroglyphics. They have formed portions of necklaces, bracelets, rings, or other articles of personal adornment, and are classed according to the symbols of their bases. The most remarkable are the scarabæi, 3919, bearing the name of Menes, 3919 *a.*; Cheops, No. 3929 *a.*; Shafka (*Kephren*), No. 39,296. *Presented by B. Herz, Esq.* The prenomen of Assa or Asses, and that of Nefer-ka-ra (*Nepercheres*), No. 3920-22. *c.*; that of Ra-men-ka (*Mencheres*), 3923-25, the name of Pepi (*Apappus*), 3927, Osortasen or Sesortasen I., the cylinders; No. 3928, bearing

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the prenomen of Sesortasen II., and No. 3926 Sesortasen III.; the scarabæi 3930, with the prenomen of Amenemha III.; (3933) with the prenomen of Neferhept (3934), with the name of Sebekhept, son of the queen Ki (3937), with the prenomen of Amenophis I. (4068), with the names and titles of Amenophis II. (4077); a rectangular amulet, of yellow jasper, having on one side a bull, on the other a horse, of most exquisite work, with the names and titles of Amenophis II., half of which was presented by M. J. Dubois; 4095, a large scarabæus recording the number (102) of lions taken by Amenophis III. (Memnon) from the 1st to the 10th year of his reign; 4096, scarabæus recording the marriage of Amenophis III. and his queen Taia, and that the limits of Egypt extended to Naharaina (*Mesopotamia*) on the north, and the Kalu on the south; 4101–10, bearing the names of Rameses II.; 4111–2, of Rameses III.; 4113, of a late Rameses; 4114, of Shishak I.; 4119, of Amasis II. *Basalt, porcelain, carnelian, composition, &c.*

Cases 97—99. Tablets; of a deceased named Tes led by Thoth before Socharis, Isis, and four genii of the dead; of a deceased Theban; of Her-ru, adoring the four genii of the dead; of Naspet, adoring Osiris, Anubis, Mau, Au, and Ra; of Amenartas adoring Osiris, Socharis, and the four genii of the dead; of Iru-ru-u, adoring Ra, Anubis, and four genii of the dead; of Sensao, a Theban officer; of Pramentu, adoring Osiris, Isis, Nephthys, and four genii. *Wood.*

Case 100. Sepulchral scarabæi, generally engraved with a prayer or formula, being the 30th chapter of the ritual, relative to the heart or soul, being the emblem of the mystical transformations which the deceased had to make in the Hades before he had a heart given him. The inscribed ones are found between the folds of the interior bandages and on the chest of the mummies. The inscription is on the base; but the names and titles of the deceased, figures of deities, &c., are found on the elytra and corslet. From the difference observable in the elytra, different species of the insect seem to be represented. Among these are a small green jasper scarabæus, No. 7876, set in a semi-oval plinth of gold, said to have been found in the coffin of king Enantef, but bearing the name of the king Savakemsaf; several bear the names of different functionaries; one has a heart-shaped vein, in which is engraved a *bennou*, or the bird nycticorax, and at its sides "the heart of the sun."

Case 101. Uninscribed scarabæi, amulets, in form of a vase, human heart, two fingers of the hand, &c. *Basalt, serpentine, marble, hematite, steatite, leather, &c.*

Amulets representing symbolic eyes, heart, plumes of divinities, lotus sceptres, symbols of stability and life, pillows, counterpoises of collars, levels, bores, solar disks or hills, and victims with their legs bound. *Hard stone and composition.*

Case 102. Ornaments taken from the bodies of mummies; one has stamped upon it the figure of Osiris Pethempamentes. Plates from flank incisions of mummies, representing mystical eye, plate with name of Seneferka and Kaenra two early kings, vultures, uræi, hearts, emblems of stability, and other stamped ornaments, finger sheathed in silver, from mummies. *Gold, silver, tin, iron.*

Over Case 1. Chnouph or Kneph, the ram-headed type of Amoun,

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seated, wearing the shenti: the head attire of diminished proportion, and the statue of a very late era. *Bronze.* 2 ft. h.

Over Cases 2, 3. Outer coffin of Penamoun, a priest. (See Case 6. for the inner coffin, and 65. for the body.) Below is a dedication to Osiris, and the goddess Athor. *Wood.* 6 ft. 8½ in. h., 2 ft. ½ in. l.

Over Case 3. Statue of a queen or of a goddess, of the period of the 22nd dynasty. *Bronze.*

Over Case 4. Osiris Pethempamentes standing. *Bronze.*

Over Case 6. Female, probably a deity, standing, her right hand clasped, her left flat and open. *Bronze.* 2 ft. 6½ in. h.

Over Cases 8 to 25. Casts of the sculptures from the entrance of the small temple of Beit-oually, near Kalabshe. This side is in two compartments, and in the first is Rameses II. in his war-chariot, attended by his two sons, attacking the black and copper-coloured races of Kush or Æthiopia. In the second portion is Rameses II. seated on his throne, investing with a gold chain Amenemape or Amounemopt, prince of Kush or Æthiopia, introduced to him by his eldest son Amenherpefbour or Amounhipefbour. Behind the prince are tusks of elephants, skins of panthers, gold chains, gold dust and gems, rings of gold, bucklers, chairs, feathers, and eggs of the ostrich; these are followed by Æthiopians bringing various live animals, the most remarkable of which are oxen with their horns in the shape of human hands, and a head with a tuft of hair. In the lower division the same prince is introduced by two high officers of state to the monarch, having across his shoulders a tray of valuable plants, skins of panthers, and chains of gold. He is followed by Æthiopians bringing various animals, among which are a giraffe, green monkeys, gazelles, and lions, females carrying their children, and prisoners manacled.

Over Cases 30, 32. Four sepulchral vases, representing the four genii of the Amenti for Senmut, a military officer during the reign of Psammetichus.

Over Case 31. Mummy case, scooped out of a single tree; the head in a feathered claft, the face black, the body covered by the wings and tail of a bird; on the chest a vulture; on the soles of the feet, Isis and Nephthys kneeling on altars; down the body is a dedication to Osiris. No name remains, but the case is apparently of the style and period of the coffin of king Nentef, of the 11th dynasty, in Case 30. *Wood.* 6 ft. 1 in. h.

Over Cases 32, 33. Two bronze female figures, representing queens or goddesses, in the style of the 19th and 22nd dynasties.

Over Case 34. Coffin of Mauteneimas, or Mouteneimâs, female musician of the goddess Maut; on it Netpe, a door with bolts, a sun and vase, and the usual scenes. *Wood.* 5 ft. 11 in. h.

Over Cases 40 to 57. Casts of sculptures from the entrance of the small temple at Beit-oually near Kalabshe. In the first division on the left hand, the monarch Rameses II. seated on his throne receives the principal officers of his court, who bring before his feet captives of the chief nations of Asia. In the second division, the king, attended by his dog Anathemnisht, is about to decapitate an Asiatic. In the third, crowned in the teshr or red cap, having ascended his chariot, he attacks an Asiatic nation, who are represented in full rout.

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The next compartment shows the monarch attacking a fortress of Central Asia; the nation is personified by a larger figure, while the scenes going on at the fortress are a female throwing a child over the battlements, and a man supplicating with a lighted censer, while the son or brother of the king attacks the door of the fortress with a hatchet; in the last compartment he is represented bringing before the monarch a file of Asiatic prisoners. The nations mentioned in the hieroglyphics are the Tahen and the Sharu.

These casts, made in Nubia under the direction of Mr. Hay and by Mr. Bonomi, have been coloured in imitation of originals by the latter gentleman.

Over Case 59. Glass case containing the bones of a mummied ibis, with insects and other contents of the stomach, prepared by Sir Anthony Carlisle, in 1805. *Presented by Sir Joseph Banks.*

Over Case 61. Osiris Onnophris; the eyes have been inlaid with some other material. *Bronze.* 2 ft. 10 in. h.

Over Case 64. Osiris Pethempamentes, standing. *Bronze.*

On the marble tables in the centre of this Room are models, in plaster, of the great standing obelisk at Karnak, and of that at Heliopolis. *Presented by Joseph Bonomi, Esq.*, 1840.

SECOND EGYPTIAN ROOM.

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

Cases 1—3. Shelf 1. Sepulchral tablets of wood; of a person not named; adorations to Ra, Osiris, and other deities; of Hesi-chebi, an assistant priestess of Amen-ra, adorations to Ra; of Iri-a-haru, a priest, adorations to Ra and to Isis; of Petas, a priest, adoring Ra and Atum; and another, much effaced, deceased adoring Ra and other deities. *Wood.*

Shelf 2. Small models of sarcophagi and mummies, found deposited with the dead, and supposed at one time to be embalmers models. *In terracotta and wood.*

Boxes used for holding the small figures of the dead, similar to those placed in cases 6, 7. No. 8522–23. Contains two figures. No. 8524 Karennu, a deceased, adoring Amset, and Kebhsnauf. *Presented by Joseph Gwilt, Esq.* No. 8525. Made for Bakenmut, a priest of Mut, who, attended by his sister, Mut-em-ua, a priestess of Amoun-Ra, is adoring Isis. No. 8526. For Anchhar, is inscribed with a chapter out of the ritual. No. 8527. Made for Mutenpennu, priestess of the Theban Triad, Amoun-Ra, Mut, and Chuns, represents her adoring Osiris and Isis.

Shelf 3. Boxes for holding sepulchral figures. No. 8529. Of a deceased, adorations to Ra and Isis. No. 8530. Of Chons-af-anch, a Theban scribe. No. 8531–32. Of Hesicheb, with a chapter of the ritual. No. 8533. Of Petamen, a priest of Amoun, having on each side a representation of Anubis. No. 8534. Of the Roman period, decorated with gryphons, &c.

Shelf 4. No. 8535. Box, with representations of Osiris, lord of

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Tettu, and part of the litanies of the god Thoth. No. 8536. Box decorated with stripes. No. 8537-38. Boxes of Sensao, surnamed Paa-ani, and of Thothertas, decorated with prayers and inscriptions in yellow. No. 8539. Box of Naasnarut, a daughter of Usarkan, on which Neith, Selk, Sati, and Anubis are represented purifying the genii of the dead.

Cases 4, 5. Shelf 1. No. 8540. Box of Amenasanch, a priestess of Amoun-Ra. No. 8541. Box, plain; front of a box or sarcophagus, Isis and Horus erecting the standard of Osiris. No. 8543. Similar box, inscribed with the name of Hesi, a priestess of Amoun-Ra, and who adores the genii of the dead.

Shelf 2. No. 8544. Plain box, with dedication to Ra. No. 8550 has name of Hui.

Shelves 3, 4. Sepulchral figures in wood, representing the dead equipped for that portion of his ordeal in the future state where he ploughs and sows the Auru, surrounded by the great waters and canals of the mystical Nile; holding a hoe in each hand, and a cord, attached to a basket of seed with which he sows the fields, slung on his left shoulder; they all contain a similar formula, with the name and titles of the dead, and a prayer, the 6th chapter of the ritual, relative to their destiny in the future state. From the great numbers deposited with the dead, it has been conjectured that they were offered by the relatives of the deceased. Among them are several of Seti I., and of priests, scribes, military and civil functionaries.

Cases 6, 7. Sepulchral figures in arragonite and calcareous stones. Nos. 8689–92, are portions of those of Amenophis III. (Memnon), of the 18th dynasty; Nos. 8693–94, of monarchs of the 18th dynasty; No. 8695, of Rameses III.; and Nos. 8696–8700, of Rameses V., all from the tombs of the kings in the Biban-el-Molook. No. 8904, of Panehsi, a scribe of the treasury; is inscribed with a memorandum at the side, of the number of figures made in one month.

Cases 8, 9. Sepulchral figures in porcelain.

Cases 10, 11. Shelf 1. Sepulchral figures in terracotta.

Shelf 2. Model of a funeral boat, rowers, and portions of models of boats. *Wood.* Model of a boat; in the centre a canopy, priests kneeling, dogs, &c.; at the side, a lion devouring a goat. Found at Thebes. *Calcareous stone.* Model of boat: *Wood.* Another model: *Calcareous stone.*

Shelf 3. Models of sepulchral boats conveying the dead to the sepulchres; in one, priest reading the ritual, and a lighted altar. From tombs at Thebes. *Wood.*

Shelf 4. Three sepulchral vases, all with human heads, from a set; deceased Aahmes. From a tomb in Upper Eygpt. *Terracotta. Presented by Mr. Andrews.*

Small sepulchral vase, in shape of the genius Tuautmutf, jackal-headed. *Green porcelain.*

Two models of vases, one in shape of a bottle, the other of a goblet, with an inscription for a deceased Pai, a judicial scribe; coloured to imitate glass.

Two model vases, deposited in the place of those of more valuable materials, bearing the name of Amenhept, a judge, and Hurnane, a female. *Wood.*

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Set of sepulchral vases for Nekhtmutf, a functionary; white, with black outline. *Terracotta.*

Basket and bag, containing matters used in absorbing the moisture of the viscera. *Presented by Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson,* 1839.

Cases 12, 13. Models of a set of four vases, for holding the internal parts when embalmed separately, in the shape of Amset, human-headed; Hapi, baboon-headed; Tuautmutf, jackal-headed; and Kebhsnuf, hawk-headed. *Painted wood.*

Similar set, which have been deposited with the mummy of a person named Hapi . . . . *Wood.*

Three vases, coarsely painted, with figures of genii, probably of the Roman period, and vaulted covers, on which are seated jackals, and square orifices. *Terracotta. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

Two vases of the genius Hapi.

Cases 14—19. Inner coffin of Pesbes, door-opener of the temple of the Sun; on it is Netpe; the judgment of the dead before Osiris; symbolical eyes, and other ornaments. *Wood. From the Earl of Belmore's collection.*

Inner coffin of Ameniriu, auditor of the palace of the queen Amenartas, daughter of the king Kashta, 26th dynasty; on it are the rams representing the soul—the judgment and embalmment scenes of the dead. *From the collection of Sr. Anastasi.*

Coffin and mummy of Chons-thoth, a singing boy of the Græco-Egyptian period: the face gilded, and body covered with various divinities. *From the collection of Sr. Anastasi.*

Inner coffin of Anchsennefer, or Onkhsennofre, a female; the face coloured pink, the body covered with hieroglyphics and scenes, on a yellow ground. *Wood. From the collection of Sr. Anastasi.*

An inner coffin of a mummy, much mutilated, but which has been of the very finest style, elaborately decorated with paintings, and varnished. *From the collection of Sr. Anastasi.*

In this case are several figures of Phtah-Socharis-Osiris, standing on pedestals, some with small cavities in the shape of boxes and covers, in which were deposited small detached portions of the body. *Chiefly from Mr. Salt's collection.*

Figures of Osiris Pethempamentes, used as cases for papyri. These, which are always portions or copies of the great funeral ritual of the Egyptians, in hieroglyphic or hieratic characters, were either contained in the bodies of these figures, or else in small cells, with a lid fitting to the body. *Wood, covered with bitumen.* 2 ft. 2 in. to 1 ft. 8½ in. h.

Cases 20, 21. Shelf 1. Sepulchral vases, of a similar use to those in Cases 12, 13. *Pottery.*

Heads from sepulchral vases of the genius Amset, human-headed. Some coloured. *Stone, pottery, and wood.*

Shelf 2. Cynocephalus heads of the genius Hapi, from sepulchral vases. *Stone arragonite.*

Jackal heads of the genius Tuautmutf.

Hawk heads of the genius Kebhsnauf, from sepulchral vases.

Shelf 3. Heads from sepulchral vases. *Arragonite, calcareous stone, wood and pottery.*

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Cases 22–23. Sepulchral vases for holding the viscera, similar to the preceding. *Calcareous stone, wood, and pottery.*

Cases 24–30. Figure of Ptah Socharis Osiris, and Osiris standing on plinths, some of which are provided with recesses and small boxes, in shape of a chest. These figures held papyri and other objects deposited with the mummies. *Wood.*

Cases 31, 32. Shelves 1, 2. Sepulchral cones of brick, stamped with inscriptions, containing the names and titles of the functionaries. Probably part of the construction of tombs.

Shelf 3. Inscriptions in enchorial and the Greek language, on fragments of pottery, chiefly receipts, under the early emperors. *From Elephantina.*

Fragments of pottery, with inscriptions in hieratic and Coptic.

Shelf 4. Inscriptions in Greek and Coptic on fragments of calcareous stone and pottery. They are principally religious, and of the Christian period.

Within this Room are, for the present, arranged, in the Wall Cases Nos. 33–64, and Table Cases Nos. 89–112, a large collection of smaller objects in metal, glass, ivory, and terracotta, together with gems and seals engraved on different kinds of agate, which have been, for the most part, procured from Assyria and Babylonia during the recent excavations of Mr. Layard, Colonel Rawlinson, C.B., and Mr. Loftus. As it is not intended that these objects should remain permanently in this room, it has been deemed sufficient to place them together in groups according to the nature of their subjects.

In Cases 33–37 are placed a set of 15 bronze weights in the form of lions, found in a chamber of the North-West Edifice at Nimroud; and a number of bowls and earthenware vessels, chiefly from tombs over the centre of that mound, and from the south-west edifice. The lions bear the names of Shalmanubar, Tiglath-Pileser, and Sennacherib, kings of Assyria, and have in many instances the value of their weights inscribed upon them in cuneiform and Phœnician letters.

Case 38 contains one large bronze salver, and a number of small bronze objects, probably portions of horse furniture, which were discovered in a chamber at the north-west corner of the north-west edifice, Nimroud.

Nos. 39–45 contain a miscellaneous collection of objects, the result of the excavations at Nimroud. Among them are, in 39–41, the ivory objects found during Mr. Layard's first visit to Assyria. In 42–43, some curious objects in iron, as a double-handed saw and pick, resembling those on the sculptures from Sennacherib's palace at Kouyunjik; two skulls, found in an inner chamber at Nimroud, from which there was no outlet; and the bronze socket and hinges of a gateway at Nimroud. In 44–45 is a collection of bronze bells, feet of tripods, footstools, &c., found with the other bronze fragments noticed in 38.

In 47–51 are two large coffins in earthenware, covered with a light greenish blue glaze, found by Mr. Loftus on his first visit to Warka (Erech), in Southern Babylonia; beneath these, on the ground-floor, the remains of four shields, and a portion of the tire of a wheel, procured by Mr. Layard from the bronze-chamber at Nimroud. The

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handles of the shields are in iron, and are riveted to the front by bronze nails, the bases of which thus serve as an ornament.

In 52–53 are small lamps in terracotta, covered with a pale glaze, glass vessels, and other objects procured by Mr. Layard during a recent visit to Babylon; a small coffin (probably that of a child) from Mr. Loftus's excavations at Warka; and some handles (variously ornamented), with other fragments of bronze dishes from Nimroud.

In 54–57, on the second and third shelves, is a large collection of cylinders, gems, and seals, procured at various periods from Assyria and Babylonia. They are grouped under the respective heads of Assyrian, Babylonian, Persian, Phœnician, and Sassanian. Among these, some of the finest specimens were procured by the late J. R. Steuart, Esq. On the ground-floor are fragments of the bronze ornaments which were once attached to the royal throne at Nimroud. The throne itself was of wood.

In 58–59, on the second shelf, are some miscellaneous objects found by Mr. Layard during his excavations at Kouyunjik. There can be little doubt that these are all referable to the Greek period of the Seleucidæ, if they are not even later. On the third shelf (58) are three remarkable hexagonal cylinders, covered with cuneiform inscriptions. (1) was found by Mr. Layard at Kalah Sherghat, and contains portions of the annals of Tiglath-Pileser. Another, much more perfect, has been lately procured at the same place by Colonel Rawlinson, C.B., but has not yet reached England. (2) was found many years ago in the Nebbi Yunas at Kouyunjik, and contains the annals of two years of the reign of Sennacherib. It is known by the name of the Bellino cylinder, from Mr. Bellino (Mr. Rich's private secretary), who procured it. (3) was obtained by Mr. Layard from a Kurd. It contains the annals of four years of the reign of Esarhaddon. The three cylinders are all in terracotta.

Nos. 60–61 contain, on the second shelf, fragments of painted bricks from Nimroud; and on the third shelf and ground-floor, fragments of earthenware, apparently the covers of vessels, with the guilloche and the honey-suckle alternating with the cone and tulip, painted on them in black on a pale yellow ground. These were found at Baashiekhah.

In 62–64 are the smaller objects procured during Mr. Loftus's first visit to Warka. They consist of vessels in terracotta and earthenware of various shapes—some covered with a bright green glaze resembling that on the coffins; a collection of clay tablets, covered with cuneiform inscriptions, and of glass-vessels, incrusted with a beautiful irridescence; and some objects in terracotta of uncertain character, presumed to have been used in the ancient Assyrian potteries. Besides these are, in the top shelf and on the ground-floor, some large amphoræ of earthenware from the same excavations.

In the *Table Cases* 89–91 are the results of Mr. Layard's most recent excavations. In 89 are nodules of clay found at Kouyunjik, and impressed with the stamp of Assyrian seals—one of these may be remarked as bearing the seals of Sennacherib, king of Assyria, and of Sabaco, king of Egypt, probably in reference to some treaty. In 90 are a collection of earthenware bowls, bearing inscriptions written with ink, in the ancient Chaldee and Palmyrene character. Of these, five

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were procured by Mr. Layard in the mound of Amram, at Babylon; the rest by Colonel Rawlinson, C.B., and Mr. J. R. Steuart. The inscriptions have been deciphered by Thomas Ellis, Esq., of the Department of Manuscripts; and appear to be charms and exorcisms against the devil. The earliest may be as old as the 2nd or 3rd century, B.C., the latest as late as the 5th century, A.D.

In 91, and along the upper shelves of 95-97, are a few small terra-cotta vessels procured by Mr. Layard from Arbán on the Khabúr, the country to which a portion of the Ten Tribes was carried by Shalmaneser.

No. 92 contains a considerable number of small clay seal impressions, similar to those in 89–90; and 93-94, some very beautiful fragments of glass from Kouyunjik. Among these is one very perfect glass vessel, covered with a bright green irridescence.

In 95–97, along two upper shelves, are several specimens of highly-ornamented bronze bowls and dishes, in some cases inlaid with silver studs. The same series is continued along the upper shelves of 101–103. The ornaments on these bowls, which have been cleaned so far as their decayed state admitted, are generally men and animals, interspersed with fancy patterns of the lotus and other plants. They have been embossed, in most instances, by a blunt instrument, and the graving tool has been seldom, if at all used.

In 98–100 are less perfect specimens of the same bowls, which were too much decayed to admit of their being cleaned.

In 107–109, on the second shelf, are a large number of miscellaneous objects, the majority procured forty years ago by Mr. Rich, and consisting chiefly of small figures of animals in bronze, carnelian, and agate. The exact localities whence they came is not known; but they may be attributed, for the most part, to Assyria and Babylonia.

Below is a collection of terracotta tablets; some from Babylon, but the majority from Warka. They are placed here as specimens of many hundreds which have been found all over Assyria, and as bearing the names of well-known monarchs, such as Nabopollasar, Cyrus, Darius, Artaxerxes, &c. &c.

Nos. 110–112 contain a miscellaneous collection of objects, chiefly from Babylonia, procured by Mr. Rich and Sir Robert Ker Porter. Among them are, a brick from Babylon (110), and some of the reeds (111) which were placed between the layers of bricks in the ruins of that ancient capital. These were presented by Sir R. K. Porter.

Art of the Egyptians.—From the specimens of the architecture and sculpture of the Egyptians which remain to us, we see that their art was of a peculiar character, remarkable for its colossal proportions and magnificence. The earliest known architecture, the pyramids of the 4th dynasty, exhibits simple forms of vast magnitude, and of the minutest finish. In the more complicated structure of the tombs of Benyhassan, under the 12th dynasty, the elements of Doric architecture may be traced in the columns and triglyphs. Under the 18th dynasty, the columns

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have capitals, representing lotus buds and flowers of the lotus, papyrus, and other plants. The temples are rectangular, with heavy advanced gateways tapering to their summits, and doors of the same kind. The courts are hypæthral, the walls externally and internally covered with sculptures, and the approach generally by a dromos, or avenue of sphinxes or divinities. There is seldom any statue in the adytum, a living animal being in place of this. Other temples were hewn into the solid rock, and the tombs consist of galleries cut in the same material, having their sides covered with paintings and sculptures, referring to religious, historical, or domestic events. (See Specimens, Nos. 169-181.) In sculpture, the artists worked in full relief, bas-relief very slightly raised, the projecting parts being kept as much as possible in one plane, and in a peculiar relief cut below the original surface, called cavo-rilievo, or intaglio rilievato; in the full relief of stone, composition, and porcelain, the standing figures have a mass of stone between the legs reserved to support the figure, and the arms were not detached, but pendent at the sides, or raised to the breast; a plinth, resembling the side of an obelisk, was often placed behind, destined to contain the inscriptions. In metal and wood the arms and legs were detached. The hair is disposed in very regular masses of vertical curls, falling from the crown of the head; the eyes, eyelashes, and brows were represented prolonged to the ears, with shelly or acute lids; the hole of the ear was on a level with the pupil, the lips strongly marked, but expanding like the Nubian, the expression smiling, as in the early art of Ægina; the beard not spread along the cheek, but platted into a narrow mass of square or recurved form, with ribands passing to the cap. In bas-relief and cavo-rilievo, profile was generally used as more distinct and simple, the eyes were elongated, with a full pupil, a peculiarity also of the earliest Greek art. The form is on the whole slender, the features calm and smiling, not betraying emotion; the inner markings of the figure were not given, and indications of muscular movement never fully developed. Great regularity, squareness, and repose, well adapted for architecture, characterize their art, which occasionally exhibits the delicacy of a cameo. Portraiture was early known, and a conventional character of feature assigned to different divinities, who, however, are often made to resemble the reigning monarch. Three canons of Egyptian proportions are known: 1. The canon of the time of the Pyramids; the height was reckoned at six feet from the sole of the foot to the crown of the head, and subdivisions obtain by one-half or one-third of a foot. 2. The canon from the 12th to the 22nd dynasty is only an extension of the first. The whole figure was contained in a number of squares of half a foot; and the whole height divided into eighteen parts. In these two canons the height above the sixth foot is not reckoned. Tablet, No. 579, has a scale of some human figures, under the 12th dynasty; and a board, probably the working drawing of a sculptor or painter, may be seen in Case No. 38, representing a figure of Thothmes III. 3. The canon of the age of the Psammetici, which is mentioned by Diodorus, reckoning the entire height at twenty-one parts and a quarter from the sole to the crown of the head, taken to the upper part. The proportions are different, but without any introduction of the Greek canon. (See the bust, No. 2279;

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and stone figure of a lion, No. 1462.) The canon and the leading lines were originally traced in red, subsequently corrected by the principal artist in black, and the design then executed. (See tablet, Eg. Sal., No. 579.) All objects were painted, both of architecture and sculpture, and gilding was occasionally employed. In their paintings the simplest colours, such as white, black, an ochrous red, blue, and yellow, were only used, green and purple being the introduction of a later age. The entire figure was surrounded with a black outline. The Egyptians worked in dark and red granites, porphyry, basalts, breccias, serpentines, arragonite, limestones, sandstones, jaspers, feldspar, carnelian, glass, gold, silver, bronze, lead, iron, the hard woods, fir or cedar, sycamore, ebony, acacia, porcelain, and ivory and terracotta. All objects are found decorated with hieroglyphics, from the most gigantic obelisk to the minute articles of private life. In connection with the history of the nation, three great periods of art may be distinctly traced in Egypt.

I. The archaic style, reaching from the date of the earliest known monuments of the country till the close of the 12th dynasty; in which the hair is in rude vertical curls and heavy masses, the face is broad and coarse, the nose long, and forehead receding, hands and feet large and disproportionate; the execution rude, even when details are introduced; the bas-reliefs depressed. This style continued improving till the 12th dynasty, at which period many of the monuments are finished with a purity and delicacy rivalling cameos. (*See the false doors from the tomb of Teta*, Nos. 157, 157*; *the small statue from the Pyramids*, No. 70; *and Tablets*, No. 197 and following.)

II. The art from the restoration of the 18th dynasty till the 20th:—the hair is disposed in more elegant and vertical curls, a greater harmony is observable in the proportion of the limbs, the details are finished with greater breadth and care; bas-relief becomes rare, and disappears after Rameses II.; under the 19th dynasty, however, the arts rapidly declined. (*See the colossal head of Thothmes III.*, No. 15, *Egyptian Saloon; the statues of Amenophis III.*, Nos. 14, 17; *the statues and busts of Horus*, No. 6; *Rameses II.*, Nos. 14—96; *Sète-Menephtah II.*, No. 26; *and the casts in the Vestibule; and, in the Egyptian Room, the alabaster sepuchral figures.*)

III. The epoch of the revival of art, commencing with the 20th dynasty, distinguished for an imitation of the archaic art. The portraiture is more distinct, the limbs freer and rounded. (*See statues*, Nos. 83, 134, *under Apries; sarcophagus*, No. 86; *and figure*, No. 34, *of a person living under Amasis;*) the muscles more developed—the details executed with great care and accuracy, (*see obelisk of Amyrtæus*, 523-24; *his sarcophagus*, No. 10; *and the intercolumnar slabs of Psammetichus II. and Nectanebo*, Nos. 20, 22,) and the general effect rather dependent on the minute finish than general scope and breadth. Under the Ptolemies and Romans a feeble attempt is made to engraft Greek art on Egyptian. (*See tablets*, No. 147; *sides of temples*, Cases 1—11.) But a rapid decay took place both in the knowledge, finish, and all the details. (*See tablets*, Nos. 389, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, *of Tiberius; and the coffins of Soter and his family, under Hadrian, Egyptian Room*, No. 6706-6714.)

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Hieroglyphics.—In connection with the arts of the Egyptians are the Hieroglyphics, which are natural objects used to express language. They are divided into phonetics.

I. Alphabetic, or those representing simple vowel or consonant sounds; thus an arm is used for A; an owl for M.

II. Syllabic, or those used to represent syllables, either with alphabetics after and before them or not; thus, a *chisel* is used for *ab*, a *mat* for *men*, a *loop* for *ua* or *va*.

III. Ideophonetics, or those representing one syllable in the same way as No. II., but only when the syllable conveys one idea; thus a lute (*nebel*), for nefer, good, &c.

IV. Symbolics, or objects used to represent one idea, as the ibis to express an ibis; an ape to express anger. They often have their pronunciation written before them in Alphabetic (No. I.) or Syllabic (No. II.) hieroglyphics.

V. Determinative, or those which determine the sense of words written in Alphabetic and Syllabic hieroglyphics, and are used in more senses than one; thus, a pair of legs after all sorts of motion with legs, after the Alphabetic or Syllabic, as *ha*, *aka*, *un*, shows that they mean to stand, go, appear, &c.

Hieratic is the written hand, of which hieroglyphics are the finished characters employed on monuments.

Demotic, or Enchorial, is a writing more abridged than Hieratic, introduced about the age of Cambyses, for the purposes of law documents, letters, and accounts.

EXPLANATION OF EGYPTIAN TERMS.

CLAFT.—Head-dress with long lappets pendent on the shoulders and neck. See statue of Amenophis III. Egyptian Saloon, 21. Coffins of mummies, &c.

GOM.—Sort of sceptre, terminating in the head of an animal called the koucoupha. See in the hands of a male figure in a fresco painting, Eg. Sal. 176, and object Egypt. Room, Cases 10, 11. No. 2022.

OSKH.—Semicircular collar or tippet worn round the neck. See bust of Rameses II. or III. (Sesostris), Eg. Sal. 19. Object in Cases 46, 49. Div. 2.

ATF.—Crown of Osiris and other deities, composed of a conical cap flanked by two ostrich feathers, with a disk in front, placed on the horns of a goat. See fig. of Osiris, Cases 3, 4. No. 601.

PSCHENT.—Cap or crown worn by deities and Pharaohs, composed of the shaa and teshr. See Pharaonic head, Eg. Sal. 15.

SHAA.—Conical cap, upper portion of the pschent, called also out and uobsh or white. See statue of Seti-Menephtah II., Eg. Sal. 61.

SHENTI.—Short garment worn round the loins. See statue of Amenophis III., Eg. Sal. 21. Bronze fig. of Amoun-ra, Egypt. Room, Cases 1, 2. No. 9.

TESHR.—The 'red' cap, lower portion of the pschent, cylindrical cap, with tall inclined peak behind and spiral ornament in front. See fig. Neith, Egypt. Room, Amulets, Case 88. Div. 5.

TOSH.—Royal military cap. Bas-relief of Rameses II. (Sesostris). Cases 1, 2. No. 308.

SYNOPTICAL VIEW OF EGYPTIAN MYTHOLOGY, WITH AN EXPLANATION OF CERTAIN EGYPTIAN TERMS.

MYTHOLOGY.—In this list the following order has been observed. The Egyptian names of the deities are given first, with a translation, and the names of the

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analogous personages in Greek mythology; next, a statement of their character and attributes and of the mode of their representation in Egyptian art; and lastly, the names of the places which were the chief seats of their worship.

AMEN, AMMON, or HAMMON; "the hidden;" Jupiter; king of the gods. Represented, 1, under the human form, with a *tesher* on his head, which is surmounted by two plumes; 2, human form, ram-headed. Thebes.

MUT or MOUT; "the mother;" Juno, the wife of Amen. Female form, wearing the *pschent*. Thebes.

CHUNS, CHONS; "Force;" Hercules, the son of Amen and Mut. A youthful figure with a single lock of hair; on his head a lunar disk. Thebes.

NUM; "Water;" called by the Greeks Jupiter Chnumis; the creator of mankind; described as Baenra, "the soul of the sun." Human form, goat-headed. Elephantina.

ANEKA; Anucis, or Vesta; the wife of Num. A female wearing on her head a circular crown of feathers. Elephantina.

SATE; "sun's arrow or beam;" Juno; the wife of Jupiter Chnumis. A female wearing the *het*, or cap of Upper Egypt, with a goat's horn on each side. Elephantina.

HEKA; "the frog;" the son of Num. A youthful figure like Horus. Elephantina and Abydos.

PHTAH, PHTHA; Vulcan; the creator of the sun and mood. Represented, 1, as a child or bandy-legged dwarf, with a *scarabæus* on his head; 2, under the human form, swathed like a mummy. Memphis.

PASH-T; the "lioness;" Bubastis, or Diana; the wife of Phtha; called "the beloved of Phtha." Female form, lion-headed. Memphis.

MENHI; form of *Pasht*. Female; lion-headed; on her head an uræus.

ATUM NEFER; supposed to be the son of Pasht and Phtha. Human form, his head surmounted by two tall plumes and a lily; called "the guardian of the nostril of the sun." Memphis.

MUNT; Mars; a personification of the solar power. Human form, hawk-headed, wearing on his head two tall plumes. Hermonthis.

ATHOR, and HATHOR; "abode of Horus;" Venus. Represented, 1, under the female form; 2, with the head of a cow, as "the cow which produced the sun." Esna and Edfou.

RA; "the sun;" Helios, or Sol; the son of Athor. Human form, hawk-headed, wearing the solar disk. Heliopolis.

ATUM, ATHOM, Heron; described as the setting sun. Human form, with a *pschent* on his head.

SEBAK; "the subduer?" Human form; crocodile-headed. Crocodilopolis. Ombos.

SEB; "Star;" Chronos, or Saturn. Human form; on his head a goose.

NUTPE, or NETPE; "abyss of heaven;" Rhea; the wife of Seb. Female form, on her head a water-vase.

THOTH; "Speech;" Mercury; the inventor of speech and writing, the scribe of the gods, having power over the moon. Human form, ibis-headed, sometimes wearing on his head the lunar disk. Hermopolis.

EN-PE, EMEPH; "leader of the heaven;" the son of Ra, another form of the god Thoth. Human form; on his head four tall plumes.

MAU; "brilliancy;" the impersonation of sunlight son of Ra. Human form kneeling and supporting on his head the solar disk.

OSIRIS, the eldest son of Seb and Nutpe. Represented, 1, as a mummy wearing the *het*, and called Unnefer, Onnophris, "revealer of good," corresponding to Bacchus; 2, wearing the *atf*, and called Pethempamentes, "he who is resident in Hades;" the Pluto of the Greeks. Abydos.

ISIS; "the seat;" Ceres; the daughter of Seb and Nutpe, and the wife of Osiris. Female form; on her head a throne. Abydos.

NEB-T-A, NEPHTHYS; "mistress of the palace;" Proserpine; the daughter of Seb and Nutpe, and the concubine of Osiris. Female form; on her head the hieroglyphics of the words "mistress" and "palace." Abydos.

HAROER, HARUERIS; "the elder Horus;" Apollo; the son of Seb and Nutpe: his eyes were supposed to represent the sun and the moon. Human form, hawk-headed, wearing the *shent*. Apollinopolis.

SETH; "the ass;" "the desert;" Typhon; the son of Seb and Nutpe; the evil spirit. Represented, 1, under the human form, with the head of an ass; 2, as a dwarfish old man, clad in a lion's skin, and wearing plumes.

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TAUR, TA-HER, THOUERIS; "the elder;" Tithrambo; the wife of Seth. Represented, 1, as hippopotamus standing erect, with a crocodile's tail; 2, with a female face. Ombos and Nubia.

HER; "the path" (of the sun); Horus, Harpocrates; the son of Osiris and Isis. Represented, 1, as a child with weak legs, and with locks of hair on each side of his head; 2, hawk-headed like the elder Horus, in the character of "Avenger of his father." Apollinopolis Parva.

I-EM-HEPT; "coming in peace?" Æsculapius; son of Thoth. As a priest seated in a chair unrolling a book. Philæ.

ANUP; Anubis; described as "the embalmer of the dead, and watcher of the gate of the sun's path." Lycopolis.

AMSET; the son of Osiris; genius or judge of the Amenti, Neter-Her, or Hades. As a mummy placed upright.

HEPI; "concealed number," Apis; the son of Phtha-Socharis-Osiris; the second genius of Hades. Represented as a baboon-headed mummy.

SEBMAUTF, or TUAUTMUTF; "adorer of his mother;" the son of Osiris, third genius of the Amenti or Hades.

KABH-SENUF; "refresher of is brethren;" fourth genius of Hades.

HEPI; "concealment, or number;" Apis; the living son of the god Phtha. As a pied bull, wearing on his head the solar disk. Memphis.

BAR; the Baal of Scripture; the god of the Assyrians and Phœnicians. Represented under the human form or as a gryphon; in both cases with the head of an ass.

RENPU; the Rephan of the Semitic people. Human form; as an Asiatic, wearing a diadem, having in front the head of an oryx.

NUBI, "Nubia;" or NAHSI, "rebel;" the god of the black people. Human form, with the head of a bird of black colour. Nubia.

KEN; the goddess Chiun of the Moabites and people of Mesopotamia.

ANTA, ANAITIS; goddess of the Armenians and Syrians. Represented with a *het*, shield, and spear.

FIRST VASE ROOM.

This room and part of the next contain the collection of Vases discovered in Italy and Greece, known by the names of Etruscan, Græco-Italian, or Painted Vases. They are of various epochs and styles.

I. VASES FOUND IN ITALY.

Cases 1—5. Shelves 1—3. Vases of the style frequently called Nolan-Egyptian or Phœnician, distinguished by brown figures painted on a pale ground with maroon ornaments and incised lines. They are chiefly decorated with animals, and are found in the earliest sepulchres of Etruria. The principal vases are, an *Amphora*, in Case 1, representing friezes of animals and centaurs, found at Cervetri. In Case 3, No. 421, an *oinochoe* or wine-jug, ornamented with a combat of heroes and horsemen. In Case 5, No. 420, a *lebes* or cup on a tall stand, from Vulci.

Shelf 4. Very early Italian ware, of a brownish black colour. In Case 3 is a vessel, No. 1, in the form of the *tugurium* or rustic cottage of the early inhabitants of Italy. It contains burnt bones, and was

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found at Monte Albano, near Rome. *Presented by W. R. Hamilton, Esq.*

Cases 6—11. Shelves 1 and 4. Etruscan ware, black throughout; in some cases, as in Nos. 181—185, ornamented with friezes of figures, which have been impressed from a cylinder.

Shelf 2. Archaic vases of early Greek style, with brownish black figures relieved by incised lines. On No. 429 are represented games; one of the wrestlers bears the name of Hipposthenes.

Shelf 3. *Hydriæ*, or water-vases, in a more advanced style of painting, exhibiting black figures on a bright red ground, and subjects chiefly relating to heroic personages, such as Jason, Achilles, and Hercules.

Cases 12—19. Shelves 1 and 4. Black Etruscan ware.

Shelves 2 and 3. *Hydriæ*. The upper ones are ornamented with subjects principally relating to the *Hydrophoria*, or water-drawing. The lower ones exhibit scenes from the life and labours of Hercules.

Cases 20—25. Shelves 1—3. Small vases, similar in style to the last, consisting of shallow and deep cups; *lekythi*, or oil-bottles; *masti*, in the shape of human breasts, and vessels in the form of heads, legs, &c. In Case 24 is a remarkable vase, No. 641*, bearing the name of the maker, Amasis.

Cases 26—29 contain smaller vases, with black figures on a red ground. Among them may be noticed three with a lighter ground than usual.

Case 30. Italian imitations of the Græco-Etruscan vases, chiefly from Vulci.

Cases 31—41. We find in these Cases a more advanced style of art, with red figures on a black and highly-glazed ground. The paintings are carefully executed, and may be considered to belong to the finest period of Greek art. They have been chiefly found in the cemeteries of Nola.

Cases 42—49. These vases contain the larger vases of the kind just mentioned. On Shelf 1 are *lekythi*, or oil-jars.

Shelf 2. *Crateres* and *Amphoræ:* among these should be noticed No. 727, Hercules Musagetes. No. 740 and 740*, the entertainment of Nicomachus.

Shelf 3. *Hydriæ* or water-jars. Of these the most remarkable are—No. 717, Medea boiling the ram before Jason; No. 741, the birth of Minerva; 749, the birth of Erichthonius; 755, a vase painted by Polygnotus.

II. VASES FOUND IN GREECE.

In Cases 50—60 are placed a collection of vases presenting similar varieties to those which have been already described, but all found in Greece or the Greek islands. They are arranged in an inverse order, so as to bring the earliest of them in juxtaposition to those of similar workmanship found in Italy, and the more finished specimens next to those which have just been described.

Cases 50, 51. Shelf 1. Plain black vases.

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Shelf 2. Vases with red figures on a black ground; among which should be noticed a *pyxis*, No. 2923, decorated with cupids and other figures in white and blue; and a small *œnochöe*, No. 2933, on which is a crawling boy. *Both these are from Mr. Burgon's collection.*

Cases 52, 53. Shelf 1. Vases, with black ornaments on a white ground.

Shelves 2 and 3. Polychrome vases of the finest period of Greek art; with figures traced in various colours on a white ground. Some of them have the draperies in blue, crimson, purple, and green. The subjects of these vases are principally taken from the Oresteid of the Athenian tragic writers, representing Orestes and Electra at the tomb of Agamemnon.

Cases 54, 55. Shelves 1, 2. Vases, principally *lekythi*, with black subjects on red ground.

Shelf 3. Vases of a more ancient style from Athens and Corinth, ornamented with birds, &c., in a reddish-brown colour on a fawn-coloured ground.

Cases 56—60. Vases of the most ancient style, ornamented with meanders and geometrical patterns. In Case 60 are eight vases from Corfu (Corcyra), found in an excavation at Castrades, near the ancient sepulchres of Menecrates and Tlasias, of the fifth century B.C. These are probably some of the celebrated *amphoræ* which contained the wines exported by Corcyra from the Adriatic. *Presented by the Ionian University*, 1846.

Vases with representations on both sides, chiefly with black figures, are exhibited in glass cases in the centre of the room.

Over Cases 36—55 are painted fac-similes, by S. Campanari, of the walls of an Etruscan tomb at Tarquinii, in two divisions; in the lower are represented dances and entertainments, and in the upper athletic games, as leaping, running, chariot races, hurling the discus, boxing, and the armed course; above is a large vase and two persons at an entertainment. The entrance of this tomb, decorated with two panthers, is above the Cases 18—29, 32—33.

Over Cases 6—26, a painting in fac-simile of another tomb at Tarquinii, representing an entertainment. In the centre, one of the pages holds in his hand a percolated vase or wine-strainer. At the sides are male and female dancers surrounded by trees and animals; above is the chequered ceiling of the same tomb.

Over Cases 1—4, 57—59, are paintings from another tomb at Corneto; that above 1—4, represents a female paying the last offices to an old man stretched out on a bier; that above 57—60, two men drinking and dancing. Close to these are the ends of the same tomb, with men drinking and playing on the double flute.

SECOND VASE ROOM.

The Painted Vases in this Room are of a later style of Greek art (about 350—200 B.C.), chiefly found in Apulia and Lucania and the

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province of the Basilicata, to the south of Rome. They are ornamented with red figures on a black ground. The latter is dull and often lead-coloured. The ornaments are florid, and the forms of the vases less simple than those hitherto described. The subjects represented mostly relate to the Dionysiac festivals, Eros, Venus, and funeral offerings.

The other side of the room is occupied with the collection of Greek and Roman terracottas, lamps, and glass.

A detailed catalogue of the collection of vases is in progress of publication; the first volume, comprising Nos. 1—1241, may be had in the Secretary's office.

BRONZE ROOM.

In this room are placed figures of divinities, furniture, vases, armour personal ornaments, &c., chiefly made of bronze.

On the central shelf, in Cases 1—30, are arranged the statues of Greek and Roman divinities and other personages, classified according to the subjects they represent.

Cases 1—11. The twelve Olympian Gods. 12—19. The minor Gods. 20—22. Early Italian and Foreign Divinities. 23—26. Heroes. 27—30. Miscellaneous personages.

On the upper and lower shelves are placed vases and furniture of various kinds.

In the central cases are mirrors, ersonal ornaments, implements of various kinds, and horse-trappings.

BRITISH AND MEDIEVAL ROOM.

This Room contains two Collections:—the British Collection, consisting of Antiquities found in Great Britain and Ireland, extending from the earliest periods to the Norman Conquest, and the Medieval Collection, composed of various objects, both English and Foreign.

BRITISH COLLECTION.

This Collection is arranged, as far as possible, in Chronological Order, as follows:—

Cases 1—42. British Antiquities.

Cases 43—75. Roman Antiquities found in Britain.

Cases 76—87. Saxon Antiquities.

Cases 1—42. Contain remains of the inhabitants of the British Islands previous to the Roman invasion, embracing the stone, bronze, and a portion of the iron period of Northern Antiquaries. These remains have, for convenience, been classed according to the materials of which they are made, and in the order in which it has been supposed that the use of stone, bronze, or iron, was introduced into this country.

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Cases 1—4.—Implements known as stone celts. They appear by analogous examples, still in use among nations in a savage state, to have been mounted in split wooden handles, and bound round with leathern thongs, so as to form axes. Similar objects appear to have been employed all over the world.

The middle shelf in Cases 1, 2, contains celts discovered in England and Scotland. The former chiefly of flint; the latter of granitic stones. The remainder of the celts are from Ireland, and are principally formed of black slaty stones, less elaborately finished than those from Britain. In a few instances, chiefly from the North of Ireland, the material is flint.

Cases 5—9. Rude flint knives and arrow-heads, discovered principally in Ireland. The former are flakes roughly chipped off. They appear to have been made by the hand of man, but may have been produced in shaping arrow-heads. The latter resemble those found in North America. In Case 9 are several flat implements, supposed to have been employed in flaying animals, from the Shetland Isles.

Cases 10—12. Various stone implements, viz. :—Stone hammers, or axe-heads, pierced to receive a wooden shaft. They have been occasionally found with bronze weapons, and appear to be of a later date than the stone celts. Oval pebbles, which may have been sling-stones. Small sharpening stones or hones, pierced at one end for suspension. They have been found in England and Ireland in company with bronze implements, which they were no doubt intended to sharpen. Circular pierced disks, which have been used as beads or as whorls for the spindle. They are locally known as Fairy Mill-stones, or Pixey's Grindstones.

On the lower shelf are models of the stone cromlechs or sepulchres of the ancient Celtic tribes, viz., the Chun Quoit, Cornwall; the Trevethy Stone, near St. Cleer; the Lanyan Quoit, near Penzance; one at Duffrin, S. Wales; the Double Cromlech, at Plas Newydd, Anglesea; and the Cromlech at Mofra. *All made and presented by R. Tongue, Esq.*

Over the Cases in this part of the Room may be seen two pictures by the same artist, viz., the Cromlech at Plas Newydd, Anglesea, and Stonehenge on Salisbury Plain.

Cases 13—25. Implements and weapons made of bronze. This metal is a mixture of copper and tin, the quantity of the latter being about a tenth of the former. The localities in which they have been found are marked on the objects themselves.

Cases 13—15. Illustrations of early British Metallurgy.

Lower Shelf. Stone mullers or hammers, which have been employed in ancient copper mines to break the ore. Two are from ancient workings at Llandudno, Caernarvonshire, *presented by the Hon. W. Owen Stanley;* four from Crookhaven, co. Cork. Four cakes of copper, roughly smelted, and two of bronze ready for working, found in the South of Ireland. An ingot of bronze from Friedrichstadt, in Courland. Fragment of a similar ingot from Llandudno, Caernarvonshire. Stone mould for making rough bronze celts, found near Wallington, Northumberland; *presented by Sir Walter C. Trevelyan.* Casts of two moulds for making bronze swords.

Middle Shelf. Bronze moulds for casting celts of various forms.

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Two from Bangor; one from the Quantock Hills, Somersetshire; one from South Wiltshire; and one from Yorkshire. Unfinished and imperfectly formed celts from various localities. They have evidently been found on or near the spot in which they were cast, and are frequently accompanied by lumps of pure copper. They still show the seams of the mould left in casting, or are so ill formed as to be useless.

On a tablet is a large collection of bronze objects found in the townland of Dowris, King's County, Ireland. They consist of trumpets, bells, weapons, and tools, which are in some cases imperfectly cast or unfinished, in others broken up in ancient times for the melting pot. With them may be seen polishing stones and waste metal, showing these antiquities to have belonged to an ancient worker in metals. They were found in several bronze vessels, much patched and mended, one of which is on the shelf above. Fragments of celts, and of a mould for casting them, and rough masses of copper found near Croydon, Surrey; *presented by Lewis Loyd, Esq.*

Cases 16—20. Bronze implements, commonly called celts, from the Latin *celtis*, a chisel. They appear to have been affixed to wooden handles. They are found in great abundance all over Great Britain and Ireland. They are arranged, according to their form, into five classes:—

1. Wedge-shaped, flat, and resembling stone celts. This class is frequently ornamented with punched or engraved patterns. They are more plentiful in Ireland than in England.
2. Similar to the last, but with side ridges to keep the handle more securely in its place.
3. With stop ridges, as well as side ridges, to prevent the blade being forced into the handle. They are generally more slender than the last.
4. Like the last, but with loops at the sides. These loops have been supposed to have had thongs passed through them to prevent the blade coming out of the socket. They may, however, have been intended to suspend the celts, so as to convey them from place to place. They are rarely found in Ireland.
5. Hollow celts, forming sockets for the handle; they are almost invariably looped at the sides.

Cases 21, 22. Middle Shelf. The blades of bronze daggers and knives. The handles were made of wood, horn, or bone, which has generally perished. On Lower Shelf, bronze swords, among which may be noticed some fine ones from the Thames.

Cases 23—25. Middle Shelf. Bronze sword, spear-head, celt, and pin, found in the river Wandle, in Surrey. *Presented by Robert Mylne, Esq.* Ends of sword sheaths from the Thames. Bronze shield and sheath, found in the Isis, near Dorchester.

Lower Shelf. Bronze spear-heads. They appear to be of two classes. 1. With rivet holes, through which a wooden peg appears to have been passed. 2. Without rivet holes, but with loops at the side, or piercings in the blade, through which thongs may have been passed.

Cases 26—32. Early pottery found in Tumuli. The larger ones have contained burnt ashes. The smaller ones may have been

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used as drinking cups at the funeral feast. The largest urn was found in a barrow at Alfriston, co. Sussex. The most curious urn was found in a barrow on the banks of the river Alaw, Anglesea, and is supposed to have contained the ashes of Branwen the Fair, aunt to Caractacus, who died about A.D. 50; *presented by Rich. Llwyd, Esq.*, 1824.

Cases 34, 35. Urns found in Ireland. They are generally more elaborately ornamented than the English ones; near them are brooches and hair-pins found in Ireland, which belong probably to the Christian era.

Cases 36—42. Bronze objects of various kinds found in England, Scotland, and Ireland. They do not appear to be of very early date, having been found occasionally with Roman remains. They are probably of Celtic workmanship, at the commencement of our present era. They are frequently ornamented with enamel.

Cases 36, 37. Horses' bits and head ornaments found in Ireland.

Case 38. Bronze torques and bowl, found in Lochar Moss, Dumfriesshire. *Presented by Thos. Gray, Esq.* Two massive armlets, found near Drummond Castle, Perthshire. *Presented by Lord Willoughby d'Eresby.*

Cases 39, 40. A large collection of objects made of bronze, and which have been once enamelled. They consists of horse-trappings of various kinds. An iron sword in a bronze sheath. They were found in some excavations in the camp at Stanwick, Yorkshire, and were *presented by the Duke of Northumberland.*

Cases 41, 42. A collection of horse-trappings, very similar to the last, found at Polden Hill, Somersetshire; and some objects of the same kind, richly enamelled, found at Westhall, Suffolk.

In Cases 43—75 are contained the Roman antiquities found in Britain.

Cases 47—51. On Middle Shelf are placed several groups of glass and earthenware vessels, which were discovered together in Roman interments. They consist of the following:—Two glass vessels, containing burnt bones, purple leather shoes, embroidered with gold, and other objects, discovered in a stone sarcophagus, at Southfleet, in Kent; the sarcophagus is in the Roman Gallery below. *Presented by the Rev. J. Rashleigh.* A vessel containing burnt bones, two earthenware bottles, and Samian patera, found at Long Melford, Suffolk. *Presented by Sir W. Parker*, 1825. Square glass bottle, containing burnt bones and four Samian cups, found in a cylindrical stone sarcophagus (in Roman Gallery below), at Harpenden, Herts. *Presented by C. W. Packe, Esq., M.P.* Another from Messing, in Essex. *Presented by the Earl of Verulam.* Two others from Hemel Hempstead, Herts. Several terracotta vessels and personal ornaments, found in and around a stone sarcophagus, at Westergate, Sussex. *Presented by Thomas Shaffner, Esq.*

On the upper and lower shelves are placed Roman vessels of coarse earthenware, which have been principally employed as Cinerary Urns. Over the cases are two large *amphoræ*, the necks of which have been broken off to admit an urn, so as to form rude sarcophagi. One is from Southfleet, Kent; the other from Stratford-le-Bow.

Cases 52, 53. Specimens of Roman earthenware, found on the

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site of various kilns for making them. They are generally castaways, from being ill made or imperfect, viz.: fifty-two specimens from a kiln in the New Forest, Hampshire, some of them ornamented with white lines; they are principally Roman *pocula* or drinking cups, the indentations at the side furnishing a firm grasp for the hand. Three vessels found in a kiln at Albury in Surrey, *presented by H. Drummond, Esq., M.P.* Two specimens of grey ware from the kilns at Caistor, Northamptonshire, and a cake of alkaline matter employed there in the manufacture of ornamental pottery. Two specimens of black ware found on the site of a pottery in the Upchurch Marshes, Kent.

Cases 56, 57. Roman pottery of various kinds. The localities in which they were found are inscribed as far as possible on each specimen.

Underneath: Roman roof, flue, and draining tiles: some of them stamped with the names of persons by whom or under whose authority they were made. Two inscribed P. P. BR. LON. found in London, others bear the names of the second and the twentieth legions.

Cases 58, 59. Roman lamps variously ornamented. Two specimens of earthenware with a yellow vitreous glaze, of very rare occurrence; one a bottle found at Colchester; the other the fragments of a vessel found in ancient pits at Ewell, Surrey; *presented by H. W. Diamond, Esq.* Specimens of Roman red ware commonly called Samian. The finer kind is known as Aretine ware, and was made at Arezzo in Italy. It is not often found in England. The coarser kind was made in Germany and the eastern parts of Gaul, and imported into England. It was manufactured in moulds: a fragment of one may be seen in Case 63 from Rheinzabern; as well as a type for impressing the mould, found at Mayence; both *presented by B. Hertz, Esq.*, 1851.

Cases 60—63. Plain Samian ware; probably the earthenware usually employed by the Romans for domestic purposes. Many specimens have been discovered at the Pan sands in the Medway, which has given rise to a notion that they were made there. It is, however, more probable that some vessel freighted with this ware was wrecked at this spot. They are frequently stamped with potters' names, of which the Museum has a large collection.

Underneath: Roman *Mortaria* or pounding vessels. They are made of a hard and coarse white earthenware, occasionally mixed with pebbles; on the lips may be seen the potter's stamp.

Cases 64—75. Various Roman antiquities found in Britain, which will shortly be rearranged; the most remarkable are the following: several circular pieces of Kimmeridge coal, commonly called "Kimmeridge Coal Money:" they appear to be chucks from a turning lathe. Three stamps of greenish stone, with which oculists stamped their drugs. A bronze helmet, found at Tring, Herts; *presented by Rich. Clutterbuck, Esq.*, 1813. The umbo of a shield; found at Garstang, Lancashire, *from the Towneley Collection.* A figure of Osiris Pethempamentes, found in a Roman Camp, Swanscombe, Kent. *Presented by C. Carlin, Esq.*, 1841. Seven bronze figures, found at Devizes. *Presented by Taylor Combe, Esq.*, 1811. Bronze helmet; found at Ribchester, Lancashire; *from the Towneley collection.* Bronze imperial figure; found near Barking Hall, Suffolk.

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Presented by the Earl of Ashburnham. Mars, found at Barkway, Herts. *Bequeathed by Lord Selsey.* Silver figure of Harpocrates. *Presented by Messrs. Rundell and Bridge.* "Tabulæ honestæ missionis;" found at Malpas, Cheshire. *Presented by Lord Kenyon,* 1813. Portions of similar bronze tables, found at Sydenham, Kent. *Presented by Mr. Kerval,* 1813. Mirror, found in Deveril Street. *Presented by Mr. Martin.* Another, found at Coddenham, Suffolk. *Presented by Sir W. Middleton, Bart.* Part of a Roman service of plate; found on the estate of Sir John Swinburne, Bart., in Northumberland. *Knight Collection.* A dish found at Mileham, in Norfolk; and various personal ornaments, such as armlets, brooches, &c.

Cases 76—87. Saxon Antiquities. They are shortly to be rearranged.

MEDIEVAL COLLECTION.

This Collection is arranged partly with reference to the material of which the objects are formed, partly to the purpose for which they were intended. A large portion of the Collection is about to be rearranged in consequence of the extensive additions that have been made to it.

Cases 88 — 115 contain specimens of Ecclesiastical and Domestic Metal-work, wall-paintings, carvings in various materials, personal ornaments, vessels of various kinds, armour, and other objects, which will be more fully described when they have been more carefully classified and arranged.

Cases 116—121. ENGLISH POTTERY. *On the upper shelves* are placed green and bronze-glazed vessels of coarse manufacture, and of various dates, from the 13th to the 16th centuries.

Middle Shelf. Ornamental earthenware and porcelain. Among them may be noticed a four-handled *tig,* or drinking-cup, dated 1663; two porcelain vases made at Chelsea by Mr. Spremont in 1762; a bowl made and painted at Bow, in 1760, by Thomas Craft; being the only specimen which can with certainty be referred to that manufactory; an account of it is written on the cover of the box in which it was enclosed, written by Thomas Craft himself. A copy of the Portland Vase made by Wedgwood. Several Wedgwood medallions, *presented by Joseph Mayer, Esq.* Three specimens of English delft; one of them bearing the arms of London, and the date 1659.

On Lower Shelf. A series of ornamental paving and wall tiles. Some of them have patterns in relief, others impressed, and a third variety has patterns formed by running white clay into the cavities. They vary in date, from the 13th to the 16th century, and are principally from the following places:—Castle Acre, Norfolk; Chertsey Abbey, Surrey; Jervaulx Abbey, Yorkshire; Lewes Priory, Sussex; Harpesden Church, Oxfordshire; Great Malvern; and Thornbury Castle.

Cases 122—125. VENETIAN AND GERMAN GLASS. The former was made at Murano, one of the islands on which Venice is built, during the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries. The manufacturers had very considerable privileges, but were forbidden, on pain of death,

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from revealing the secrets of their art. This glass is peculiarly elegant in shape and light in weight. This latter quality it owes to the absence of lead. Many modes of ornamentation were applied to it. The older specimens are generally of plain white or coloured glass, with borders, coats of arms, or figures, painted in enamel, and enriched with gold. Others are frosted all over. Others ornamented with lace-work (vasi a ritorti di latticinio) formed by threads of opaque white glass placed spirally, which is occasionally further enriched by interposing between them bands of coloured glass. Another, and very curious variety (vasi a reticelle) is ornamented by a net-work formed by diagonal white threads crossing one another and enclosing a bubble at their intersections.

The German glass is heavier than the Venetian in substance, and more clumsy in form. It is generally richly enamelled with figures or coats of arms, and was made chiefly during the 16th and 17th centuries. A very usual design is the Imperial Eagle, bearing on its wings the arms of the various states and cities which formed the Holy Roman Empire.

Cases 125—136. ITALIAN MAJOLICA. This enamelled earthenware derives its name from the Island of Majorca, from whence it is supposed to have been first imported into Italy, though it does not appear whether it was made in the island or brought there from Spain. Several specimens of early ware bear the arms and alliances of the House of Arragon, in whose dominions the Balearic Isles were included. Many of the smaller states of Central Italy paid attention to this art. The collection comprises specimens made at Faenza, Gubbio, Pesaro, Castel Durante, Urbino, Deruta, Caffagiuolo, Rimini, Padua, Sienna, and Venice. The earlier specimens, A.D. 1480—1510, are large dishes enamelled on one side only, and painted either in strong bright colours or in blue and yellow; in the latter case, the yellow has a metallic reflection, or irridescence. The next class, dating from about 1510—1525, is smaller in size, frequently ornamented with arabesque borders, and with metallic yellow and ruby. The third, A.D. 1530—1550, is painted with subjects occupying the whole of the plate, generally taken from Roman Mythology; the colours are bright, rarely irridescent, and with a great preponderance of yellow. In the next class, A.D. 1560—1580, the drawing deteriorates, the colouring becomes dull and brown, and the subjects are frequently enclosed in arabesque borders. In the next century Majolica almost entirely disappears, having been probably driven out of esteem by Oriental porcelain.

Cases 136—139. FLEMISH STONEWARE. This is a hard dense pottery, well suited to domestic purposes, and which is occasionally richly ornamented. It was made in the neighbourhood of the Lower Rhine. There are three principal varieties. The first, usually cylindrical jugs, narrowing at the top, is a yellowish white, the ornaments well executed. The second is brown, ornamented with coats of arms or figures under arches. The third is grey, with ornaments in relief, the ground being usually coloured blue or dark maroon. Vessels of the second class appear to have been extensively imported into England during the 16th century, and are frequently found in excavating under old buildings. They are alluded to by old writers under the name of Bellarmines.

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ETHNOGRAPHICAL ROOM.

In the centre of the Room are placed—

Model of the Thugs, made by a native artist at Madras. *Presented by Mrs. B. W. Horne.*

A model of a movable temple, called in the Carnatic, Therup, or Rhudum. *Presented by Charles Marsh, Esq.*, 1798.

A Chinese bell, from a Buddhist temple near Ningpo. On the top is the Imperial dragon, the national emblem of China, crouching, and forming the handle. Beneath this is the orifice where the clapper has been placed. The upper part is decorated with figures of Buddh, cast in salient relief, and covered with an inscription, also in relief, separated by four broad bands, of large characters, being eight lines of poetry relative to the Buddhist religion, out of one of the religious books of this sect. The smaller inscriptions, in Chinese and a Sanscrit character, are entitled the Prayer of Füh (Buddh); with a list of names of believing doctors and faithful ladies. The inscriptions at the lower part contain a similar list of names, and the names and titles of the makers, of the authorities of the Teen-pe-ling temple, and of the civil and military officers of the city of Ningpo under whom the bell was cast, in the 19th regnal year of Taou Kwang, the late emperor, the 36th cyclary year, on a morning of the eighth moon (A.D. 1839-40). *Presented by HER MAJESTY*, 1844.

A case containing hereditary relics of the New Zealanders. These objects have all proper names of their own, by which they are individually distinguished, derived from their former possessors, and were preserved with great care by the various tribes to which they belonged. An account of them is appended to each article. *Presented by his Excellency Sir George Grey, K.C.B., late Governor of New Zealand.*

A case containing Mexican antiquities. *From Mr. Young's Collection.*

Against the pilasters are placed:

A colossal figure of the Burmese Idol, Gaudma, and of his sacred foot, in gilt wood, from Birmah. *Presented by Capt. Marryat, R.N.*

An inlaid Indian Cabinet. *Presented by Mrs. Beachcroft*, 1831.

Bronze figure of Pattinee Dewa. *Presented by Sir Robert Brownrigg*, 1830.

An Idol fountain, from the Rohilla country. *Presented by Chas. Bathurst, Esq.*, 1786.

Cases 1, 2. CHINA.—Shelf 1. Mock spears, placed on the walls of Woosung to intimidate the British forces, found there in 1842. Three soldiers' hats; bow and arrows, one to give a signal by whistling; an arrow, with a rocket attached, from Woosung. *Presented by Capt. Sir Everard Home, Bart., R.N.* Matchlock; vane of a boat; sailor's hat; military boots; shoes, one pair *presented by Mr. Cullifordi*; a pair for a lady; ladies' gloves; slow match, and sight of a cannon. *Presented by Sir E. Belcher, R.N.* Tally of a Chinese soldier, from Woosung, having on it "Camp at Woosung," and "Main Guard—Soo tih lung. 36 years of age, native of Paou Shan hëen." *Presented by Capt. Sir Everard Home, Bart., R.N.* Label

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of a cannon. *Presented by Hugh Welch Diamond, Esq.* Shelf 2. Various figures of Chinese divinities and ascetics of the different sects; animals, &c. Shelf 3. Teen ping, or Chinese steel-yards, used in weighing out silver, and for the ordinary purposes of life; chiefly *from Sir Hans Sloane's collection.* Swan pan, or abaci, for keeping accounts. Money changer's board, which holds a hundred pieces of cash, or small copper change, by a dexterous shake of the hand. *Presented by T. Reeves, Esq.* Scales and nests of weights. Brass padlock. *Presented by Sir Everard Home, Bart., R.N.* Mirrors, some with the handles, and of the class called magic; the largest *presented by Robert Brown, Esq.* Pair of Chinese spectacles in their shagreen leather case; shoe-horn, with brushes for cleaning the shoes attached to it; from Shanghae. *Presented by Sir Everard Home, Bart., R.N.* Pillow for the head. *Presented by Sir E. Belcher, R.N.* Horn lantern for common purposes; from Choosan. *Presented by Sir Everard Home, Bart., R.N.* Cases with chopsticks; knife from the *Collection of Sir Hans Sloane.* Spoon, fork. *Presented by Sir E. Belcher, R.N.* Chinese brass pipe; leather tobacco-pouch; Shanghae. *Presented by Sir Everard Home, Bart., R.N.* Chinese mariners' compasses; viatorium, consisting of a compass and small portable sun-dial. *Presented by Albert Way, Esq.* Bank note for 1000 cash, or small copper coin, equal in value to one dollar; issued at the city of Soo-chow-foo. *Presented by Sir G. T. Staunton, Bart.* Block for printing passes for the camp at Woosung; iron bill-hook used for various purposes of husbandry; two pair of steel scissors of the best quality; two packages of Chinese needles, one opened; they are packed up in quicklime to prevent rusting; three candle-wicks of a peeled twisted rush, from Shanghae. Pointed sticks, used as savealls or candlesticks by the lower classes at Woosung. *Presented by Sir Everard Home, Bart., R.N.* Shark fin, employed to make soup. *Presented by Tradescant Lay, Esq.* Sea-weed, used as food; taken out of a junk at Woosung; deer's sinews, brought from Siam, and used for making a good soup; from Woosung; joss sticks. *Presented by Sir Everard Home, Bart., R.N.* Box which has held the tseen or punishment billets of a military mandarin, which are taken out and thrown down to mark the number of blows of the bamboo to be inflicted. *Presented by Sir E. Belcher, R.N.* Ancient bronze bell; and vase made in the epoch Seuenth (A.D. 1424–1434). *Presented by R. Crawford, Esq.* Steatite seals. *Presented by Dr. Sinclair.* Bone thumb-ring used by a Tartar, engraved. *From the Collection of Sir Hans Sloane.* Tally or label which has been attached to a malefactor. *Presented by Tradescant Lay, Esq.* Boxes; vase in shape of lotus leaf. *Bequeathed by the late R. P. Knight, Esq.* Glazed vase. *Presented by J. S. Bowerbank.* An advertisement for quack pills. Cups made of the horn of the rhinoceros. On the top of this Case is the model of a Chinese junk; a wicker shield, on which is painted the head of a tiger and the word *Wang* (royal), used by the Chinese troops; and three Chinese boarding pikes. *Presented by Capt. Sir E. Belcher, R.N.* A wooden trunk, in which the Sycee silver of the Chinese ransom money was transported to England. *Presented by Capt. Sir Everard Home, Bart., R.N.*

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Case 3. CHINA.—Shelf 1. Agalmatolite figure of Kwan-yin, the goddess of mercy. *Presented by Tradescant Lay, Esq.* Shelves 2, 3. Gilt figures of a female and male divinity, the latter holding in his hand an amulet, on which are inscribed the names of different internal parts of the body. Taken during the war from a private chapel behind How-qua's hong. *Presented by Sir E. Belcher, R.N.*

Cases 4, 5. CHINA.—Shelf 1. Urh heĕn, or "two-stringed" fiddle; pepa, or balloon-shaped guitar, made of swan wood, covered with the skin of the snake, called tan; yuĕ kin, or "moon-shaped" guitar, made of swan che wood; hwang teĭh, or Chinese flutes, made of bamboo, with the second hole covered with a film said to be from the inside of a reed; the heang teĭh, or Chinese clarionet; the tung keŏ, or brass horn; a Chinese trumpet; the koo, or drum; and the shăng, or Jubal's organ. Shelf 2. The kin, or scholar's lute, often alluded to in the ancient books; the yang kin, or dulcimer; a pair of sticks used as castanets by beggars to call attention to their cries. *All presented by Tradescant Lay, Esq.*, and figured in his work, "The Chinese as they are," p. 75, and following. Chinese shuttlecock, made of feathers and lead, and played by being struck up by the soles of the feet; from Woosung. *Presented by Sir Everard Home, Bart., R.N.* Shelf 3. Ornamental vase or cup, carved to imitate flowers, made out of the horn of the rhinoceros, and obtained by Mr. Fortune in the N.E. provinces of China. Tablet set up in honour of a widow, named Lew, by the Emperor's command, in the temple of Confucius, at Choosan. *Presented by W. B. Farrer, Esq., R.N.* Fly-flaps; tombstone from China; box containing a needle prepared for the application of the moxa; surgical instruments; paints, boxes, stands, and shoes from Japan; specimens of imitation of Japan ware, made by a Dutchman. *From Sir H. Sloane's collection.* Over this Case, a circular stand, in two parts, decorated with twenty-two figures in high relief, representing some of the principal personages of the Hindu mythology; a circular plate, over which, supported by four lions, is a platform, from which rises a highly-decorated arch, on one side of which is *Krishna*, playing upon a pipe, attended by four females and six bulls. On the other side is *Devi*, seated, holding two lotus flowers, attended by four persons and two elephants, who with their trunks form a canopy over her head; a similar plate, ornamented on one side by *Rama* and perhaps *Lakshmi*, bearing bows, with *Hanuman* and another ape in a submissive attitude; on the other side is *Vishnu* reclining upon *Sesha*, the mythological serpent, with a lotus issuing from his navel, on which is seated Brahma, accomplishing the work of creation. *Bequeathed by the late R. P. Knight, Esq.*

Cases 6, 7. INDIA.—Shelf 1. Various figures of Buddha, and his attendants, from Birmah, in wood, alabaster, and terracotta, one under the figure of a gigantic serpent; *chiefly presented by Captain Stafford.* Shelf 2. Various figures of divinities of the Hindu Pantheon, in bronze. Shelf 3. Native models of various casts; principally from Northern India; ancient copper plates, containing grants of land; ancient vessels, measures, and Hindu mathematical instrument. Over this Case is a figure of *Kamala*, or *Lakshmi*, the consort of *Vishnu*, bearing the lotus flower in her hand; a figure of *Ganesa*, with four hands, holding

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some articles of food, his broken tooth, the *shank* of *Vishnu*, and a club.

Cases 8, 9. INDIA.—Shelf 1. Figures of divinities in wood. Shelf 2. Three clay models of the goddess Durga, in bas relief. *Presented by H. Heathcote Russel and J. Doubleday, Esqs.* Head of a Budk, from a Hindu temple at Brambanan, in Java; figures of Hindu divinities, in alabaster, coloured; the bull Nandi, and lingas; a guitar, elaborately carved in ivory, and an ivory carving of a Hindu divinity. Shelf 3. Sword and hat of the Tepeher tribe, Sikkhim country. *Presented by T. H. Kelly, Esq.* Powder-horn from Burtpoor. *Presented by Dr. Jepheon.* Affghan pistol and cloak, the latter *presented by Rev. C. Crawford.* Bows and arrows from India; three sets. *Punka* or hand fan; India. Slippers from Calcutta. *Presented by Mr. Hayes.* *Gaz* measures, each of a certain number of *tussoos* or thumb's breadths, 14 of which form the usual standard measure of the oriental cubit, from Delhi, Poonah, and the West Coast of India: models of an "accommodation-boat," used for landing passengers at Madras, of a baggage-boat, and of a *katamaran* or *kutto murum*, used in the same place. A terracotta vase from Madras. *Presented by J. E. J. Boileau, Esq.*, 1849. Over Cases 8, 9, a bronze figure of *Siva*, with four arms; in one hand is the *gadha*, or *parasha*, a warlike weapon, in another is an antelope; and another of *Siva*, or *Mahadeva*, trampling on and destroying *Tripurasura*. *Knight Collection.*

Cases 10, 11. AFRICA.—Shelf 1. Baskets from Nubia and Abyssinia; water-horn and shield, from the same place; water-bottles from Egypt. Shelf 2. Foulah hat, cap from Ashantee; musical instrument, kind of guitar; dagger with a brass scabbard; iron padlock and keys; iron bowl; large leather cushion; pillow for the head, also used as a stool, of zesso wood, leather apron or pouch, surrounded by stripes of the same material, and cloth in different patterns; string of beads resembling spangles, made of shells; sandals from Ashantee, one pair *presented by Mr. Fenton*; fly-flapper made of hair; a shuttle, and reel of cotton thread belonging to the loom; spindles; specimens of native cotton cloth, dyed with indigo, and of silk fabric; small basket spoon for straining flies off from liquids; variously-shaped bowls of earthenware, tobacco pipes; small black pan, with notched edge; all from Ashantee. *Presented by T. E. Bowdich, Esq.*, and described in his Travels, p. 307. *Neavelah*, or iron bar, with one end twisted, used as money, value about one shilling, on the African coast. *Presented by Lieut. Forbes, R.N.* War-horn of the king of the Ashantees, made of a human jaw and an elephant's tusk, and a Foulah musical instrument, from the neighbourhood of Sierra Leone. *Presented by J. Whitfield, Esq.* Jade mouth-piece of a pipe from Egypt. *Presented by Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson.* Shelf 3. Bead baskets, baskets decorated with leather, and woollen cloth; carved wooden box, bason, and water-bottle used by a Múllah; cooking dish of black earthenware; stand for a lamp or candle; carved gourd boxes and calabashes; all from the Niger Expedition, and *presented by the Colonial Office, and Captain H. Dundas Trotter, R.N.* Over Cases 10, 11, baskets from Abyssinia.

Cases 12, 13. AFRICA.—Shelf 1. Various specimens of cloth, mostly

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of native fabric, purchased at Egga by the Niger Expedition; a piece of cloth, 16½ feet long by 7½ feet wide, decorated with borders, and various stellated patterns, produced by discharging the deep colour of the indigo; woven in strips 3 inches wide: another similar, but check pattern, produced in the woof; a piece of very narrow width; all from the interior of Africa. *Presented by Captain Clapperton and Major Denham.* With these are a plain *tôb*, or cloak, from the Niger Expedition, *presented by the Colonial Office;* and another Foulah cloak, formed of various strips of cloth, from the neighbourhood of Sierra Leone, *presented by J. Whitfield, Esq.* Shelf 2. Fly-flap, or brush; female hair-net; bag; cushion, covered with scarlet cloth; arrows, and quiver of the same with iron points; hoe made of British bar iron; Housa dagger; cord; specimens of prepared leather; spindles, some with their cotton thread; shuttles; hanks of thread, white or blue, dyed with indigo; *samia aduga*, or specimens of native silk, of yellow, green, and crimson; a quantity of raw native cotton, and cocoons of native raw silk, very coarse, with the chrysalides of the silkworm still in it; small skin bottle, for holding galena for colouring the eyelids, and small specimen of this mineral; all collected during the Niger Expedition, and *presented by the Colonial Office and Captain H. Dundas Trotter, R.N.* Bronze *manilla*, or African ring money; mat hat from the interior. *Presented by Captain Duncan.* Twenty-eight large opaque glass beads, worn round the necks of the women and camels in Abyssinia. Dress of grass cloth, worn by females; *kola* or *gova* nuts; nuts hollowed and used to hold a snuff laid on the tongue; gourd, shaped for medical purposes; specimen of native indigo; all from Badagry; comb, and pipe bowl, soldier's belt for holding cartridges; from Dahomi. *Presented by the Rev. J. Martin.* Shelf 3. Hat, bow, quiver, and sword of a Bambara Chief, obtained in French Guiana, and *presented by H. C. Rothery, Esq.* Bow, spears, and fetish, from Fernando Po. *Presented by the Rev. Theod. Müller.* Hats, from the interior of Africa. *Presented by Captain Fishbourne.* Swords and quivers, from the interior of Africa; net hammock, from the interior of Africa. *Presented by H. Bright, Esq.* Dress, spears, and shield, from Abyssinia. *Presented by Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.* Tuarik saddle and spears; from Tripoli. *Presented by C. Hamner Dickson, Esq.* Nubian spear, entwined with a snake's skin, from Thebes, in Egypt. *Presented by Aubrey Paul, Esq.* Over Case 13, a loom for weaving narrow cloth, specimens of which are exhibited in the first division of this Case; from Ashantee. *Presented by T. E. Bowdich, Esq.*

Cases 14, 15. NORTH AMERICA. — Esquimaux dresses from Winter Island, and from Point Hope; a steersman's cap, from West Georgia; men's boots, from Kotzebue Sound; women's boots, from Cape Thomson; Lapland trousers, *presented by Mr. G. Woodfall.* Whalebone net, used by the Esquimaux for laying under their beds; a wooden bowl, cup, and spoon made of the horns of the musk ox; a bone ornament, from Savage Island; a wooden box, a small basket, a pair of bone eye-shades, a bow-string, a lamp cut out of steatite, or pot stone; brought to England by *Captain Sir Edward Parry, R.N.* A dart-thrower, from Point Barrow; two large teeth of the walrus, from Behring's Straits; small harpoon, tipped with meteoric iron, bone sword, hollow bone instrument for sucking water out of a pond, and bone in-

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strument used in seal fishing, from Igloolik; seal skin, dressed by the Esquimaux of Savage Island, Hudson's Straits; skin bucket, water-vessel, from Winter Island; Esquimaux woman's hair ornaments, from Savage Island; bundle of hair; harpoon made of bone and meteoric iron; stick to aid in throwing darts, from Point Barrow; knife; part of a bone spear, from Igloolik; part of a bird dart, made of bone and whalebone, from Savage Island; an Esquimaux landing net, formed of bone and whalebone, from Kotzebue Sound; sail made from the intestines of the whale, from Nootka Sound. Over this Case are a sledge, from Baffin's Bay, brought to England by *Sir E. Parry, R.N.*, and a canoe from Behring's Straits. Combs, harpoon-points, swivels, toys, and various bone instruments; from Hudson's Straits. *From Sir Hans Sloane's Collection.*

Cases 16, 17. N. W. COAST OF AMERICA.—Shelf 1. Tomahawk, clubs, knives, adzes, and a wooden coat of armour. Shelf 2. Various fishing lines; hooks, line for a harpoon, lines made of sinews and seaweed (a species of fucus); various hooks, and models of fishing canoes, and of natives with their dresses; quivers, with arrows tipped with bone, and harpoons from Nootka Sound and Oonalashka. *Presented by Sir Joseph Banks, Captain James Cook, R.N., Archibald Menzies, Esq., and R. Brinsley Hinds, Esq.* Shelf 3. Waterproof fishing jackets, made of the intestines of the whale, from Nootka Sound; several caps of wood, representing the heads of beasts, birds, or seals; head of wood, ornamented with bristles; caps of various shapes and colours, some of basket work, with representations of the whale fishery, worked in colours; others resembling those on the head of the figures in the model canoes; line for harpoon, made of sinew; others for fishing, made of seaweed; fishing arrows, and harpoons, with detaching points of bone, from Nootka and Oonalashka. *Presented by the same.*

Cases 18, 19. N. AMERICA.—Shelf 1. Specimens of sculpture, rude imitations of the human form, women carrying children; masks; birds made of wood, and containing stones, used as rattles, from Nootka and Oonalashka. Shelf 2. Clubs, hatchets, combs, spoons, eating bowls, hooks, lines; bread made of the inner bark of the pine tree; knives, and spoons, from the north coast of America, Oonalashka, and Nootka. Lip ornaments from Oonalashka. Slate pipe-bowls, curiously carved, from Nootka Sound: one *presented by Mr. J. Doubleday.* Bows and arrows; hooks used in the salmon fishery. *Presented by Lieut. Hall, R.N.* Shelf 3. Snow-shoes, models of canoes, bracelets, earrings, from the north-west coast of America. Magic drum of an Iceland witch.

Cases 20, 21. N. AMERICA.—Shelf 1. Various specimens of basket work from the north coast. Shelf 2. The inner bark of a species of cypress (*cupressus thuyoides*), in its different states of preparation, for making mats, articles of dress, &c.; a garment or cloak, painted with human figures, made by the natives of Banks's Island. Shelf 3. Mats and cloaks made of the same material. One specimen, and needles for making the same, *presented by Lieut. Hall, R.N.*

Case 22. N. AMERICA.—Shelf 1. Seal-skin dress, dog harness for a sledge, and throwing stick, from Labrador. Shelf 2. Child's cradle, scalps; calumets, or pipes, beads and necklace; model of a cradle,

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showing the manner in which the Flathead Indians of the Columbia River compress their children's skulls. Indian spoon, made of the bone of a Penguin. Bracelets. *Presented by R. Brinsley Hinds, Esq., R.N.* Shelf 3. Model of a canoe, made of birch bark, and pair of flower-pots, made of the same and quills of the porcupine, the work of the Mic-mac Indians. *Presented by Dr. Farish.* Baskets of the same; pipe, roll of tobacco, and vase, from Canada. Wampum belts of the North-American Indians; boxes of birch bark; two ancient Carrib idols and celts from Jamaica; belts used by the Iroquois Indians to bind their prisoners.

Cases 23, 24. MEXICO.—Shelf 1. Bows made of sinew and wood, and arrows tipped with obsidian, from Port Trinidad and California. Shelf 2. Objects from Mexico:—various terracotta figures of divinities and chiefs, &c., from the tombs of Anahuac; and other terracotta figures, *collected by Mr. Bullock;* two statues and five fragments of terracotta, found on the mountains of Tezeossingo, in the pyramids of St. Juan de Toetiutican; a small terracotta sitting figure, similar to an Egyptian sphinx; an adze; a heart-shaped amulet of serpentine, with engraved characters resembling hieroglyphics; small idols of rude workmanship, and of various forms; a mask of stone; head of a boy, in basalt; several knives formed of obsidian, with two of the larger pieces from which they have been split. Shelf 3. Two vases of alabaster, one with the head and arms of a monkey sculptured on it, the other with the head and tail of a cock; an Aztec mirror, made of a plate of obsidian, polished on both sides; a large double bottle of black earthenware, one of the bottles with the head of a dog, the other with that of a bird; a small black vase in the shape of a dog; a small vase-shaped statue; a bust of a female, sculptured in lava, with a turreted head-dress, having some resemblance to the Egyptian Isis; another of a priest, with a mitre-shaped cap, decorated with jewels and a feather, and with long pendent earrings; the greater part of his body is covered by a large snake, its head being on the right side of the statue; the eyes of this bust were probably supplied by jewels; statue of an Aztec princess, in a sitting posture, her feet bent under her, and her hands upon her knees, probably one of the Penates, or household gods; three heads of Mexican divinities; a conical object resembling the pestle of a mortar; and two vases. *Presented by Capt. Vetch, R.N.*

Cases 25, 26. MEXICO.—Shelf 1. Large vases, with figures in front, in bas-relief, one remarkably fine and coloured, from the island of Sacrificios, excavated by *Captain Evan Nepean, R.N.* Shelf 2. Various idols and fragments of others, one or two hollow and rattling, excavated in the island of Sacrificios, off Vera Cruz, by *Captain Evan Nepean, R.N.* These are the work of the Aztec or Toltec inhabitants, previous to the Spanish invasion. Shelf 3. Two stone troughs, with their rollers for bruising corn or maize; various vases, some inscribed with patterns like the hieroglyphics, others with their sides open, supposed by some to be for holding the hearts of human victims, others with perforated bottoms, like colanders; the handles of some of these vases are modelled to represent the human figure. Excavated in the island of Sacrificios by *Captain Evan Nepean, R.N.*

Cases 27, 28. MEXICO.—Shelves 1, 2, 3. Vases of various styles, many coloured with ornamental designs, similar to those found in the temples

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of Mexico and central America; some terminate in the heads of birds and animals, and have this part movable; others have singular, probably hieroglyphical, devices; among these are two very interesting patterns, of a red and orange colour, exactly like the Greek egg and tongue and wave ornament. In one of these vases is a fragment of gold leaf, found with it; all the work of the Aztecs or Toltecs, and excavated by *Captain Evan Nepean, R.N.*, at Sacrificios.

Cases 29, 30. Shelf 1. Larger vases, some with three hollow feet, with earthen balls, rattling like cascabels, others flat and on a stand, apparently for cooking or holding viands. Excavated at Sacrificios, by *Captain Evan Nepean, R.N.* Shelf 2. Bone objects, some pins, ornamented with hieroglyphical devices, perhaps used to thrust through the tongue and limbs, which was called the sacrifice of these parts by the natives; shells; tusks of the peccary; knives and arrow heads, made of obsidian or volcanic glass; objects resembling stamps, but perhaps let in as ornaments of buildings, with hieroglyphical devices; large series of conical perforated objects, ornamented with native devices, apparently used as buttons or studs; cascabels of bronze, one with a native head on it, also worn on the dress in religious rites. All from the island of Sacrificios, and excavated by *Captain Evan Nepean, R.N.* Two skulls found in this island have been transferred to the Zoological department; most of these objects were found below the alluvial soil of which the island is constituted.

Cases 31—34. MEXICO.—Terracotta figures and vessels found on the site of the City of Mexico during the year 1849. *From the Collection of Mr. C. B. Young.*

Case 35. S. AMERICA.—Shelf 1. A dried body of a female, with necklace round the neck, from New Granada. *Presented by W. Turner, Esq., H. M. Envoy to Colombia.* Shelf 2. Dried body or mummy, surrounded by its cotton cloth or wrappers, some ornamented with native patterns, from a cave near Gachansipa, in the canton of Leiva, about 29 miles from Bogota, New Granada, *presented by R. Bunch, Esq., of H. M. Legation;* and a head found with it. Mummy of a child from Arica, in Peru. *Presented by Lord Colchester.* Cloth which enveloped the dead body of the ancient Peruvians; cups, a harpoon, sling, fishing line, fishes' eyes, basket, and Indian corn from the tombs of the children of the ancient Peruvians; the globular vessels were placed with the Indian corn under the breasts of the dead bodies. *Presented by the Rev. W. V. Hennah.* Three mortars, silver images of a divinity, and of Lama, from the tombs of the aboriginal inhabitants of the lake Titicaca. Three gold figures and a plate of gold with a human figure beaten up, from S. America. *Collected by J. Pentland, Esq., and presented by the Earl Dudley.* Silver masks and earrings, from the huacas or ancient cemeteries at Cacamaca, in the district of Pera, on the coast of Peru; bronze chisel, found at Truxillo. *Presented by N. R. Brassey, Esq.*

Cases 36, 37. S. AMERICA.—Shelf 1. Vessels of black ware, from the cemeteries of Peru; some double, and producing the sound of a whistle when blown into, others modelled to represent the human shape, and various animals. Shelf 2. Vases of red ware of various shapes, many ornamented with native patterns, others modelled to represent the human form, apes, &c. The most remarkable of these are a vase mo-

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delled in shape of a human head, and another like a sitting figure; made by ancient inhabitants of the islands on the lake Titicaca; stone vases in the shape of the Llama, from the temple of Cuzco. *Presented by the Earl Dudley and Gilbert Brandon, Esq.*

Cases 38, 39. S. AMERICA.—Shelf 2. Bows and arrows, said to be from the tombs of the time of the Incas, some from Moxos and Sorata. *Presented by Gilbert Brandon, Esq.* Bows and poisoned arrows, a quiver formed of palm leaves containing small poisoned arrows, a bag of netted twine with bombyx, and some poisoned arrows, from the Indians of the Maranon. *Presented by Lieut. H. Lister Mawe, R.N.* Staff, and paddle of the ancient Peruvians, from a tomb near Yca. *Presented by Belford Hinton Wilson, Esq.* A pair of boots ornamented with leather of different colours, and with pointed toes; a leathern whip; some arrows from the interior of Peru; a coat of mail formed of seven folds of horse skin, used by the Araucarian Indians, on the W. Coast of S. America. Shelf 3. Objects from Patagonia, consisting of a pair of spurs, a couple of balls united by a cord, used to destroy wild animals; and a pair of rattles, all from the coast of Patagonia; two baskets made of a species of juncus, two water baskets made of the bark of the birch, a bladder containing a pigment, with rattles used by the Patagonian Indians, gourd for holding water, and tube for sucking it out, from Patagonia. *Presented by Harro Herring, Esq.* A quiver, some arrows and bow, the rope of a canoe, a necklace formed of shells, and an axe, the iron probably obtained from an English or American ship, from Tierra del Fuego; bone tools from the same place. *Presented by H. Cuming, Esq.* A straw hat, a poncho or cloak, shoes, spurs, and stirrups, from Chili. *Presented by Mr. Sinclair.*

Cases 41, 42. GUIANA.—Shelf 1. Baskets, the work of the natives, a hammock, and small dishes, bowls, and bottles of a rude and very coarsely-painted earthenware. *Presented by Sir R. H. Schomburgk, Knt., and H. C. Rothery, Esq.* Shelf 2. Various caps, feather chaplets, and plumes, made of macaw's feathers; sandals, calabashes, necklaces, &c., from British Guiana. *Presented by Sir R. Schomburgk.* Bamboo hat, small blue cotton wrapper of the loins of the negroes, and two egg-shaped calabash ornaments worked by the same, from French Guiana. *Presented by H. C. Rothery, Esq.* Shelf 3. Long basket for expressing the juice of the cassada root; grator for the same; bamboo staff for directing the dances; mahra, or mahraka, of the Arrawaaks, and another of the Caribees, for directing the dances; flutes and drum of the Macoosies; cigars; bottle with an earthy sediment used instead of salt; rolls of cotton; teeth of the peccary; all from British Guiana. *Presented by Sir R. Schomburgk.* Flute from French Guiana. *Presented by H. C. Rothery, Esq.*

Cases 43. ERROOB or DARNLEY ISLAND.—Shelf 1. Bows and arrows, spears and javelins. Shelf 2. Mask for dancing, made of hair and tortoise-shell, wig, combs, water bottles. Shelf 3. *Cuba nossoors*, or petticoats, made of plantain and grass. These objects were partly procured during the expedition of H.M.S. *Fly*, and presented by Captain J. Ince, R.N., J. B. Jukes, Esq., and Mr. Bell,

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R.N.; and partly by H.M.S. Rattlesnake, under the late Captain Owen Stanley, R.N.

Cases 44—48. NEW GUINEA.—Shelf 1. Bows, arrows, spears, and fishing spears. Shelf 2. Head ornaments, combs, necklaces, earrings, calabashes and spoons used for betil chewing, hatchets, and netting apparatus, from the south coast of New Guinea and the Louisiade Archipelago. Shelf 3. Shield, drums, canoe ornaments, earthenware pots, nets, petticoats, &c., from the same places. The greater part of the objects in this collection were collected by the late Captain Owen Stanley, R.N., during the voyage of H.M.S. Rattlesnake; *and presented by Mrs. Stanley*, 1851.

Cases 49, 50. FIGI ISLANDS.—Shelf 1. Clubs and fishing baskets. Shelf 2. Combs, bracelets, fringes, and matting. *Presented by M. Stiebel.* Bottle of red earthenware. *Presented by HER MAJESTY.* Another. *Presented by Captain Sir Everard Home, Bart., R.N.* Shelf 3. *Likurs* or petticoats. *Presented by R. Brinsley Hinds, Esq.* Cloth made of the paper mulberry. *Presented by M. Stiebel.*

Cases 51, 52. POLYNESIA.—Shelf 1. Six carved paddles, from the Livavai, or Hi Island; boat scoop of similar construction, for baling water out of a canoe; two shell trumpets, from Anaa, or Chain Island. Shelf 2. Six idols in the shape of the human form; right hand and arm carved; three obsidian chisels; rope of human hair, from Easter Island; feather epaulet; judge's cap of feathers; four feather earrings; plaited human hair, from Anaa, or the Chain Island; two caps of conical shape, with feathers externally; interior of feather cap; chief's fly flap, from the island of Toubonai; two hatchet heads, from Pitcairn Island; fish hook and line; bundle of fish hooks, from the Society's Islands; another bundle of fish hooks from Oparaa; shell necklaces, from Lord Mulgrave's Island; necklaces. Shelf 3. Mat girdle of the king of Roatonga; three specimens of cloth, coloured black and white, of the paper mulberry from Roatonga; three female summer and three winter dresses, from Oparaa; entire dress of the queen of Whitsuntide Island; man's dress made of fine mat, from Anaa, or the Chain Island; five specimens of cloth, made of the paper mulberry tree, coloured maroon, yellow, and white; two others coloured red; and two others coloured white; from Pitcairn Island; all the above objects *presented by Hugh Cuming, Esq.* Three bands of matting used as maros, and a stone club for bruising the nuts of the *Pandanus;* from Egmont Island. *Presented by Captain Beesley, R.N.*

Cases 53, 54. MARQUESAS and SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Shelf 1. Various sun fans and specimens of basket work; bracelets, aprons, and other ornaments made of the thigh bones of a small bird; bracelets made of boars' tusks and tortoise-shell; various gorgets made of red reeds; necklace and other ornaments; coverings for the leg made of shells, reed, and teeth, used in dancing; round mirrors, made of a black slaty stone, wetted when used; quoits, weights, &c. Shelf 2. Fishing hooks, made of bone and shells; saws made of sharks' teeth, and other tools; necklaces made of beads, shells, &c.; calabash. Shelf 3. Specimen of cloth, made of the paper mulberry (Broussonetia), used for winter and summer clothes.

Cases 55, 56. SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Shelf 1. Three grotesque

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heads made of red feathers of the bird certhia vestiaria, shells, &c., worshipped as idols; smaller kind, of wood; four helmets, imitating in shape those of the Greeks and Romans, made of the same red, black, and yellow feathers; collar of the same; two collars of several eyes tied together. Shelf 2. Elegant cloak of red and yellow feathers; three collars or tippets of the same pattern and colour; another cloak of red and yellow, and with feathers; three tippets of similar feathers; tippet, smaller, of black and yellow feathers; three feather ornaments; five collars of similar ornaments; two bundles of similar feather ornaments; two muffs or breast-plates of the same; four fly-flaps of red feathers and cocoa-nut; the bird certhia vestiaria, of whose feathers these ornaments are made.

Case 57. TAHITI. War-dress made of feathers, mother-of-pearl, cocoa-nut fibre, and mulberry cloth.

Cases 58, 59. TAHITI.—Shelf 1. Baskets. Shelf 2. Petticoats, tattooing implements, &c. Shelf 3. Cloth made of the paper mulberry.

Cases 60, 61. TAHITI.—Shelf 1. Fishing nets, spears, &c. Shelf 2. Hatchets, fishing hooks, wooden pillows, tools. Shelf 3. Drums, calabashes, nose flutes, bread fruit, and wooden boat scoop.

Cases 62, 63. FRIENDLY ISLANDS.—Shelf 1. Baskets, wooden dishes. Shelf 2. Combs, bracelets, necklaces, nose flute. Shelf 3. Wooden idols from various parts of Polynesia.

Cases 64, 65. FRIENDLY ISLANDS.—Shelf 1. Basket of cocoa-nut fibre, chequer pattern; another of cocoa-nut fibres and shell, inlaid with tortoise-shell; four baskets or bags of cocoa-nut fibres and tortoise-shell; two cylindrical baskets of the same; one globular basket of the same; oval basket, with vandyked patterns, of the same; globular basket, without shells; basket of coarse construction, with a cover; three baskets of rushes; two head shades; ball of cocoa-nut rope. Shelf 2. Four coils of rope of cocoa-nut fibre; eight hanks of rope of cocoa-nut fibre; three models of canoes, with outriders, like Malay proas, one *presented by Capt. Sir E. Belcher, R.N.*; thirty-six various hooks in imitation of artificial fish, made of mother-of-pearl and feathers; two stones with cyprea or cowrie shells, to sink a net; safe, consisting of a plate with pendent pieces of wood and hooks for attaching food baskets, and with figures painted on it; two rasps made of shark's skin; small hatchet, with a bone blade; another with a blade of green jade; and two others with blades of shell; two clubs; tatooing instruments; knitting needle; bone instrument; six Pandæan pipes; idol of whalebone or ivory; idol, attached to a kind of cowrie shell; piece of stick, with four cowries. Shelf 3. Casting net; landing net, for large fish; two wooden head-rests or pillows; strip of the paper mulberry prepared for making cloth. *Presented by Sir Everard Home, Bart., R.N.* Two girdles, one for dancing, of cocoa-nut fibre, birds' tails, &c.; six open net girdles of cocoa-nut fibre, one of a dun colour; specimen of paper mulberry, fawn colour; three specimens of cloth of paper mulberry, with patterns in maroon, black and white colour; stick from the same. From the Friendly Islands.

Cases 66, 67. NAVIGATOR ISLANDS.—Shelf 1. A short club with conical and pointed head, from Tonga Island; two others with head in shape of hawks' bills, from the Isle of Pines; two clubs

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one ornamented with a kind of native fringe round the handle, and one spindle-shaped, from Tanna; various other clubs from the same islands; bows and arrows from Euramengo, or Erramango, and Navigators' Islands. Shelf 2. Tortoise-shell bonnet, in imitation of an European one, made of thin plates of shell sewed together, and trimmed with part of a cotton stuff; comb with four teeth; above a band; two combs similar; two fly-flaps; two feather ornaments; two hemp brushes or fly-flaps, one coloured black, the other white; net, with bark for floats, and shell for leads; fishing line; two fishing lines and hooks; tobacco pipe; wooden smoother or rasp, with shark skin, from Navigators' Islands: bamboo comb; New Caledonia. *Presented by HER MAJESTY.* Two leaf-shaped combs, one *presented by Capt. Sir E. Belcher, R.N.* Two spear loops; hatchet, blade of green jade (*nephrite*), from New Caledonia; bunch of chief's hair, from the Island of Tanna. All the above objects *presented by HER MAJESTY.* Another bunch of hair, from Tanna. *Presented by J. Bennet, Esq.* Shelf 3. A wooden image, household god of a chief; four pieces of cloth of the paper mulberry, stained of a maroon colour, used by females to encircle their waists; four pieces of cloth of the paper mulberry, coloured white and fawn colour, with patterns of crosses, stars, &c.; two female girdles, made of the paper mulberry, coloured white and black, the only clothing of the natives in Navigators' Islands; two pieces of matting, fine; shaggy hemp mat; three pieces of matting for sleeping on, Navigators' Islands; four pieces of line of cocoa-nut fibre; piece of matting trimmed; mantle of a chief, made of a mat; New Caledonia. *Presented by HER MAJESTY.*

Fishing basket for catching the marine worm, *palola viridis* (*Gray*), which appears only on one day annually, from the Navigators' Islands. *Presented by the Rev. T. B. Stair.* Sampler of a girl, twelve years of age, native of Apia, Island of Upolu, Navigators' Group. *Presented by Captain Sir Everard Home, Bart. R.N.*

Cases 68, 69. NEW ZEALAND.—Shelf 1. Various clubs; divinities; and warlike and other instruments. Spear, one end flat and like the blade of an oar, for striking, the point carved to represent the head of a man, the tongue projecting. *Presented by Capt. Sir E. Home, R.N.* Shelf 2. Sundry woven articles; belts; fishing nets; hooks; cordage; articles of ornament; combs; necklaces; carvings on wood and bone; pipes; and other musical wind instruments; warlike instruments; conchs used in war; saws made of sharks' teeth, for dissecting bodies of slain enemies; two human hands, parts of the body of a slain enemy; tools of various kinds, with iron or stone blades; from New Zealand. Shelf 3. Model of a canoe, with mat sail, boat scoops. *Presented by Mr. Chapman.* Various wooden boxes ornamented with native carvings; and various specimens of matting and cordage, mostly made of the New Zealand hemp (Phormium Tenax). Coat of Eh Puni, a chief of the Pa of Ki Warra, entirely made of native flax. Wellington, New Zealand.

Above this Case is the prow of the canoe of the celebrated New Zealand chief, Heki. *Presented by Captain Sir Everard Home, Bart. R.N.*

Cases 70, 71. AUSTRALIA.—Shelf 2. Shield; hielieman or shield, from Port Philip. *Presented by the Rev. Aug. Strong.* Hielieman

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or shield used by the natives of the interior. *Presented by Sir T. Mitchell.* Two hielieman or shields, from the Swan River, one *presented by J. Neil Talbot, Esq.* Three womerahs from Port Philip. *Presented by the Rev. Augustus Strong.* Three womerahs, or sticks for throwing spears; the pointed part is put to the end of the spear to aid in the hurling. *Presented by J. Neil Talbot, Esq., and Capt. J. Ince, R.N.* Womerah or throwing stick, painted red, from Port Essington. *Presented by Capt. J. Ince, R.N.* Womerahs of different shapes from Cape York. *Presented by Capt. J. Ince, R.N.* Another from the N.E. coast. *Presented by J. B. Jukes, Esq.* And another from the same locality; throwing sticks procured during one of the early voyages, from Australia; bomerangs, or fowling sticks, which, if they do not hit the object, return to the thrower; one from Port Philip. *Presented by Lieut. Ince, R.N.* From the interior. *Presented by Sir T. Mitchell.* From New South Wales. *Presented by Captain J. Ince, R.N.* And from Swan River. *Presented by J. Neil Talbot, Esq.* Three hooked staves or clubs. *Presented by the Rev. Augustus Strong.* Two knives, the blade of the one set with small pieces of glass, of the other with flint, fixed by gum; six hammers, head of stone, cemented with a kind of gum, for notching trees, used by the natives of Swan River. *Presented by J. Neil Talbot, Esq.* A waddy; a smaller or so called piccaninny *waddy* or club; a *k'hatha* or digging stick; and a *hielieman* or shield; from Adelaide, S. Australia. *Presented by Mr. Hexter.* Shelf 3. Head ornament of emu feathers; Australia. *Presented by the Earl of Derby.* Necklace of teeth of kangaroo; two necklaces of emu feathers; reed necklace, from Port Philip. *Presented by the Rev. Augustus Strong.* Man's hat, shaped like a bee-hive, of plaited grass; cloak made of kangaroo skin; three bags of red paint for ornamenting the person; two ornaments of tufts and skin; two feather ornaments; three grass ornaments; two bone ornaments for the nose, from the Swan River; leather bag of kangaroo skin; spinning jenny; two mullers for grinding corn, from the Swan River. *Presented by J. Neil Talbot, Esq.* Four mullers for the same purpose, from Australia. *Presented by Governor Sir George Grey.* Net bag from N.E. coast of Australia. *Presented by J. B. Jukes, Esq.* Another similar net bag, from the interior; reticule or basket; piece of gum used as a glue for spear heads; piece of cord made of grass; shell used as a knife; balyan root, a kind of cotyledonous plant used by the natives as food. The above objects from the interior of Australia, collected during the Exploring Expedition, and *presented by Lt.-Col. Sir T. Mitchell.*

Cases 73, 74. A collection of objects from New Zealand, made and *presented by His Excellency Sir George Grey, K.C.B.*, late Governor of that colony.

EDWARD HAWKINS.

18th March, 1856.

MEDAL ROOM.

In this Room are preserved a large collection of Coins and Medals, the basis of which was formed by the cabinets of Sir Hans Sloane and Sir Robert Cotton, and which has been from time to time enlarged by

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many valuable purchases and donations, especially by the munificent donation of His Majesty, King George IV., by the bequests of the Rev. C. M. Cracherode, R. P. Knight, Esq., and Miss Banks, and the donation of W. Marsden, Esq. It is comprehended under the three following heads:

1. Ancient Coins.
2. Modern Coins.
3. Medals.

The first of these heads consists of Greek and Roman coins.

The Greek coins are arranged in geographical order, and include all those struck with Greek characters, in Greece, or elsewhere, by kings, states, or cities, which were independent of the Romans. With this class are placed likewise the coins of free states and cities, which made use of either the Etruscan, Roman, Punic, Spanish, or other characters.

The Roman coins are placed, as far as it can be ascertained, in chronological order. They consist of the *As* and its divisions; Family or Consular coins; Imperial coins struck in Rome; Imperial coins struck in Egypt; Imperial coins struck with Greek characters, in different states and cities subject to the Romans; Imperial coins struck in the Roman colonies; Imperial coins struck with Punic characters; and Contorniates.

The second head, comprising modern coins, consists of Anglo-Saxon, English, Anglo-Gallic, Scotch, and Irish coins, and likewise the coins of foreign nations. This class is arranged according to the respective countries to which the coins belong, those of each country being kept separate.

The third head consists of medals struck in our own and foreign countries.

EDWARD HAWKINS.

18th March, 1856.

PRINT ROOM.

This Room, at the north end of the west wing upon the ascent of the staircase to the Egyptian Room, contains an extensive and valuable collection of Prints and Drawings, an important part of which were bequeathed by the Rev. C. M. Cracherode and Richard Payne Knight, Esq.

Several of the Egyptian Papyri written in the hieroglyphical, hieratical, enchorial, or demotic character, which have been framed and glazed, are arranged on the walls of the passage leading to this Room.

The contents of the Medal and Print Rooms can be seen only by very few persons at a time, and by particular permission.

HENRY ELLIS.

18th March, 1856.

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LIST OF THE

BRITISH MUSEUM PUBLICATIONS.

Such of the following Publications as have prices affixed to them can be purchased at the Museum, or of Messrs. Longman and Co., Paternoster Row, or of P. and D. Colnaghi and Co., Pall-Mall East.

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Catalogue of the Anglo-Gallic Coins, by Edward Hawkins, 1826, 4to. £1 4*s.*
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——— MSS. by Rev. S. Ayscough, 1782, 2 vols. 4to.
——— MSS. formerly F. Hargrave's, by H. Ellis, 1818, 4to. 12*s.*
——— Lansdowne MSS. by F. Douce and H. Ellis, 1819, fol.
——— Geographical Collection in the Library of K. Geo. III., 1829, 2 vols. 8vo. £1 4*s.*
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——— and Birds of Nepal, presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq. 1846, 12mo. 2*s.*
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List of Lepidopterous Insects, Part III. Appendix to Papilionidæ, Erycinidæ, &c., 1848, 12mo. 9*d.*
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9.	—— [14.]	2	0	0
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A 57.	——	1	4	0
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A 25.	Cast from plaster. [25.]	1	0	0
23.	Single slab. [26.]	1	0	0
35*.	——— [26.]	0	10	0
24.	——— [27.]	1	0	0
34.	——— [28.]	1	0	0
98.	——— [29.]	0	3	0
177*.	——— [29.]	0	4	0
35.	——— [30.]	1	0	0
35**.	——— [31.]	1	0	0
37.	——— [32.]	1	0	0
A 5.	Cast from plaster. [33.]	1	0	0
36.	Single slab. [34.]	1	0	0
178*.	Fragment.	0	3	6
A 6.	Cast from plaster. [35.]	1	0	0
38.	Single slab. [36.]	1	0	0
25.	——— [37.]	1	0	0
26.	——— [38.]	1	0	0
27.	——— [39.]	1	0	0
28.	——— [40.]	1	0	0
29.	——— [41.]	1	0	0
30.	——— [42.]	1	0	0
31.	——— [43.]	1	0	0
38*.	——— [44.]	1	0	0
32.	——— [45.]	1	0	0
33.	——— [46.]	1	0	0
33.	Return. [46.]	0	7	0
39.	Single slab. [47.]	1	0	0
A 75.	Cast from plaster. [48.]	1	0	0
A 76.	——— [49.]	1	0	0
A 77.	——— [50.]	1	0	0
A 78.	——— [51.]	1	0	0
A 79.	——— [52.]	1	0	0
A 80.	——— [53.]	1	0	0
A 81.	——— [54.]	1	0	0
A 82.	——— [55.]	1	0	0
A 83.	——— [56.]	1	0	0
A 84.	——— [57.]	1	0	0
A 85.	——— [58.]	1	0	0
A 86.	——— [59.]	1	0	0
A 86*.	———	0	3	6
A 87.	——— [60.]	1	0	0
A 88.	——— [61.]	0	10	0
A 13.	——— [61*.]	1	0	0
40*.	Single slab. [62.]	0	13	0
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46.	——— [66.]	1	0	0
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47.	——— [68.]	1	0	0
52.	——— [69.]	1	0	0
40.	——— [70.]	1	0	0
42.	——— [71.]	1	0	0
49.	——— [72.]	1	0	0
45.	——— [73.]	1	0	0
48.	——— [74.]	1	0	0
43.	——— [75.]	1	0	0
44.	——— [76.]	1	0	0
51.	——— [77.]	1	0	0
38***.	——— [78.]	0	13	0
53.	——— [79.]	1	0	0
54.	——— [80.]	1	0	0
56.	——— [81.]	1	0	0
55.	——— [82.]	1	0	0
15*.	——— [83.]	0	16	0
57.	——— [84.]	1	0	0
59.	——— [85.]	1	0	0
61.	——— [86.]	1	0	0
60.	——— [87.]	1	0	0
58.	——— [88.]	1	0	0
96.	——— [89.]	0	3	0
62.	——— [90.]	1	0	0
62.	Return. [90.]	0	9	0
145.	. . . . .	0	4	0
A 1.	[Cast from plaster]	1	0	0
A 2.	——— ———	1	0	0
A 3.	——— ———	1	0	0
A 4.	——— ———	1	0	0
A 7.	——— ———	0	16	0
A 8.	——— ———	0	16	0
A 9.	——— ———	0	12	0
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235.	——— [193.]	1	0	0
236.	——— [197.]	0	12	0
104.	——— [275.]	0	6	0
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175.	———	[351.]	0	2	6
84.	———	[361.]	0	1	6
89.	———	[371.]	0	1	6
82.	———	[375.]	0	2	6
227.	———	[376.]	0	5	0
101.	———	[380.]	0	4	0
108.	———	[383.]	0	3	6
213.	———	[384.]	0	6	0
	Fleuron.	[418.]	0	8	0
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	———	[435.]	0	4	6
	———	[436.]	0	18	0
	Cast from plaster.	[437.]	0	10	0
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	———	[439.]	0	16	0
	———	[442.]	0	5	0
	———	[444.]	0	10	0
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III. 35. Pan (terminal)	1	10	0
XI. 18. Satyr (Rondinini Faun)	4	0	0
III. 24. Satyr	1	15	0
III. 43. Satyr	1	5	0
IV. 5. Thalia	14	0	0
VI. 60. Muse	0	12	0
VI. 64. Muse	1	5	0
VI. 62. Hercules	0	15	0

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Nos.		£	s.	d.
II. 40*.	Hercules (Torso)	0	5	0
II. 15.	Victory	1	10	0
VI. 31.	Victory sacrificing a Bull	3	10	0
VI. 26.	Ditto ditto	3	10	0
II. 4.	Canephora	5	0	0
III. 18.	Fortune	1	5	0
XII. 13.	Hand holding pipe. [1251.]	0	3	0
VI. 30.	Colossal Toe	0	2	6
VI. 56.	Sphinx	2	10	0
II. 13.	Chimæra	0	12	0
III. 45.	Actæon	2	0	0
XII. 51.	Paris	7	0	0
III. 21*.	Foot	0	1	6
VI. 19.	Goat's Head	0	7	0
II. VI.	Triangular base of a Candelabrum	1	15	0
	Pig of Lead inscribed Domitianus	0	4	0
	Small Eagle	0	10	0
	Head of large Eagle	0	2	0

BUSTS.

VI. 15.	Jupiter	0	12	0
VI. 68.	Jupiter Serapis	0	8	0
IV. 10.	Juno	0	12	0
II. 1.	Minerva	0	15	0
XII. 20.	Minerva	0	18	0
III. 21.	Mercury	0	10	0
XII. 4.	Apollo	0	10	0
	Apollo	0	10	0
XII. 2.	Diana	0	10	0
XII. 19.	Diana	0	8	0
III. 19.	Bacchus	0	9	0
	Bacchus	0	14	0
III. 29.	Bacchus	0	15	0
III. 30.	Bacchus	0	10	6
XII. 7.	Libera	0	9	0
XI. 34.	Satyr	0	7	6
IV. 2.	Hercules, Colossal	1	10	0
VI. 41.	Atys	0	5	6
XII. 13.	Muse	0	5	0
VI. 47.	Ajax	0	10	6
III. 25.	Homer	0	12	0
III. 44.	Greek Poet	0	10	0
III. 26.	Sophocles	0	10	0
III. 42.	Periander	0	11	0
III. 32.	Pericles	0	7	0
XI. 46.	Demosthenes	0	10	0
XI. 30.	Æschines	0	11	0
XI. 28.	Diogenes	0	9	0
III. 34.	Epicurus	0	10	0
III. 20.	Hippocrates	0	12	0
XI. 39.	Julius Cæsar	0	6	0
XI. 51.	Augustus	0	10	0

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Nos.		£	s.	d.
VI. 44.	Nero	0	7	0
IV. 1.	Trajan	0	13	0
	Hadrian	0	14	0
XII. 18.	Antinous	0	18	0
IV. 6.	Marcus Aurelius	0	15	0
VI. 35.	Faustina Junior	0	15	0
VI. 32.	———	0	6	6
VI. 29.	Severus	1	1	0
VI. 51.	Caracalla	0	11	0
VI. 39.	Otacilia Severa	0	6	6
IV. 4.	German Prisoner	0	8	0
	Dione	0	10	0
XII. 3.	Head	0	10	0
XII. 12.	Unknown (Clytie)	0	10	6
XII. 2.	Unknown (Female)	0	9	0
VI. 42.	Female Bust	0	8	6
XII. 13.	Bust of Youth	0	6	0

VASES.

II. 7.	Vase	0	19	0
II. 9.	Bacchic Vase	0	16	0

URNS.

V. 2.	Roman Urn	0	12	0
V. 12.	———	0	15	0
V. 14.	———	0	15	0
V. 36.	———	0	12	0
V. 37.	———	0	14	0
	Alabaster Urn with Cover	0	5	0

BASSI-RILIEVI.

XI. 1. 1.	Minerva	0	4	0
XI. 22.	Apollo at Altar	0	3	0
XI. 22.	Sacrifice to Apollo	0	3	0
XI. 4.	Pluto and Fortune	0	7	0
VI. 28.	Bacchante	0	3	6
III. 12.	Bacchanalian Group	1	2	0
	Satyr	0	7	6
III. 11.	Dioscuri	0	6	0
III. 6.	Castor	0	10	0
VI. 54.	Priam and Achilles	0	8	0
III. 23.	Apotheosis of Homer	2	0	0
XI. 11.	Sleeping Child	0	4	6
III. 23*.	Masks	0	6	0
III. 24*.	———	0	14	0
III. 25*.	———	0	2	6
XII. 5.	Lion's Head	0	12	0
II. 14.	Pedestal with Terminal Figures and Birds	0	8	0
XII. 1.	Olive and Vine Branches	0	10	0
VI. 21.	Ornament	0	5	0
III. 10.	Festoon	0	8	0
III. 14.	Branch Ornament	0	8	0

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No.		£	s.	d.
	LATIN INSCRIPTIONS.			
VI. 64.	On cippus of Antonius	0	9	0
	BRONZES.			
	Jupiter, K.	0	5	0
	Jupiter, K.	0	5	6
	Minerva	0	6	0
	Minerva	0	6	0
	Minerva (Bust)	0	3	0
	Diana	0	5	0
	Apollo	0	15	0
	Apollo	0	8	0
	Apollo, small, K.	0	4	0
	Apollo, small	0	6	6
	Vulcan, K.	0	4	0
	Venus	0	6	0
	Venus	0	5	0
	Venus	0	5	0
	Venus	0	4	6
	Cupid, K.	0	2	0
	Cupid, K. 4	0	2	0
	Cupid, K. 13.	0	2	0
	Cupid, K.	0	2	0
	Mercury	0	4	0
	Do. cast in bronze	4	4	0
	Bacchus	0	6	0
	Bacchus, Bust of youthful	0	2	6
	Silenus	0	5	0
	Satyr	0	5	0
	Faun	0	5	6
	Satyr, Head of	0	1	0
	Hercules [without tree]	1	1	0
	Hercules	0	5	0
	Hercules	0	6	0
	Hercules, small	0	5	0
	Hercules	0	5	0
	Salus	0	5	0
	Fortune	0	7	0
	Isis	0	5	0
	Atys	0	3	6
	Victory	0	7	0
	Victory	0	4	0
	Amazon, Head of	0	5	0
	Sophocles	0	8	0
	Alexander	0	8	0
	Hadrian	0	8	0
	Horse	0	7	6
	Bull	0	7	0
	Lamp	0	2	6

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	£	s.	d.
Lamp, Eagle	0	4	0
—— Peacock handle, K.	0	5	0
—— Leaf pattern, K.	0	2	0
—— Lion's head	0	4	0
—— A foot	0	2	0
—— Smaller ditto	0	1	0

TERRACOTTAS.

Bellerophon and the Chimæra	0	1	6
Perseus and Medusa	0	1	6
Alcæus and Sappho	0	1	6
Vase	0	4	0
Ewer	0	3	0
Basin	0	2	6
Lamp, AN. 41	0	1	6
Lamp, BE. No. 1	0	2	0
—— No. 2	0	2	0

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cellini Cup	0	7	0
Ray, Bust of the Naturalist	0	10	6

NATURAL HISTORY.

Sivatherium, head	0	15	0
—— lower jaw, right ramus	0	3	0
—— left ramus	0	3	0
Megatherium, head	1	12	0
—— with lower jaw	2	0	0
Mastodon Ohioticus, head	1	10	0
—— tooth	0	5	0
—— Sivalensis, head	1	7	0
Elephas Hysudricus, ditto	1	12	0
—— bombifrons, ditto	1	7	0
—— planifrons, ditto	1	7	0
—— Namadicus, ditto	1	10	0
Sus giganteus, ditto	0	6	0
Tooth of Asiatic Elephant	0	14	0
Upper tooth of Rhinocerus leptorhinus	0	1	6
Lower tooth of ditto	0	1	6
Tooth of Hippopotamus (Sewalik)	0	1	6
Tooth of Dinotherium giganteum	0	1	6
Upper tooth of Fossil Horse	0	1	6
Lower tooth of ditto	0	1	6
Mastodon Andium (lower jaw)	0	13	0
Skull of large Cave Bear	0	17	0
Metatarsal Bones of six pieces of Dinornis and other new Birds from New Zealand, each cast	0	4	6
Foot of Dodo	0	2	0

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	£	s.	d.
Gigantic Gavial, portion of the head	0	7	0
Iguanodon, large Humerus	0	8	0
Tooth of Iguanodon	0	2	0
Caudal vertebra of Cetiosaurus	0	5	0
Eye of Ichthyosaurus platyodon	0	10	6
Chelonia Antiqua	0	2	6
Cephalaspis Lyellii	0	1	6
Crocodilus Toliapicus	0	15	6
—— Spenceri	0	3	0
Geosaurus skull	0	3	0
Hylæosaurus	2	13	6
Ichthyosaurus platyodon	2	0	0
—— latrifrons (skull)	0	7	0
—— intermedius	4	10	0
—— communis	2	13	6
—— longirostris (skull)	0	8	6
Holoptychius nobilissimus	0	6	0
Asaphus Tyrannus	0	1	0
Homalonotus Knightii	0	1	0

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BRITISH MUSEUM,
13*th March*, 1856.

HENRY ELLIS.

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